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Tower Views

by Clearway

Thoughts on Thanksgiving

Expediency Faces Reich

No Fascism for Belgium

¶ **Thanksgiving**—America refreshes itself with gratitude. Memories of a little band of English colonists—buffeted by the rigors of a strange climate, assailed by the uncertainties of a new land, saddened by memories of voices no longer heard—return in picture and story and customs endeared by tradition, to warm the heart and quicken the morale of a nation built grandly from that nucleus of courage. At Plymouth plantation the people prayed, giving thanks for blessings which today might be considered hardships. And their prayers were winged with rejoicing; and their songs were lilted with brave laughter; and in their eyes glowed a humble faith in the Father's goodness. Because they trusted much, much was vouchsafed to them, and to their children's children. • O America, forget not that faith, hold fast to that trust, cleave to that ineffable Good so richly revealed in the blessings that are thine. For in the cup of thy thanksgiving are measured the riches of thine inheritance.

¶ **Halifax Report**—The British press, speculating on Lord Halifax's report to Premier Chamberlain, gives Reichsführer Hitler's main demands as (1) recognition of Germany's right to her old colonies in return for a German agreement not to press action on the issue for six years; (2) permission for Germany to bring back to the Reich national minorities in Austria and Czechoslovakia with the understanding that armed force shall not be used; (3) a British-French-German-Italian agreement. With these conditions fulfilled, it is predicted that Germany would return to the League. But, to grant the conditions, Britain and France would have to abandon a collective security policy entailing guarantees of Russian and European boundary status quo. • Yielding to Germany's demands, reasonable as they might seem, means yielding to a modern temptation to sacrifice national honor for an uncertain material advantage.

¶ **Anglo-French Policy**—On the heels of Viscount Halifax's return to London from visits with Chancellor Hitler and other Reich officials comes evidence that Britain and France propose to examine Germany's ambitions in Europe together. It is announced in Paris that Premier Chautemps and Foreign Minister Delbos are to confer with Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Eden next week. Acceptance of the British invitation by Foreign Minister of France means postponement of plans for strengthening of French alliances against the Berlin-Rome axis in central and eastern Europe. But Chancellor Hitler's demands make an Anglo-French understanding advisable before Foreign Minister Delbos undertakes his Continental mission. • European statesmen are continually finding that the diplomacy of expediency constitutes a perpetual sparring match in which fast footwork only postpones an inevitable blow.

¶ **Belgian Cabinet**—For the first time since Oct. 25, when Paul Van Zeeland, international goodwiller, resigned from the Premiership, Belgium has a government. As a result of King Leopold's call for patriotic co-operation from the three main party leaders, General Paul Emile Janson, Liberal Premier-designate, forms a coalition Cabinet, including six Socialist members of the old Van Zeeland cabinet, new Catholic and new Liberal ministers. • It seems like a coalescing of incompatibles, but out of such efforts have come alloys of great resiliency. In the present instance the result is an agreement on the constitutional form of government which puts a quietus on fears of fascism in Belgium.

¶ **Ford Talks**—While U. A. W. A. members strike against alleged discrimination in the Ford plants and Ford officials protest that employees are satisfied and want to work, Henry Ford gives encouraging words to business. Present business recession is temporary and artificial, he says, explaining that the present "pause" is traceable to a tendency to allow money, instead of potential productivity and consumption, to dictate terms of business. • Yes, we're learning that any dictatorship is bad—in business, finance, government, labor, or even in a paternal overlordship. Co-operation's the thing, eh?

¶ **Civil Service**—With the conclusion of the six-article series on Civil Service reform by Ralph M. Blagden, a staff writer, a tremendous array of facts, figures and arguments in favor of the merit system is placed in the hands of the public via the Monitor. One of the forceful and persuasive facets of the subject emphasized by Mr. Blagden is that a general distaste for the spoils and patronage system in government and a general approval of President Roosevelt's promise to wipe it out, places in the hands of the Executive and Congress a definite mandate from the people for government reform. • Spoils in government spoils government. Merit in office merits office. And civil service reform awaits execution of this mandate.

1621—Thanksgiving—1937

By a Staff Artist

Gov. William Bradford

Reading the First Thanksgiving Proclamation at Plymouth in 1621

When the Pilgrim fathers assembled for the First Thanksgiving in Plymouth in 1621, Gov. William Bradford presided over the festivities. His great-great-great-great-great grandson herewith presents a Thanksgiving Day message for 1937.

By William Bradford

Written for the United Press

At this time some 300 years ago our Pilgrim forefathers felt they had much to be grateful for and set aside a day to express their profound gratitude for their blessings and named the day "Thanksgiving."

How much that Thanksgiving meant to them! And how much it has meant to us as each year we have gathered together with our loved ones both old and young to celebrate the memorable occasion with joyous festivities and homecoming!

Although we have much more to be grateful for today in a material way we can well profit by the example set by our forefathers by being grateful for the simple things in life which, after all, represent the true values.

We hope the human progress made since 1620 has given us a deeper sense of gratitude to the Giver of all Good on this Thanksgiving Day of 1937.

The Pilgrims' Thanksgiving

The following is Gov. William Bradford's record of Thanksgiving in 1623:

Notwithstanding all their great paines and industrye and the great hops of a large cropp . . . a great drought . . . continued from the 3 week in May till about the middle of July, without any raine, and with great heat (for the most part) insomuch as the corne began to wither away . . . and some of the drier grounds parched like withered hay . . . Upon which they sett a parte a solemne day of humiliation to seek the Lord by humble and fervente prayer in this great distresse. And he was pleased to give them a gracious and speedy answer both to their own and the Indeans admiration that lived amongst them. For all the morning and greatest part of the day it was clear weather and very hotte and not a cloud or any signe of raine to be seen, yet toward evening it began to overcast and shortly after to raine, with sutch sweet and gentle showers as gave them cause of rejoycing and blesing God. It came without either wind or thunder or any violence and by degrees in that abundance as that the earth was thorowly wete and soaked therwith. Which did so apparently revive the decayed corne and other fruits as was wonderful to see and made the Indeans astonished to behold; and afterward . . . caused a fruitfull and liberall harvest to their no small comforte and rejoycing. For which mercie . . . they also sett aparte a day of thanksgiving.—"History of Plymouth Plantation."

Turkey for the Navy

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP)—Your Uncle Sam did some Thanksgiving marketing today.

His list included, among other things: 23,000 pounds of turkey, 7000 pounds of ham, 10,000 pounds of apples, 9200 pounds of sweet potatoes, 1500 pounds of cranberries, 1150 gallons of ice cream, 5800 pounds of candy, 10,000 pounds of oranges and 6000 pumpkin pies.

The food is for 30,000 officers and men aboard 29 ships of the United States fleet at anchor here.

Traffic Problem: Solution Seen In Express Highway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Express highways of modern type are the only practical solution to problems of urban traffic congestion and accidents, according to Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Harvard University bureau for street traffic research.

"Accidents cannot be prevented by magic," Dr. McClintock told the greater New York Safety Council at the Astor Hotel yesterday. "Education may reduce them by as much as 50 per cent, but properly constructed street systems can prevent 98 per cent and, in addition, greatly increase the speed of moving vehicles.

New York City's West Side highway, the express system along the banks of the Hudson, is an example of what may be done to improve traffic conditions, Dr. McClintock held. The West Side artery carries from 40,000 to 50,000 vehicles daily, he stressed, and although parts of it have been in use for several years, there has been only a single fatal accident.

Express Highways

The present trend of urban development in the United States, he continued, was against large-scale development of rapid transit facilities, but in favor of modern express highways built to carry motor vehicles at speeds of from 45 to 50 miles an hour.

New York City must some day solve its traffic congestion problem, which at present is so severe that

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Britain Stands Firm on Reich Colonies Plea

Hitler Demand Likely to Win Support Only of Export Rights

Bid Made to France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 24—Behind the studied caution of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon that Viscount Halifax's talks with Chancellor Adolf Hitler in Berlin, had "furthered the desire of both countries for a closer mutual understanding" lies the fact that no basis for such an understanding is possible without a radical change of attitude by one side or the other, The Christian Science Monitor learns on unimpeachable authority.

Herr Hitler, it appears, confined himself almost exclusively to the colonial issue. On European questions he was either studiously vague or silent. But his attitude toward the colonial issue faces the British Government with the fact that Herr Hitler, for the time being at any rate, intends to press strongly for return to the Reich of former German Colonies in Africa. This runs so counter to the views of the Conservative Party, which provides the main support for the government coalition that acceptance is regarded here as impossible.

A categorical refusal to discuss the question, however, is not expected. The British government is believed more likely to reiterate its wish to grant facilities for the export of raw materials of all kinds without abandoning the mandates over the former colonies.

Contrary to general belief, the forthcoming official visit here by Premier Camille Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France, which was announced today, is not the direct outcome of Lord Halifax's trip. It was mooted before the trip, and though the Halifax episode may have hastened arrangements, it would have taken place anyhow in the near future so M. Delbos and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Great Britain might finish the conversations interrupted in Brussels on the subject of M. Delbos' tour of central European capitals.

Here again concrete results are not expected. According to present plans, there is to be a general exploration of the whole European situation. Subsequently, it is thought, it may be found desirable for Britain and France to make a new approach to Italy.

Reich Colonial Demand Embodies Three Points; Recognition Put First

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The points on which Germany insists as a matter of foreign policy, as outlined to Lord Halifax during his recent visit to Reichsführer Hitler, are understood to be threefold. The consensus of the British Press outlines them as follows:

1. Recognition of Germany's right to colonies in return for German willingness to delay action on colonies for six years.

2. A free hand for Germany to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

New England prepares for Thanksgiving.

Real Estate Group asks reassessments.

Airport survey turned in to State.

Goodwin suspends Court clerk license.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 13

'Monarchist' Plot Claimed Crushed By French Police

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Operatives of the Sûreté Nationale ranged the length of France today to arrest "higher ups" of a reported civil war plot to replace France's republican government with dictatorship and monarchy.

The conspiracy had been wrecked, the People's Front regime announced, saying: "The Government is sure of itself. It is capable of subduing all criminal action directed against the Republic."

Papers seized in the most important of a long series of raids disclosed plans for an uprising similar to that which plunged Spain into armed conflict.

The documents, confiscated yesterday in a Paris loan office, brought to light what police said were complete arrangements of a conspiracy "against republican institutions."

Military Supplies Seized

"Investigations of the Sûreté Nationale and the prefecture of police," the official announcement said, "which have conducted the most meritorious activity for weeks, resulted in the seizure of important military material, a great part of it of foreign origin, including machine-guns, rifles, sub-machine-guns, pistols, grenades, cartridges, explosives, etc.

"A search of the office operated established the existence of a secret, semi-military organization following the lines of the army services.

"It comprises a general staff, first,

(Continued on Page 9, Column 6)

Tunes Still Come From Organ That Napoleon Played

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The little Anglican Church of St. Peter, at Watson's Bay, Sydney, has in regular use an organ that was played for some years by Napoleon Bonaparte. It was the property of Spencer Perceval, who became British Premier in 1809.

The organ was built for Mr. Perceval in London in 1796 by Robert and William Gray. Mr. Perceval later lent it to Napoleon. After the battle of Waterloo in 1815, it was brought back to England and sold.

The little gilt organ next appeared in the Congregational Church at Wivelscombe, Somerset. In 1901, Dr. C. A. Edwards, of Sydney, returning from the Boer War, visited Wivelscombe, his birthplace, saw the organ, and wanted to buy it. But the distress of the organist was so obvious that the doctor agreed to forgo his purchase. Returning to England with Australian troops in 1915, he renewed his offer. It was accepted, and the organ was shipped to Sydney, where Henri Verbrugghen, then conductor of the symphony orchestra, gave it honored lodging in the State Conservatorium of Music.

The organ was later sold to St. Gabriel's Girls School, Waverly, whence it passed to St. Peter's Church, where it was dedicated as a memorial to soldiers of the World War. In spite of its 141 years of service, it is still used every Sunday. With gilded pipes, no pedals, and tuned on what musicians call the "unequal temperament," it presents a perfect type of the chamber organ popular in the latter part of the 18th century.

Split Is Shown Between Farm And City Labor

Bureau's Protest Against Union Food Cut Plea Is Found Significant

Say Goals Clash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 24—The exchange of messages between Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers Union, on the matter of Mr. Martin's recommendations to union members that they restrict consumption of food in an effort to reduce prices, is held by observers here to have a significance far beyond that involved in the price of food.

It illustrates, they say, in a clear, emphatic manner, a fundamental difference between the aims of the farmer and the city laborer, a difference which stands as a check on any effective farmer-labor political alliance such as has been attempted and which some still believe possible as a backbone for a united labor front.

Mr. O'Neal, under instructions from the executive committee of the federation, upon hearing of Mr. Martin's request to union leaders to take "direct action" to lower the cost of living, and calling attention to meat boycotts in Flint and Saginaw, Mich., wired Mr. Martin that he was "shocked" at the news, and asked: "Is this an invitation for American farmers to take similar action against products produced by the C. I. O. union labor?"

Mr. O'Neal in this message brought out a basic point bearing on the question of whether the farmer and laborer can be expected to get together in any broad, national political movement. Factory wages, Mr. O'Neal pointed out, are more than 20 per cent in excess of the 1929 level, and retail food prices, including meat, are nearly 20 per cent less He held that national welfare demands a balance between agriculture, labor, and industry, and said that "American farmers will resist by whatever means necessary any efforts to aggravate the present disparities."

Martin Expresses Surprise

Mr. Martin's reply expressed surprise at Mr. O'Neal's attack, and pointed out that labor's complaint is against the middleman and not against the producer. He discussed at some length labor's long advocacy of farmer-labor co-operation in economic and political fields, and spoke appreciatively of the farmer's plight.

"He is as much the victim of capitalistic profiteering," Mr. Martin said, "as is the wage-earner who must pay high prices for his family's food. There is too wide a spread between the prices the farmer gets and what the factory worker pays. . . . The U. A. W. A. in its campaign to close the wide gap is obviously

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

New Belgian Premier

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Paul Emile Janson

After a month's political crisis, a new Cabinet has been formed in Belgium with General Janson's constitution of another "Cabinet of National Union." Political groups, including the Socialists, co-operated at the King's express command, and the solution is thus regarded as of essentially temporary character.

The Belgian Cabinet: Page 8.

Brussels Parley Disbands Without Positive Action

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24—The Nine Power Conference ended today with the adoption of a final statement proclaiming the necessity of upholding the principles of international law, but without having agreed upon anything resembling positive action to restore peace in the Far East.

The curtain fell on the final session of the 19 governments at Brussels after a pathetic speech by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo voicing the deep disappointment of the Chinese delegation that nothing has been done to check Japanese aggression or even to aid Chinese resistance.

Despite the fact that the prospects for any more positive stand against the Japanese invasion of China were extremely small even at the opening of the conference, the close of the parley leaves a lingering conviction

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Utility Agrees On $100,000,000 Building Plan

Head of Niagara Company Says So After Conference With President

To Act at Once

News Taken as Indication That White House Is to Push Recovery

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—The stock market was quiet and slow in the morning hours today, sagging somewhat in the afternoon, yet exhibiting no decisive reaction to last night's warning to stock exchanges from the Securities and Exchange Commission, calling upon them for improved self-regulation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—President Roosevelt's drive to encourage business expansion took on a strongly optimistic turn today when Floyd L. Carlisle, executive of some of the country's largest power companies—Niagara Hudson and Consolidated Edison, in New York—flatly stated after an hour and a half's talk with the Chief Executive that his companies were about to start on an ambitious building program costing over $100,000,000.

Mr. Carlisle, after his protracted talk with the President, said:

"I am going back to New York to discuss the possibility of an increase in our expansion program. The substantial housing program of the Government encourages us to go ahead with our own expansion program."

Other major developments were:

A series of unexpected and perhaps wide-reaching conferences on Capitol Hill on tax revision, in which Joseph P. Kennedy met with legislative leaders and tax experts, encouraged the belief that a major Administration confidence campaign was under way. The conferees were exploring possibilities of expediting amendment or repeal of the undistributed profits tax, no later than immediately after enactment of the farm bill.

President Roosevelt saw his second big private utility leader, Floyd L. Carlisle, head of Niagara Hudson Power Company, together with Frank R. McNinch, the chief Administration power authority. He continued the efforts begun in a two-hour conference late yesterday with Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, in an attempt to pave the way for a big utility building program.

But on the other hand—and this marked one of the bowlders and turnings in the road—the White House gave out a report from Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Power Authority of the State of New York, stingingly attacking arguments of the private power industry that steam is generally cheaper than hydroelectric power. The report, strictly a New York production, need not have been given out with such publicity impact in Washington at this time had the main objective of the President been peace-making and a genial holiday spirit between the New Deal and the utilities.

Message Due on Housing

The White House announced that later this week the President will send to Congress his message envisaging a big private housing campaign. Rough drafts of his message were shown last night to congressional leaders.

The President's major aim is to facilitate large-scale housing operations, through various devices intended to loosen investment capital. One such plan involves establishment of national mortgage associations, to make loans to home builders backed by a Treasury guarantee, which can in turn be passed along to investors. Various other detailed means of stimulating large-scale housing, bringing down building costs and expediting the long-awaited housing boom, are under serious study.

But parallel with these efforts to stimulte investor confidence, which is one of the major obstacles, comes the Securities and Exchange Commission today with a stern statement from W. O. Douglas, chairman, warning stock exchanges all over the country to regulate themselves more strictly if they wish to avoid stiffer governmental supervision. This warning or ultimatum, carefully meditated and released by the SEC, drops into a "jittery" market condition when confidence was already at a low ebb.

One of Many Turnings

The seemingly inconsistent character of these news developments is what makes observers describe the road-to-recovery as one that has many turnings. While President Roosevelt is concentrating on the problem of restoring business activity, he does not hesitate to issue or authorize statements like those recorded above, which are typical of the most reformist days of the New Deal.

In a word, the White House outlook is still distinctly as much a mixture of recovery and reform as ever and the wishful interpretations that reform has been put on the shelf do not stand up under the news.

Many developments here can be catalogued under these two columns: recovery, or reform. On

(Continued on Page 17, Column 3)

Civil Service Reform

Last of Six Articles

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Readers themselves may write the last chapter of this series by writing their Congressmen for action on the three bills designed to improve and extend the merit system throughout the government service. If all who want the costs and inefficiencies of spoils eliminated were to communicate this wish to Congress, no stronger or more constructive lobby would be in operation on any measure. If the believers in the merit system do not write, the office-seekers will.

Three measures to give the United States the most far reaching civil service reform since 1883 have a precarious hold on the calendar of the special session of this Congress. One, the so-called Mead bill, is before the House and embodies in a modified form the recommendations of the President's Committee on Administrative Management. Another, the Byrnes bill, is before the Senate and it too is part of the President's general plan for governmental reorganization. A third, the Ramspeck postoffice bill, would bring the 14,000 first-, second- and third-class postmasters under civil service.

The First Essential

For decades the forces of civil service reform have striven to bring all operating administrators of the Government under the merit system. The three bills before Congress open up the tantalizing vista of doing both this and at the same time reforming and revitalizing the whole machinery of civil service. There is the danger, however, that controversy over the fine points of the proposed reforms may distract Congress from the most essential step, namely, stopping the patronage racket.

It would represent an important gain, even if the 325,000 of the more than 800,000 federal employees now exempt from the merit system were brought under the present civil service law, imperfect though it is. The present civil service system has manifold flaws. The three-man, non-partisan commission has frequently found responsibility so divided that no one has taken the initiative to assure a positive career service, with adequate provisions for recruiting, training and promotion. It may be that civil servants have been grooved and forgotten, that some have grown arrogant or apathetic. It may be that many agencies have found it necessary, in order to procure the best men, to go beyond the civil service lists.

Action by Congress

But if Congress took the first step—that of fencing the politician off from the entire Government service—the chances are that the influences

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Ma's Pie Dons Wings for Son 1200 Miles Off

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—John Weston set out yesterday to see what a fellow could do when he wanted a piece of his ma's pumpkin pie, and wanted it hot.

The trouble was that ma was 1200 miles away, and Thanksgiving day was only two days off.

John called the express company. He called the air lines. And he wrote a letter home.

The result is that the hot pies are on the way.

Ma Weston last night whipped up a batter of creamy pumpkin, added nutmeg, and baked them in the wood range.

Sister Alice took a 6 a. m. train 50 miles to Minneapolis and dashed for the airport in a taxi. The pies were put aboard a plane that took off at 8:45 a. m. for Chicago. A stewardess was to take special care that the pies be kept warm from Chicago into New York.

John wanted the pumpkin kept hot all the way, so Alice had to take along a footwarmer to keep the pie tins warm until they were put in the plane and chemical warmers were used.

When the pies arrive in Chicago they are to be transferred to another plane and given a special place in the stewardess' warming oven. At 4:45 p. m. they are due in New York.

"Ma's pumpkin pies are the best in the world," said John, who has never been away from home on Thanksgiving Day before, although he is 20. "What makes them so good? I think it's the way she puts in the nutmeg."

Economics in the News

Economic Sanctions—Brussels Conference Inters the President's Quarantine Suggestion—What Would Have Been Entailed

By H. B. E.

The stray suggestion of economic sanctions against Japan was buried by the American people before Norman H. Davis left these shores. It already had been buried by other people. The Brussels Conference was therefore foredoomed to failure. People simply were not prepared to pay the price which would have been demanded by a policy of economic sanctions.

Some American writers say that to be successful sanctions against Japan merely required a little self-denial by American women. Japanese-American trade is based upon the exchange of cotton for silk. If American women elected to wear cotton instead of silk goods, then the dependence upon Japan as a source of silk supply would be obviated, and at the same time the "Cotton South" would be compensated for the loss of the Japanese market for American cotton. The problem, however, is not so simple. Sanctions constitute a policy requiring positive action and inviting positive action in retaliation.

The sanctionist has first got to see that none of the banned goods shall get to Japan. Experience has shown that this is a tall order. Italy, in spite of the world of nations back of a sanctions policy, received a lot of bootlegged trade.

One has only to look at Trieste to appreciate the reason. This port is in the uppermost northern corner of Italian territory on the Adriatic. Up in the mountains, 100 miles from Trieste, three countries meet: Yugoslavia, a sanctionist; Austria, a non-sanctionist, and Italy. Trieste, formerly the gateway to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, does the job of distributing imports to these countries; as well, to Central Europe and the Balkans. For this purpose it has long enjoyed the status of a free port.

Under the sanctions regime it should logically have been paralyzed. Instead there was little interruption in trade. Trade continued to pour in and out of this bottleneck. It must have been very easy to divert to Italy goods that were supposedly destined for Central Europe. Over the mountains, too, Italy must have been able to sell a lot of goods to the world through Austria and Hungary, both non-sanctionists; while Italian gold to eke out such goods payments was never put on the banned list.

Sanctionists might have been able to stop the direct trade with Japan at their own ports. Even that I doubt. Trade would have been routed to Japan through other countries. And one of the countries would have been an involuntary China! Japan obtains much of her foreign merchandise by reconsignment from Shanghai and Tientsin. This would have continued to go to Japan. Any obstacles put upon such re-export would have been countered easily by the Japanese, as a look at the map and the military situation will show. Tientsin is now in the Japanese sphere of influence, while Shanghai customs are already under threat.

The exporters could not very well have stopped their goods from going to China altogether. For that would have transformed a sanctions policy into the working out to the limit of the neutrality law!

The lesson of all sanctions debates comes down to one irrefutable fact. To be successful, sanctions must be pressed without regard for consequences. There cannot be any prior talk of such a contradiction in terms as "peaceful sanctions," "mediating sanctions," or, as the French casuistically described sanctions against Italy, "action combining the maximum of effectiveness with the minimum of provocation."

That is the way to breed defiance, as we now see in Japan's threat to international Shanghai. From the start, all measures must be envisaged in sequence in the task of bringing the aggressor to heel. If one measure is not successful, another more burdensome must be put in operation, and so on till obedience has been forced. Sanctions, in short, require at the outset, as the Covenant of the League itself envisaged, that the sanctionists shall organize military preparations in support of sanctions.

For, as we have seen from the logic of pursuing sanctions, sanctions call for a blockade; i. e., war. This the people realized instinctively. And, with the customary good sense that Theodore Roosevelt always relied upon, they rejected the project. World organization will not be built up by piling on further disorganization. It will be rebuilt along such lines of constructive endeavor as Mr. Hull has embarked upon. Individual boycotts are a different matter. No man in England, as Abraham Lincoln observed, was more sympathetic with the North than John Bright, but John Bright observed, "I see no reason why my country should be the knight-errant of the human race."

As for the aggressors, their success is more apparent than real, as Mussolini is finding out in Ethiopia and as Japan will find out in China. There is a Chinese proverb which says, "When you are on a tiger, it is very difficult to dismount." The time will come when Japan will be asking for aid to dismount.

Thanksgiving Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Nov. 25, a legal holiday.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1937

Radio Comment	7
Traveltalks	9
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	10
The Home Forum	11
Keeping Thanksgiving Day	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Arts and Theater Reviews	14
Radio Timetable	14
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	15
Sports Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features	23
Editorials	24

Weekly Magazine Section

Spain Calls Its Own Tune	1-2
Man at Work	3
Back to the Ballet	4
Northern Nigeria's Future	5
Cultural Disarmament	6
Giving Thanks: Magazine Editorial	7
Japan's Busy Press-World	8-9
Books and Features	10-15

Saving Our Schools

Forty-fifth of 52 Articles

On Page 6

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Turning Back of Native Rush To Towns Demanded in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—Two serious outbreaks by natives in Natal and the Transvaal recently gave evidence of tension between white and black in various parts of the Union. From the farms come protests of labor shortage and a demand for stringent methods of repatriation of unemployed urban natives.

The towns themselves are becoming concerned with their increased native populations. The public health problems intensified by this influx are the subject of anxious regard. Moreover, in spite of police and official denials, the public has gained an impression that lawlessness is not decreasing.

The nation has also been made conscious of the recurrent clashes and brooding discontent caused by the Union's tax and liquor legislation, and the methods by which it is administered. That many of the Union's laws bear heavily on the native is beyond doubt.

Speaking the day after the more serious of recent native outbreaks, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, noted that much of the trouble they had today in their administration of the natives was bound up with the liquor question. He held that many of the laws were impossible to carry out.

On the other hand, Gen. James B. M. Hertzog, Prime Minister, addressing a meeting at Pretoria the following night, made no excuses for the natives and issued a stern warning that attacks on Europeans must cease.

Referring to the two recent outbreaks, General Hertzog said that the fact of their occurring almost simultaneously served to strengthen the conviction of the European population that there was a deep-rooted and far-reaching hostility, perhaps organized, among the natives toward whites.

"Unless steps are taken speedily to alter the feeling of deep indignation, shocked confidence and suspicion among the white people into a calm state of mind of security and confidence," he added, "the relations between European and native will be in such a state of tension shortly that only a chronic position of bitter strife and enmity will arise, associated with outbreaks of violence, the results of which will be fatal to the community in South Africa."

The views of the Rev. John Dube, one of the most moderate and highly respected of the native leaders in South Africa, are that extremist propaganda has had a good deal to do with the disturbances. Other factors, he said, were police "indiscretions" which, "seen through native eyes, are acts calling for retaliation," and an economic depression which has not yet lifted for the black man.

"Taking the natives as a whole," he said, "they are a law-abiding people; but among them are hotheads who are easily influenced by teachings against imperialism. They are taught that the white man is out to exploit them, and those of us who try to steer a moderate course are looked upon as puppets of the Government and are called 'Good Boys.'

"But the majority of the chiefs and large masses of the tribesmen are with us. It only needs a mutual understanding between the chiefs and their counsellors on the one hand, and the heads of the Native Affairs Department on the other, for much of this unrest to be dispelled.

"I would suggest that the Native Affairs Department call a conference of chiefs and leading educated natives—with the Zulu Regent, Mshyeni ka Dinizulu—to talk these matters over and come to an understanding to prevent further unrest. For I believe that a conference of this nature would elect a committee of leading chiefs and educated natives to deal with the matters disturbing the native mind."

Van and Jail Method Of Collecting Taxes Disapproved in Natal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERGVILLE, Natal, S. Af.—Revision of the present system of collecting revenue from natives was recommended recently by W. F. Edwardes, former member of the Natal police force.

In a letter to the Natal Witness, he points to the many cases of open hostility between the natives and the police, growing out of unpopular enforcement of tax collection methods.

The so-called "pick-up van" in which defaulters are taken to jail, has met with disapproval on all sides, and last year a petition protesting against this treatment of the natives was signed by 25,000 Europeans.

Mr. Edwardes, who served on tax collecting commissions under the old system believes that ". . . the Government would be well advised to go back to this old system."

"I have often had a very pleasant three or four weeks on the job," his letter said. "The month of May was generally chosen. The magistrate, his clerk, a couple of European police with half a dozen native police, went around the district. The chiefs and headmen would be warned beforehand of the various places to assemble.

"The magistrate would collect the hut-tax, and the police the dog-tax. There was never any unpleasantness; the taxes were paid under the supervision of the chiefs and headmen. A list of defaulters was kept, and the police went on a thorough patrol throughout the district. Sleeping in patrol tents a month at a time, they got to know the location and all head men, who used to help them."

Under the present system, the police collect taxes, using a large van, and defaulters are arrested and crowded into the van to be taken to jail. Owing to this method, many natives are years behind in their payment for various causes—drought, poor crops—and, consequently they fear to go to the courthouse to pay.

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Peasant Refugees: A Problem in the Wake of War

Relief Workers Bring Ray of Hope to a Stricken Land
Upper—Eager Arms Stretch Upward Waiting for Filled Bags of Millet in Return for Their Empty Ones. Lower Left—Hopefully an Elderly Man Spreads Out a Cloth to Receive the Sweepings From the Bottom of the Relief Truck. Lower Right—Each Comer Must Bring a Bag for the Grain. The Salvation Army Played a Leading Part in the Relief Work Outside the City Walls

Many fled from homes in countryside when troops overran their land and forced them to search for places of safety.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Always in the wake of war comes destitution, destruction, loss of homes and property. In the undeclared war raging in North China at present, the basic human needs of food, shelter, and clothing are magnified to become a major problem for many persons.

Poor under any circumstances, many of the peasants in the countryside surrounding Peiping have been hard hit by the campaigns in their fields. Many of their ripening crops were burned or cut down to do away with possible hiding places for soldiers. Many of their homes were bombed or ruined by shellfire. Many of the peasants fled, clad only in thin summer clothing, with no time to gather extra garments.

Pouring into the city by thousands, when the gates were opened to admit them, these refugees presented a serious problem. Active, organized work was begun immediately on the part of many groups. Working in co-operation with the municipal authorities of Peiping, such bodies as the Red Cross, the Peking International Women's Club Relief Committee, the Salvation Army, the Red Swastika Association, and many Chinese social service agencies arranged for the feeding, shelter and clothing of the refugees.

Loads of Grain Distributed

The Salvation Army was selected as one of the groups to work outside the city walls, because of its efficient organization. Trucks were hired with funds donated by the other organizations as well as the army's own funds, and many loads of grain were sent out to the country people and distributed in the poorest districts of the city among the refugee centers.

The country people especially were in a difficult position, for they could not get through the closed gates of the city to market their farm produce, from which most of them derive their living. Nor could the ricksha pullers enter the city to ply their trade. With no money with which to buy food, they were in a desperate plight.

Millet was decided upon as being the grain with most nourishment and lowest cost, and accordingly many bags of it were loaded into the big trucks and driven to the most needy country districts. A survey was made by the Salvation Army investigators who visited each village before the trucks made their trips with the grain.

Each Brought Own Sack

The village police co-operated with the investigators, leading them through the narrow paths between rows of corn or tall kaoliang, showing them the homes. They also helped in taking the number of persons in each family, and were able to supply data on the various needs of the towns. It took the greater part of an entire day to canvass a whole village. Each family was given a paper on which was written the number of persons, and told to keep it carefully.

Next day they were to present the paper at the designated spot where the grain was distributed. Each comer must bring his own sack with which to receive the grain.

Long before the truck arrived, the villagers gathered on the steps of the temple which had been chosen as the distribution point. Clad in the faded blue of China's peasants, they made a colorful picture against the rosy stucco of the crumbling temple walls. When the truck came into view, the peasants called to one another that food was on the way. Approximately 200 persons were served in this particular town.

Two lines were formed, one on either side of the truck. Police tried to keep the lines in order, but the excitement was so great that places shifted often. There was good-natured joking among the people as they waited, and the children played games among themselves.

A tin two-pound measure was dipped ceaselessly into the big bags of grain, and emptied twice for each member of the family receiving the millet.

City Districts Canvassed

In the city, districts were canvassed for refugees and assignments made among the poorest sections of the populace. Investigators visited these districts, inquiring among the families about their earning capacity and the extra number to be fed as a result of the move of refugees from country districts.

In many homes, there were seven or eight extra to be sheltered in already over-crowded small homes, and there was not enough food to go around. Some of the women were busily sewing bits of cat fur together, earning a few coppers from the fur shops for piece work. Tiny stitches and fine work were the rule.

Early in the afternoon of the day designated for grain distribution, the police formed the crowd into orderly lines, one on each side of the big truck. As the afternoon wore on, the crowd grew bigger with many onlookers. Some who had not received the paper slips from the investigators the day before hovered around, hopful of receiving grain anyway. The most needy-looking ones were given the remaining millet.

The workers labored strenuously as they filled one bag after another. To all of the peasants it was a red-letter day to be given food and sustenance, even in limited amount. Most of them work hard for their small livelihood, and most of them live very close to the margin.

The Salvation Army workers said that even if grain were given out each day, there would always be more poor who needed help. That is one of the difficulties of relief in China. It is superficial, and does not reach the root of the problem. Yet it does accomplish something, if one accepts the testimony of the shining eyes and beaming smile of these poor people, some of whom perhaps never before had anything given to them.

Arab 'Terrorist' Sentenced

LONDON, Nov. 24 (AP)—William Ormsby-Gore, Colonial Secretary, told the House of Commons today there had been 410 slayings in Palestine between Jan. 1, 1936, and Oct. 31, 1937. In the same period, the Colonial Secretary said, there were 113 convictions and 7 capital sentences, of which six were commuted.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 24 (AP)—Following action by the British Government on Nov. 10 empowering military courts in Palestine to impose the extreme penalty on gunmen, a military court today sentenced Sheik Farhan Saadi to be hanged for possessing firearms and ammunition.

The Arab, who was captured Nov. 22, had been "wanted" for more than a year for terroristic activities. The sentence is subject to confirmation by the British commander-in-chief, from whom there is no appeal.

Seven other terrorists, arrested with the sheik, await similar trials. Similar firm action against disruptive elements is announced from Beirut, where the Lebanese Government has decreed the dissolution of all unofficial military and semi-military organizations "to safeguard the national union."

The decree was aimed at the fascist Lebanese phalanx, an organization of 10,000 persons, the smaller semi-fascist White Shirts and the Najjadi organizations which Government spokesmen said threatened to divide the country or "create an atmosphere of agitation and anarchy."

The British move against Arab gunmen was considered the first step toward martial law.

Sheik Ansari, an active opponent of the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, was seriously injured by an assailant who fled into the Mosque of Omar.

Meantime an ordinance was issued to give effect to the Government's declaration of July 7 limiting Jewish immigration in all categories to 8000 persons from August, 1937, to March, 1938.

(The Palestine Royal Commission on July 7 recommended the volume of Jewish immigration be limited to 12,000 persons annually for five years. The recorded immigration of Jews in 1933 was 30,327; in 1934, 42,359; in 1935, 61,854; and in 1936, 29,727.)

Political Change in Ontario

OTTAWA, Nov. 24 (CP)—Albert Matthews, member of a Toronto brokerage firm bearing his name and brother of R. C. Matthews, Minister of National Revenue in the Bennett Government, yesterday was named Lieutenant Governor of Ontario. He succeeds Dr. H. A. Bruce who announced his resignation yesterday. The appointment will be effective Nov. 30.

There was no comment from the Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King on the announcement of Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario that his government would no longer maintain Chorley Park, official residence of Ontario's Lieutenant Governor. But Mr. Matthews, will be the first holder of the office since 1914 who has not moved into the $1,000,000 government house in Rosedale. Premier Hepburn has vigorously objected to maintaining the mansion at a cost of about $25,000 annually to the province.

He agreed to keep it open during Dr. Bruce's term but a few days ago reiterated his intention of closing it upon the Lieutenant-Governor's resignation.

Effective Nov. 30, Mr. Matthew's appointment will bring him before the public eye the following day when he formally opens a special session—first session since the Oct. 6 general election—of the Legislature.

The special session has called by the Premier for the purpose of amending the Succession Duty Act.

Mr. Matthews has not played a major part in politics since 1925 when he ran for the House of Commons as Liberal candidate in Toronto North East, now Toronto Eglinton, and was defeated. The winner was Richard L. Baker, Conservative.

Mr. Matthews is chairman of the board of Governors of McMaster University, president of the Toronto League of Nations Society, and was chairman of the Canadian delegation to the 1927 League of Nations Economic Conference in Geneva.

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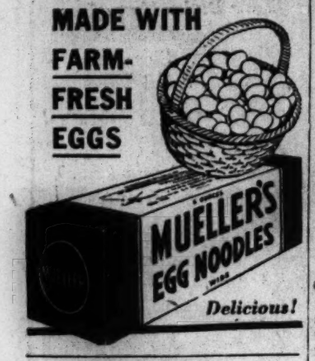

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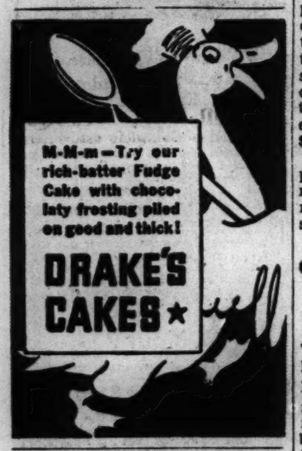

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Maryland Jails Await Speeders, Autoists Warned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—It is good policy for motorists to keep within the 45-mile-an-hour speed limit in Maryland, the Keystone Automobile Club warns in reporting strict enforcement and heavy penalties for violations of traffic regulations in that State.

Harrison S. Kildare, counsel for the club, said the minimum fine for exceeding 60 miles an hour is $100, and the maximum $1000. For speeds between the State's 45-mile limit and 60 miles an hour the minimum is $10 and the maximum $100.

No Latitude Given

"The law does not gives magistrates any latitude in mitigating the fine," said Mr. Kildare. "For a comparable speeding offense in Pennsylvania costing the convicted driver $10, the Maryland minimum fine is $100. He must pay this or go to jail. There is no alternative except to appeal, and experience has demonstrated appeals are useless unless there is a clear and valid defense.

"Dozens of uninformed drivers, recently haled before Maryland 'squires' at all hours of the day and night, charged with speeds in excess of 60 miles an hour, literally have signed their own jail commitments by exercising their right to an immediate hearing. Instead of the nominal fine they expected for the violation, they were surprised to learn they had submitted themselves to a sentence of $100 or more, without means of raising the money.

Alternative Suggested

"In such circumstances we suggest that motorists, instead of accepting an immediate hearing, exercise another right conferred upon them by the motor law and ask that bail be set for an appearance at a later time, when they are better prepared to foot the bill and thereby avoid the jail penalty.

"Better still, we advise that all complications can be avoided by observing the speed limits."

Insurance Firms Slash Air Rates

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—A 50 to 75 per cent decrease in trip life insurance rates for air line passengers was announced Nov. 22 by the Air Transport Association through the Associated Aviation Underwriters, a group of 20 insurances companies. The new rates will become effective next Jan. 1.

Generally, air passengers will be charged 5 cents per $1000 of insurance each four hours of travel. The policies will cover the insured not only in the air but also en route to and from airports to stops in the city if he rides in automobiles supplied by the airline. The lowest current cost of ship insurance in the air is $1 for a $5000 policy for each six hours of travel, or a flat $2 for $5000 for 24 hours.

Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, A. T. A. president, said in making the announcement, "Air line operation is now recognized to be among the safest forms of transportation."

Oil Tanker Races Ice On N. Y. Barge Canal

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24 (AP)—The $350,000 freighter Dolomite II, launched from shipyards of the Dolomite Marine Corporation at near-by Pittsford, early last night, moved down the New York State barge canal today in a six-mile-an-hour race against time.

The huge steel tanker is manned by a skeleton crew under Capt. Fred Swanson for its trip to Albany, where finishing touches will be made, prior to launching on the Atlantic. The start was made to insure the trip to Albany before the canal is closed for the winter.

Ready to Try His Wings

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Charles Kingsford-Smith Jr.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—This youngster gazing intently from the cockpit of the plane in which his father, Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, made flying history is Charles Kingsford-Smith Jr. His father was lost in an attempt to set a flight record from England to Australia in 1935. The plane in which the boy is seated was used by Sir Charles for his flight around the world.

Suing Sioux Sue U. S. For $882,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—There is a faint suspicion at the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the Sioux has at least become civilized. At least the Sioux have learned how to sue.

And when the Sioux sues, he makes the white man look like a piker. The tribe has just asked the courts to award it $882,000,000—the equivalent of all the gold estimated to have been taken out of the Black Hills in the Dakotas. These hills, it is claimed, were once the old Sioux hunting grounds and were guaranteed to them in perpetuity by a treaty of peace and amity signed in 1868.

The suit, brought in the United States Court of Claims by a Washington attorney representing the tribe, is said to be the largest claim ever filed against the Government by any of its citizens. Permission to bring the suit was granted by Congress, as is necessary when one sues the government.

Indian Bureau officials here believe it is unlikely they will have to dig into the government gold vault in Kentucky to pay the claim. A good many suits have been brought by Indian tribes in the last 30 or 40 years and even when they win, they usually get an average of only a fifth of one per cent of what they sue for.

Ever since the 1688 treaty, the government has been attempting to "civilize" the Sioux. He is now reaping his reward. An item included in the budget each year for "civilizing the Sioux" has run up to $500,000 a year. When John Collier was appointed by President Roosevelt to be chief of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, he thought the wording was uncomplimentary to the Sioux and changed it to "payment to Indians of the Sioux reservation."

Recent developments have borne out Mr. Collier's contention that the civilizing process has been completed. At least the tribe has learned the value of its land and has turned with a vengeance from the tomahawk to jurisprudence as a means of settling its controversy with the white man.

Reich Church Policy Places Ban on All Financial Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 24—Clear indications of National Socialism's intentions in the struggle between the State and Church in the Third Reich were given by Hanns Kerrl, Reichsminister of Eccesiastical Affairs, at Fulda in Baden last night.

Addressing a crowd of 5000 party members in one of the strongest Roman Catholic parts of Germany, Herr Kerrl declared:

1. There is no intention of establishing a National Socialist State Church as has been reported in certain quarters.

2. The "free and unhindered elections in the Protestant Church promised by Reichsführer Hitler last spring are for the present abandoned.

The ultimate aim of National Socialism's policy, Herr Kerrl indicated, is what he termed the separation of Church and State—the establishment of a system under which churches will not receive state aid as certain ones now enjoy. In other words, there will not be specially privileged churches such as the Roman Catholic, and the Lutheran and Calvinist churches among the Protestants which now enjoy financial support from the state.

Out of the stagnancy which has prevailed in the Church-State dispute for many months past, Herr Kerrl's action is an indication of some stirring, but whether for the present it will be anything more than a clear statement of National Socialism's position remains to be seen.

Little Progress in Understanding

The provisional abandonment of elections in the Protestant Church was not expected and is a confession that little advance has been made in the last five years toward an understanding between the State and the mass of the Protestant Church as regards church matters.

Herr Kerrl declared that this abandonment of elections is due to lack of unity in the Church itself, leaving the State no other alternative than to wait for new developments within the Protestant Church itself and meanwhile for the State to restrict its activities to the maintenance of internal order.

The goal of National Socialism, however, is not simply to sever financial relations between the State and particular churches, nor simply to introduce disestablishment and disbandment as in certain other countries. It is something much wider.

For in this all previous indications are wrong. National Socialism's idea is rather that after privileges at present enjoyed by the Roman Catholic, Lutheran and Calvinist Churches have been removed then the whole question of Church and State shall be treated quite differently.

The Complete Aim

Beliefs, whether Christian or non-Christian, all in fact which claim the name of religion and have a strong following here in Germany shall, it is intended, form a part of a great "religious community" which shall be free in its individual parts to worship as it thinks fit, provided of course the teachings do not clash with National Socialist conceptions.

Such equal "toleration" for all faiths is declared to be the final ideal, and a step toward that end would be the freeing of the State from the financial burden which it has had to bear in connection with the three privileged denominations.

During the five years the Third Reich has been in existence, according to Herr Kerrl, these churches have received from the State about one thousand million marks which he adduces as proof that the Third Reich is neither anti-Christian, anti-church nor anti-religious.

Sees Confusion of Interests

The main trouble appears to be, according to Herr Kerrl, that religion and weltanschauung, or political philosophy, have become confused—that the churches unfortunately have not confined themselves purely to religious things but have been in danger of confusing religion and political purposes ever since European churches became state churches.

For National Socialism itself, Herr Kerrl says, "is a religious movement which not only recognizes but also lives through its relations with God and the Deistic order."

Later he declared that National Socialism is determined upon one thing: "We cannot acknowledge the right of the church to concern itself in training people in all spheres as though that were its right, but we must leave it to the National Socialist State to train children as it considers proper."

Stamp Collecting by Topics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Classification of stamps according to topics rather than according to countries has developed as a new interest among philatelic clubs, it was learned during International Philatelic Week which was celebrated recently.

Of course, the stamp collecting fans still claim that the basis of all good collecting is gathering stamps from the various countries by their years of issue, but many a fan is developing a little sideline of hunting up stamps according to a topic. This idea has developed to such an extent that special display cards are being made for the more popular topics, such as locomotives and bridges.

But many collectors have chosen quite original topics and made up their own display cards. In the exhibit of stamp collections of the 23 philatelic clubs in the Chicago rea during international week, several outstanding topical collections were shown.

Ships form the particular choice of Fred W. Peters, who has spent years in gathering stamps from various countries, each bearing the picture of some kind of water craft. The Mayflower stamp issued by the United States in 1920 celebrating the tercentennial of the landing of the Pilgrims was placed beside an artistic blue stamp showing fishing schooners and sealing ships of Newfoundland.

Dory is the title of an Icelandic stamp carrying a water scene of a fisherman looking toward a flat-bottomed boat out on the waves. The Dhow is the name of an Egyptian stamp showing a shallow river vessel plying the waters of the Nile.

Other stamps in the exhibit represented a Congo River steamer, the Sampan, or small house boat of Indo-China, the Guffahs, or native boat of Iraq, the war canoe of the British Solomon Islands, and characteristic water craft of various other countries.

Locomotives are the particular choice of S. N. Morris, who has collected stamps carrying engines ranging all the way from the wood-burning locomotives of early days to the streamlined modern types. They are found on stamps from Peru, Spain, France, the Congo and other countries.

To help novices in stamp collecting, the Chicago exhibit included a Philatelic Bureau of Information consisting of several placards defining terms and showing by example their meaning. This was especially prepared for international week by S. S. Storm.

Women are becoming increasingly interested in stamp collecting. The Chicago Woman's Stamp Club, organized in 1930, and limited to 30 members, took an active part in the week's celebration in Chicago. One of the members, Mrs. I. M. Parker, exhibited her Columbus collection which included stamps bearing different historic scenes and episodes from the explorer's experiences. One showed Columbus in chains, another Queen Isabella pledging her jewels and another "the landing."

"Anyone, regardless of his interests, can become intensely absorbed in stamp collecting when he chooses a given topic," said Mrs. Parker, "because the lists of items which can be found on stamps are endless. They include trees, animals, birds, fish, costumes, harbors, flowers, scenes, sculpture, bridges, ships. One New York woman even made a study of the various styles of hair dressing by collecting stamps bearing portraits of women."

Flood Work Completed

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Nov. 24 (AP)—Floods that swept down the broad Susquehanna River Valley in March, 1936, were over at last today in Pennsylvania's anthracite region. Last of the water that spilled into half a dozen mines was removed, and the state withdrew pumps financed by an appropriation for which Gov. George H. Earle canvassed members of the legislature by telegraph.

Help for Spanish Children Rushed by Friends Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—Increasing need for help for Spanish children is shown in letters received by the American Friends Service Committee from English and American workers, with its child-feeding mission in Spain. The need is equally great, the committee points out, among civilians on both sides in the civil war.

From Loyalist Barcelona, Alfred Jacob wrote recently:

"There has been a tremendous influx of refugees from the North of Spain, and at the same time the sinking of so many foodships has made supplies very short. I hardly know what the poorer people are living on. We feel it is of the utmost importance to maintain our canteen work and extend it if possible, even though help is so desperately needed in other parts.

"We are still working on behalf of the children's colonies, which seem now to offer the only way of getting children out of Madrid. There are already a number supported in Catalonia by various foreign groups. Our big problem now is to send in enough food to keep them all going."

From the other side in the conflict Earl Smith wrote in Asturias:

"Any war-torn country inevitably has among its victims thousands of innocent children. The fact that there is not even greater need is a tribute both to the Spanish authorities and to the fact that the Spanish people themselves care. But more is needed, for children, especially—warm clothing, food and blankets. In some villages, at an elevation of about a mile, homes have been blown up, destroying bedding, clothing and furniture, and sometimes even domestic animals, as well as buildings. In one village every family needs help, even the mayor's name being on the list of families in dire need."

The Service Committee stated after receiving these and similar letters:

"We are definitely planning now to help with clothing and blankets in two towns in the province of Asturias and two in that of Burgos. Also we hope especially to serve in badly afflicted towns and villages possibly out of reach of other social agencies."

'Wait a Minute; We'll Get Tenor 751 Miles Away'

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Chicago City Opera Company's presentation of "Norma" was delayed for 30 minutes Nov. 22 while the company sent 751 miles—as the crow flies—for a tenor.

A musical emergency arose when Giovanni Martinelli, scheduled to sing the role of Pollione in the opera, was unable to sing.

The company had plenty of tenors on hand, but none, it found, who knew the role of Pollione. The nearest was Frederick Jagel—in New York.

So Impresario Paul Longone telephoned him. Jagel agreed to substitute his voice, but the best air connection he could make would bring him to the municipal airport here at 8 p. m., the time the curtain usually goes up in the civic opera house.

He was instructed to come ahead. Notices were prepared for distribution with the programs, explaining the delay, and a delegation went out to the airport to wait.

The tenor arrived on time. A police car led a wild ride into the Loop and Mr. Jagel rushed into the opera house with time enough to don his costume and catch his breath before his first aria.

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Legislative Program Aims To Extend Civil Service

By James M. Mead
Member of Congress From New York
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There has been an awakening of public interest during the last four years in improving the government service. Our leaders and the people generally are realizing that we must have a competent public service in order to have good government.

More than ever before, the new tasks of government require that the laws be faithfully, economically, and effectively executed if the benefits of progressive legislation are not to disappear in inefficiency and red tape.

Renewed interest in efficient civil service is shown particularly in the active work of national and local civic organizations, the establishment of "career training" courses in Washington and at the leading universities, and the publication of important and scientific studies of government personnel problems. This nation-wide demand for better government personnel has already resulted in important new legislation in some 10 states during the legislative sessions this year. Five states adopted civil service laws for the first time. This is the largest number of states taking action of this sort in any one year in our history, and is a further indication of the attitude of public opinion at the present time.

In "Negative Role"

There are two important reasons why our governmental personnel system stands in need of improvement. One is that too many positions are still outside the merit system. The other is that civil service administration has overplayed its "negative" role. It has rested upon well-earned laurels in keeping politics out of the merit system, but it has done too little to make the civil service attractive to intelligent and capable men and women and to aid them in the development of a career in the service of the public.

The emphasis in each of the new state laws is placed upon the close relationship of personnel administration to general administration rather than upon the negative aspects of civil service administration as in the past. Administrative activities are placed under a "personnel director" instead of a board and the merit system is extended to all except the higher posts.

In Congress special committees in both houses have been working on bills for reorganization of the executive branch of the Government.

One of the bills prepared by the Select Committee on Government Organization of the House of Representatives, incorporates the new principles of civil service administration and proposes to extend to the Federal Government the improved personnel systems recently adopted by the States. If this bill is adopted it will be as great a landmark in the history of the American Government as the original Civil Service Act of 1883. That act eliminated spoils from the greater part of the federal service. This act will not only continue the principles of the Act of 1883 by extending the merit system upward, outward, and downward, but in addition it will establish the administrative machinery for putting the federal service on a sound, efficient "career" basis.

What Proposal Provides

To provide for an improved and strengthened central personnel administration, the existing Civil Service Commission is replaced with a single Administrator and a Civil Service Board of seven members. Fifty years ago when the Civil Service Commission was created there were about 15,000 employees in the classified civil service. Today there are more than 500,000 civil service employees, and in addition approximately 300,000 federal employees outside of the classified service. While the Commission has kept the civil service system free from spoils, the board form of organization is no longer competent to handle the vast tasks of administration imposed by an army of more than half a million federal employees. To furnish the constructive leadership, initiative, and vigorous administration required for this task, a single civil service administrator is necessary.

If administration is to be placed in the hands of a single head, then it is essential that there be established a "Civil Service Board" to serve as the "watchdog" of the merit system and keep patronage and politics out. To it will be drawn representatives of business, industry, labor, education, and other walks of life, who are interested in the protection and promotion of an efficient civil service. It will meet the need for an independent citizen agency charged with the duty of recommending broad policies, of making investigations into civil service practices and methods, and of safeguarding the integrity of the system by bringing to the attention of the President, the Congress, and the people conditions demanding correction. It will play a large part in the development and improvement of the Civil Service.

Need for Extension

The time has come to extend the merit system in the Federal Government to include all of those positions which are not temporary and not policy-determining in character. New and emergency agencies created since 1932 were necessarily exempted from the classified service. No one knew how long they would function, and it would have been unwise to have placed them within the classified civil service at the outset. Now, however, the situation is changed, and positions in activities which are to be continued should be brought within the merit system without further delay.

For the development of a genuine "career" service it is necessary that the highest administrative positions which are not policy determining should be brought within the classified civil service. Persons of high competence and character will not enter the federal service when they see that these positions are closed to them. If they do enter and find that they cannot reach the top, they will leave. In this way, the public service is constantly losing many of its best employees. The bill fulfills the pledge of both parties in the last election by vesting authority in the President to cover into the classified civil service offices and positions now outside such service, except those which are filled by appointment by the President with the confirmation of the Senate.

Purposes of Bill

As a part of the program for administrative reorganization this bill is before Congress. It is the national expression of the renewed public interest in better government and more efficient and capable public service. It will offer an opportunity to the rank and file of federal employees to advance through promotions to high positions of honor and distinction.

This legislation is essential to the building up of a strong civil service. Citizens who desire to have the policies and the programs they have voted for faithfully and efficiently carried out, who have pride in their Government, and who wish to see their tax money economically administered, should support the measure and urge their Congressmen to support it also. It embodies the proposals made by President Roosevelt in his message at the last session, recommending to Congress that legislation be enacted for the reorganization of the executive branch of the Government and the establishment of a great civil service system.

Congress Take Notice!

By a Staff Artist

Civil Service: Public Holds the Key

(Continued from Page 1)

that now weaken the civil service and fight against its reform would be removed.

Moreover, much of the current attack upon the existing civil service administration represents sand thrown by politicians in the eyes of the public. It is subtle propaganda to justify the retention of spoils. Reforms are greatly needed, but today several of the largest corporations in the nation send their managers to Washington to study personnel methods in certain fields of the Government service. Perhaps there is apathy and arrogance, but in six months of 1936 federal employees gave the nation 14,000,000 hours of unpaid overtime—$10,000,000 of free labor. This was true of civil service employees and political appointees alike.

Despite the fact that a modern career service is not general, such a service has been worked out in special fields as in the Agricultural Department, including its Forestry Service and the National Bureau of Standards. The present civil service commission within the month has announced special promotional examinations open to 90 per cent of its staff. Since advancement from the bottom toward the top is the chief feature of a career service, the action of the commission is recognized as an important step toward the positive and dynamic career service, said by some to be impossible under existing laws.

Present Shortcomings

When the choice lies between placing men under the existing civil service regulations or handing them over to the spoilsmen, as Congress did with employees of the Housing Administration, the preference is heavily weighted in favor of the present merit system, despite its shortcomings.

So much the better, however, if Congress both extends and reforms the civil service administration. The essence of the present criticism of the civil service is that it guarantees life jobs but not careers. In simplest terms a career service involves the prospect of compensation and promotion adequate to attract the best men and provide for their unfoldment once they are in the service. Evidence that the present service fails of such ends is provided by the fact that some of the Government's ablest employees have had no pay rise or promotion in a decade. Further proof is contained in the abandonment of the government service by a great middle group of employees who see richer opportunities in private fields.

The Mead and Byrnes bills would establish the machinery essential to a career service. Their most distinctive feature is the substitution of the three-man, non-partisan commission by a single personnel administrator. The single head is the most modern wrinkle in civil service administration and one incorporated into most recent state laws. It has the endorsement of many civil service authorities, provided the commission is retained to serve as a policy making body and a board of review.

These measures, while limiting the President in the total appointments he can make under civil service, place no limit on the number he can exempt from the merit system. If Congress sincerely desires to safeguard the civil service from future retrogression, it could legislate a limit on the total exemptions permitted the President. In these measures there are also preposterous exemptions from civil service made by Congress itself—all presidential postmasters, collectors of internal revenue, United States marshals, temporary agencies and "all positions not already subject to the civil service."

The Ramspeck post office bill provides that the 14,000 presidential postmasters be brought under civil service. Republicans protest that Democratic postmasters would be blanketed into life jobs under this measure. Sponsors of the bill reply that it requires all postmasters to pass an examination. But the examinations are non-competitive and strongly weighted in favor of experience, thereby virtually blanketing in the incumbents. Yet every major advance in civil service gives one party or the other a special advantage. Proper provisions for promotion and discharge, which Congress can supply if it will, would weed out the undesirables and ultimately nullify the partisan genesis of the reform.

Such are the mere outlines of the bills with some of their deficiencies indicated. Civil service authorities are inclined to conclude that the damaging exemptions should be removed and the measures passed by this Congress. Their deficiencies can be corrected by subsequent amendments—amendments, which, incidentally, the politicians will be ready enough to pass once they themselves no longer have a stake in the manipulation of the government service.

Threat to Merit Plan

The Mead and Byrnes bills are part of the President's general program for reorganizing the government. Herein lies a danger. Congress may spend most of the time debating the reorganization of the various departments and bureaus, the position of the controller-general and the status of the quasi-independent agencies like the Interstate Commerce Commission. In the rhetorical thunder and smoke the civil service provisions may get lost or be passed in a weakened and diluted form.

If Congress fails to mold these bills into honest civil service measures and pass them, the President will be expected to fulfill the implied promise made in his special message when he said he was contemplating the extension of civil service by executive order. While, as the President stated, such executive orders would not make civil service reform permanent, Congress would not dare challenge any real extension of the merit system and could be persuaded thereafter to incorporate these reforms into permanent legislation.

An essential condition of a career service is adequate compensation, especially for the top-flight men. The present salary maximum in the American civil service is $9000 a year —in Great Britain salaries may be almost triple this amount. Not until Congress is prepared to provide salaries higher than those of its own members will the public service attract the best talent.

Some bureau heads have found that they can obtain more enthusiasm and zeal if they recruit their personnel outside the civil service lists. It does not follow, however, that this would be the case if some of the present academic and uninspired examinations were supplanted by tests better calculated to place the more creative type of employee on the lists. Above all, conceding that politicians and non-political administrators now and then may select better men than could be supplied from civil service, what happens to the government employment when a change of administration turns all these desirables out and necessitates building up the personnel all over again?

It is also rightly contended that civil service will not be enough unless an ideal of good government and a tradition of its incorruptibility is achieved. This ideal and this tradition, however, cannot grow in a shifting topsoil of spoils and patronage. It is customary to cite the high tradition that surrounds the British Home Service, yet before laws were passed removing public employees from the influence of Parliament, Great Britain had one of the most unsatisfactory of government services. The first step toward a high tradition of public service for the United States is obviously to protect it from political influence.

Negatively, the spoils system costs the nation $1,000,000,000 a year, enough to pay all the income taxes; it causes serious blunders that threaten a breakdown of government; it foists a political bureaucracy upon the nation that could some day threaten the civil liberties of the people; it creates a cynical popular disgust with government. Positively, the extension of a reformed merit system to the 325,000 federal employees now exempt and to city, state and county employees as well, would help create a government service sensitive to public interests, economical in operation and adapted to the modern stresses and strains that have been put on government.

C. I. O. Men Strike At Ford Plant; Bus Drivers Quit

By the Associated Press

Labor developments of the day:

St. Louis, Mo.: Members of the United Automobile Workers of America, protesting alleged grievances, went on strike at the St. Louis assembly plant of the Ford Motor Company.

About 150 pickets guarded the two main entrances of the plant after an early morning demonstration in which some 1200 men, many of them members of other C. I. O. unions, swarmed around the building. There was little disorder.

Milton N. Johnson, Ford manager, calling picketing "an invasion by other C. I. O. unions," said 584 men entered the plant and were at work on assembly lines.

"A few union leaders are under the impression they can dominate the Ford plant," he declared, "but they will find Ford employees are satisfied and want to work."

Delmond Garst, regional director of the union, who directed the General Motors strike here last January and February, announced the strike "will continue until Ford recognizes our union."

The union has filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board alleging Ford refused to bargain collectively, discriminated against union members in re-employment after a seasonal layoff, forced workers to sign loyalty pledges and fostered a company union.

Mr. Johnson denied the charges, asserting the company recognized the principles of collective bargaining, but, he added, "We are not willing to recognize the authority of a few men who do not represent a majority of the Ford workers."

Seventy-five uniformed policemen, augmented by Ford company guards, were on duty at the plant.

Detroit: Circuit Judge Lester S. Moll dismissed charges of felonious assault brought against the Ford Motor Company and eight individuals as the result of the beating of United Automobile Workers' organizers near the Ford Rouge plant last May 26, ruling that evidence was insufficient to warrant holding the defendants.

Detroit: Five Michigan automotive plants employing 17,300 persons remained closed because of labor troubles, although the most stubborn of the strikes, in the General Motors Fisher Body plant at Pontiac, was officially ended and negotiations to settle complaints will begin at once. Other plants closed because of labor disputes were: Bundy Tubing Company, Detroit, which produces automobile gas and oil lines and employs 1200; the Wilcox-Rich division of the Eaton Manufacturing Company, at Saginaw, Mich., makers of tappets and other parts, employing 1000, and one department of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, at Highland Park, Mich., employing 400, which does work on automobile bodies for the Plymouth division of the Chrysler Corporation.

Cleveland, Ohio: Hitting at a time when holiday travel is at its peak, union officials called a strike for 12:01 p. m. tomorrow of 1300 bus drivers employed by eight Greyhound Bus lines operating through principal cities east of the Mississippi river and north of Norfolk, Va.

S. R. Harvey, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, said the strike call was issued when company officials failed to meet demands for wage increases and closed shop provisions after a period of negotiations extending over six weeks.

The union, Mr. Harvey said, asked a mileage rate for drivers of 5.5 cents with a minimum guarantee of 200 miles a day. The present rate, he said, is 3.61 cents a mile with no minimum guarantee.

Ivan Bowen, counsel for the companies, said they were prepared to operate buses in the face of the anticipated strike and asserted drivers had been receiving the highest wages of any bus lines in the country.

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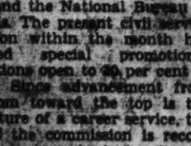

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Drop in Soon—See for Yourself Why Thrifty Folks Go Streamline

Chicago Social Disease Drive Held Tending Toward Coercion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—While no compulsion is involved, efforts here to promote examination for and treatment of social diseases through public clinics have resulted in widespread and growing establishment of the practice. The movement originated in a newspaper campaign in behalf of medical control of such diseases.

The wholly voluntary nature of the examination and treatment is noted, but proponents of medical liberty point out that the campaign is being carried actively into the schools and homes without discrimination and that the absence of compulsion thus does not relieve the movement of certain aggressive aspects held to be open to interpretation as coercive in effect, if not intent.

There are now 35 clinics, established by the Chicago Board of Health, where tests are made and patients treated, it is reported. Treatment is also given at the Social Hygiene Clinic at the Central Police Building on South State Street.

Attempts have been made to get everybody to take tests. The campaign, begun in mid-summer, started with the mailing of 1,000,000 questionnaires asking recipients whether they were willing to have blood tests made if these tests were free, and the name of those taking them kept confidential. About one-tenth of the questionnaires were reported returned, almost all of them coming from persons who said they were in favor of the tests.

Cards Distributed

In October another drive was made. Health authorities announced plans to distribute 450,000 application cards for the free syphilis tests. These cards, according to the program outlined by Dr. Louis E. Schmidt, chairman of Mayor Kelly's Committee of 400 for Control of Venereal Diseases, were put out through the public schools and industrial organizations. They were given also to persons on relief and on WPA rolls, according to promises of officials, who said they were glad to co-operate.

The cards handed school children and workers were headed, "Chicago Syphilis Control Program," and bore the sub-title, "Request to Physician for a Free Blood Test." They carried the added information that "the co-operation of Chicago physicians, who have offered their services in taking specimens for free test, as their contribution to the syphilis control program, is greatly appreciated by the Illinois State Department of Health, the Chicago Board of Health, and the United States Public Health Service." These three agencies are co-operating in the program here.

As a result of this effort, three months after the campaign was launched about 33,000 tests were reported made for syphilis and about 18,000 for gonorrhea.

Now the health authorities are endeavoring to establish what they call a standard treatment, following adoption of the Kahn and Wasserman tests as standard method of testing. But medical practitioners have not indicated agreement on this point. Dr. A. C. Baxter, Acting Health Director of Illinois, is quoted as saying he is considering proposing an amendment to the state law which made the Kahn and Wasserman tests official. He would allow health departments to determine the kind of test to be used.

Compulsion Bill Failed

A bill was introduced in the last session of the State Legislature to make medical treatment of social diseases compulsory, but did not get to the floor for a vote. It was strongly opposed by advocates of medical liberty.

Public health authorities can, however, quarantine persons whom they pronounce "infectious." Newspapers here carried reports of the tacking up of a sign, "Venereal Disease, Keep Out," on a city apartment and called it an "unprecedented action." The quarantine was imposed not upon the patient who came for treatment, but upon a person charged by the patient with having spread the affliction. It would be lifted, the newspaper quoted authorities as saying, as soon as that person reported for treatment.

While the public health authorities in this city carry on this drive, state authorities are studying the operation of the new so-called hygienic marriage law in Illinois. This law requires all persons intending to be married in this State to present a physician's certificate showing that they are free from venereal disease. But the law does not affect Illinois citizens who go out of their State to be wed, according to an opinion given Sept. 28 by Otto Kerner, the Attorney General. And many couples have crossed their State's boundaries to be married.

Would Plug Marriage Law

Now Edward P. Saltiel, the State Representative who introduced the marriage bill, expresses his surprise at the great number of people who have evaded the law by going out of the State, and he proposes a possible amendment which would plug this loophole by requiring persons planning out-of-state marriages to file with the clerk in the counties in which they reside a physician's certificate showing their physical fitness. The Legislature is not in session at present, however, and such a proposal would have to await the next special or regular session.

Public opinion has much to do with the extent to which legislation may be adopted in this field, it is said by students of the situation here. The newspaper campaign is held responsible for much that has been done to date.

Women's clubs have been enlisted. A meeting was held Oct. 17 at the Chicago Woman's Club under auspices of the 23 Cook County women's organizations to "mobilize women in support of the city campaign against social diseases," according to the announcement.

League Invites Judges To Explain Labor Writ

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—Under fire for the alleged improper issuance of labor injunctions, Supreme Court Justices John H. McCooey Jr. and Lewis Fawcett had the invitation of the citizens' committee of the Workers' Defense League to appear before it today in the Russell Sage Foundation.

Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, heads the committee and signed letters to the two Brooklyn justices. These defined the committee as a body to investigate abuses in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes in the Kings County jurisdiction which, it is charged, violate governing provisions of the State Civil Practice Act. Its findings will be embodied in a report to the Legislature, the letters state, and the justices are asked to submit a written memorandum to the committee if they prefer this to an oral statement.

'Look, Pete, There's Our House!'

Inspecting Chicago Diorama Built by the WPA

Those Who View the Diorama Do So With Opera Glasses, Like the Two Boys Picking Out Their Own Back Yard. The Photograph Was Taken at "Sunrise," With Strong Light Focused on the Buildings Appearing Like the Sun's Rays Coming From the East

Chicago Sees Itself in Miniature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Peering through opera glasses at the new three-dimensional map of this city, Chicagoans chuckle with pride when they spot their own little homes in their neighborhood "just around the corner from the park, or across the street from a well-known land mark."

Every bungalow, apartment building, skyscraper, and park is faithfully reproduced in miniature in the new diorama of Chicago of 1937. The map was installed in the Chicago Historical Society and opened to the public recently. Like a huge table as large as a big living room, the diorama stands at waist-height within a metal railing almost completely filling the portrait room on the second floor of the society. It was made as a WPA project under the direction of Col. M. O. Kasson.

Swinging their opera glasses up and down the shore line and across the city, the visitors looked at the metropolis in miniature as if from a height of 8000 feet. They could see the closely packed skyscrapers in the hub of the city with thousands of buildings spreading fan-like out from the business district near the lake front. Miles and miles of tightly huddled frame buildings spread out over the old residence sections. The Chicago river and the canal wound their ribbons of blue down through the city's industrial region.

For eight miles to the north of the downtown business section the city hugs the lake shore. Thus sandy beaches, patches of green parks, and lake shore improvements were visible through the glasses. To the south the shore stretches to South Chicago, where the somber gray buildings of the steel mills are reproduced.

All Points Recognizable

Visitors could easily recognize in their "airplane journey" individual skyscrapers by their shapely tops whether in cupolas, spires, or towers. They could distinguish the Buckingham Fountain in the park along the lake, the gray Art Institute nearby, and countless other well known buildings which have stood for years through the city's progress.

Even the highest skyscraper in the miniature map rises only about three inches and a pretentious home is only the size of a small pea. Yet up and down the city streets from one intersection to the next every building is represented—the red brick on the corner, the gray house on the alley, and all of the little vacant lots so familiar to the resident in a particular locality. The 54-story gas tank on the south loomed about four inches in actual model height. Small parks and large ones, with their lagoons and boating house, are accurately shown. Visitors were fascinated by the stockyards district, the municipal airport, the huge network of railroads coming into the city.

To add historical significance to the map and to make the exhibit all the more impressive, framed portraits of Chicago's leading citizens throughout the years were hung on the wall. Mayors, founders of thriving Chicago industries, presidents of the Chicago Historical Society and other citizens well known in their day look down on the new diorama of Chicago of 1937, the result of years of expansion since former periods.

The map was about two years in the making and is constructed of balsa wood, Colonel Kasson said. It is 37 feet long and 24 feet wide and shows approximately 445,000 buildings. It is laid out in 89 different panels or sections, each one covering an area about two and one half miles long and one and one-half miles wide. Sectional drawings were made for each panel to the exact scale, showing the various buildings, parks, and streets.

Features Closely Checked

To obtain information, a field force made sketches, tabulated, checked and consolidated reliable data from public utility records, local government statistics and maps from private concerns. All features of the diorama were checked as to their location, size, height, and construction before they were turned over to the men and women carvers who shaped the various deails from balsa wood. The little reproductions were then appropriately painted to resemble the exterior appearance of the buildings.

Although the building of the diorama was planned primarily as a project whereby the government could give employment to white-collar men and women looking for jobs, Colonel Kasson believes it has a real value for engineers, city planners, and civic workers.

"Just by glancing at the map one can see the necessity for planning for air fields," he said. "One can see where parks are needed, where schools should be located, where highways should be elevated or depressed. By looking at the map, engineers can tell where fixed or raised bridges are needed, where sewer systems can be placed, and where boulevards should be widened to accommodate traffic problems."

L. Hubbard Shattuck, director of the Chicago Historical Society, declared that costly preliminary surveys could be dispensed with now that the diorama shows everything in miniature. "By studying the diorama," he said, "surveys can now be eliminated in solving civic problems such as traffic congestion, school sites, railroad and terminal requirements, park and boulevard extensions, airport landing fields and so on."

Way to Black Suit Thought Still Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—The way remains open to attack on Mr. Justice Black's position on the Supreme Court, in the opinion of the author of an article in the November issue of the Columbia Law Review, official publication of the Columbia Law School.

Such a challenge might be legally based on quo warranto proceedings brought in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by the United States Attorney General or by a third person with his consent, and if overruled there, could be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, the article holds.

It adds that a further means of adjudication of title might be had in an action by Mr. Justice Black in the Court of Claims for failure by the Government to pay his salary. Such an action also would be appealable to the Supreme Court, the article says, adding that in both these actions the initiative would have to come from the Administration.

Mayor-Manager Contest Won On Platform to Abolish Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Walter W. Mynatt, a former City Manager, and his supporters who campaigned for "the restoration of non-partisan city government," scored a surprising victory in Knoxville's recent city election. Mr. Mynatt was elected to the office of Mayor-Manager, defeating his closest opponent, George R. Dempster, the present City Manager, by a plurality of 1880 and had a majority, over a field of four, of 1275.

Mr. Mynatt advocated abolishing the $7200-a-year dual job to which he was elected. He takes office Jan. 1, 1938, when a charter amendment goes into effect which does away with the strictly city-manager form of government and substitutes the mayor-manager form. The city-manager form continues until Jan. 1, and Mr. Dempster stays in office until then.

Mr. Dempster advocated the change to the mayor-manager form, instead of the strictly city-manager form. So that became one of the issues of a spirited campaign.

Mitchell Long, a Knoxville attorney who is chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee and a close friend of Gov. Gordon Browning, was known as one of the leading supporters of Mr. Dempster. Mr. Long wrote the bill passed by the 1937 General Assembly which does away with a strictly city-manager form of government Jan. 1, and replaces it with the mayor-manager form. Other political leaders backed the bill, which was shoved through the Legislature despite a storm of protest from many citizens of Knoxville, who charged that it "did away with true city-manager form of government." More than 4500 citizens had signed a petition protesting such legislation. An official of the International City Managers' Association had pointed out the harm done to true city-manager form of government.

Under the changed city charter, effective Jan. 1, the City Manager's office is combined with that of Mayor, and he is elected by the people, instead of being appointed by City Council. He is also given a vote in the Council.

Supporters of Mr. Mynatt viewed the November election as something of a "referendum" on city-manager government, the first since the city-manager form was voted in back in 1923. Mr. Mynatt at the outset of the campaign made it clear that he felt that the mayor-manager office should be abolished and that the city should return to the straight city-manager type of government.

He conducted an unostentatious campaign, appearing only three times on the radio after announcing his platform. Unexperienced as a politician, he called to his aid some leaders in the political parties to help organize his campaign.

The vote was heavy. Because of Mr. Mynatt's majority, a run-off election for mayor-manager was unnecessary. A run-off on Nov. 27 will be necessary for councilmen, however.

Mr. Mynatt, immediately after election, announced that there would be "no politics" in his administration, starting in 1938. "My government will be non-political," he said. "I have made no promises and will be free, when I take office Jan. 1, to make appointments on the basis of merit."

All candidates for both Mayor-Manager and Councilmen had pledged thmselves to seek Tennessee Valley Authority power for Knoxville, which for several years has been TVA's headquarters. Mr. Mynatt in a statement, after election, noted: "In my campaign I said that if elected I would do everything possible to bring cheap TVA power to the people of Knoxville as soon as possible. I welcome the opportunity that the voters have given me to do so."

Forum to Open Dec. 6

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former American minister to Denmark, is scheduled to open the Pasadena Forum season Dec. 6 in the Civic Auditorium with a talk on "This Business of Diplomacy."

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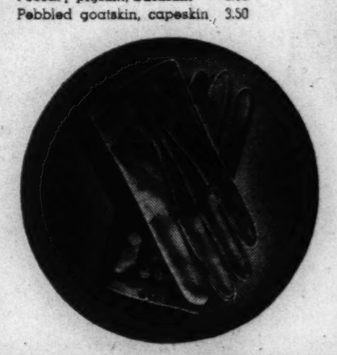

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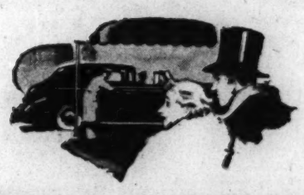

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Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Vice-Presidency Reborn!

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri—Vice-President Garner has restored the Vice-Presidency of the United States to the position of a great office of great prestige and influence which it was originally intended to have and which it had in the early days of this Government.

Can't See Forest. . . .

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas—Some Senators get the Senate rules so close to their eyes that they cannot see the Constitution or the welfare of the country.

Government Monopoly?

Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R) of New Jersey—I personally am certain that government monopoly rather than business monopoly has contributed more to the sharp rise in living costs.

Stem the Recession!

Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois—This downward trend must be stemmed. It is not a political or partisan problem. It is a national problem. There may be some who can find political comfort in a business recession because it brings embarrassment to those who have been shaping and charting national policies. I can find no such comfort.

Women and War

Representative Louis Ludlow (D) of Indiana—Of the 531 members of Congress, only seven at this time are women, so you can see how pathetically negligible and impotent is the opportunity afforded to give expression to whatever may be women's viewpoint on any particular war proposal.

Economist Survey

Representative Adolph J. Sabath (D) of Illinois—I will now quote from The Christian Science Monitor of last Saturday. May I say that some thousand economists were asked for their opinion as to the condition of the country and whether they thought the present depression is similar to the Hoover-Republican depression of 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932. All of these economists practically are Republicans, yet [illegible] per cent of them stated, "no, no," because they know the existing condition has been created willfully and deliberately to blackjack Congress and the President of the United States in order to bring about repeal of the capital gains and undistributed surplus tax measures which were enacted by the Congress only last June.

Not an Acre!

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho—I am not in favor of reducing, by a single acre, the production of the United States so long as there are hungry men and women and children in the United States.

Lynching Vanishing?

Senator Dixie B. Graves (D) of Alabama—In a 10-year period there was a reduction of two thirds, which would mean, if pursued to its logical conclusion, that at the end of five years there will not be a single crime of lynching in these United States.

Teach Them a Lesson

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois—I rise to say that if these foreign countries purpose to place upon us all the blame for the failure of the Brussels Conference and decline to give us any credit, then the time has come when our honorable President could most appropriately recall his representatives and tell them to come back to America.

The Negro Vote

Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina—I think those who have introduced and are sponsoring it (the anti-lynch bill) ought to estimate how much it would take to buy the Negro votes of their respective communities and then ask Congress to make an appropriation so that they buy the votes without attempting to humiliate my section to accomplish the same end (laughter).

His Face Endures

Wide World

Abraham Lincoln in Granite

This figure of the Civil War President, third in a "shrine of democracy" series hewn from the granite face of Mt. Rushmore, South Dakota, under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, sculptor, is pictured after its unveiling during recent dedication exercises. The head measures 66 feet from chin to crown.

Radio Faces Tests as Educational Tool

By Mary Hornaday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saving Our Schools

Forty-fifth of 52 Articles

A practical experiment is being conducted by the Federal Government to test whether radio can ever become the great popular teacher favored by some.

In a radio workshop of its own, the United States Office of Education has set about to discover the art of producing educational radiocasts good enough to win and hold listeners against such strong competition as Rudy Vallee and Amos 'n' Andy. Lessons learned from the experiment are expected to have far-reaching effects.

At present education has the reputation of being a "poor relation" to entertainment on the radio, but there is still hope that it may some day have its share of time on the air if it shows its ability to use it to advantage and wins public favor.

With returning prosperity making more money available for lucrative commercial contracts the time is now at hand to decide whether education is to be permanently crowded off the air or whether it is to play an important role in the dissemination of knowledge to young and old in the future.

Government Radiocasts

Various government departments have been broadcasting information about their activities for a number of years now. Some of them went on the air from the Naval Radio Station at Arlington, Va., even before the day of commercial chains. The "Farm and Home Hour" has long been a favorite with farmers. But the Office of Education's present series and radiocasts are the first government-sponsored attempt to help educators find a practical solution to their radio problems. It is an answer to cries for help that arose after educational institutions attempted to establish their own broadcasting stations and, in general, had given up in discouragement.

With approximately $200,000 from federal relief funds, a program production unit has been set up under the direction of William D. Boutwell, Office of Education editor, who previously had experience in directing an "Education in the News" radiocast for his bureau. Mr. Boutwell has enlisted from WPA and CCC rolls a group of 135 who do everything from suggesting themes to composing and playing incidental music to enliven the programs. Topgrade men were borrowed from the national broadcasting chains to point out the places where educators usually made mistakes.

Preparing a radio program for the Office of Education means doing everything commercial radiocasting companies do and more. Hours are spent digging for facts in the vast government storehouse of information. All scripts are checked and re-checked by experts to make sure they are accurate. The script writer must be a rare combination of showman and educator. Research workers go to great lengths to find out such things as how a schoolmaster conducted his class in 1840 or how high Lincoln's voice was pitched.

Tests of Program

After almost two years of experimenting the directors of the Office of Education project have come to the conclusion that a first class educational radio program can be judged by these criteria:

(1) It must have unity centering round a single theme.

(2) It must induce a considerable portion of listeners to explore the subject more completely either by reading or discussion.

(3) The subject must be educationally important.

(4) It must contain a summary to fix a major idea in the listener's thought.

(5) It must be presented in a manner to arouse voluntary interest.

It is no easy job to select a proper subject for an educational program. Mr. Boutwell's committee considered 65 different prospectuses for broadcast series in one year, all of which were considered "naturals" at first glance. All but seven were finally rejected because they lacked either dramatic or educational value.

When the cast leaves the microphone after a model program, the work is only half done. Everyone who listens is invited to go deeper into the subject. Supplementary material with pictures, charts and a list of "outside reading" are his for the asking. If he feels impelled to write for them, the broadcast was a success so far as he is concerned.

'Fan Mail' Desired

Commercial broadcasters have developed a habit of judging the success of programs by the size of their "fan mail." Educators won't agree that instructive programs which have other goals besides selling tooth-paste can be judged entirely by the size of the audience, but they like fan mail, too. The Office of Education programs brought in 400,000 letters in the first year and a half which were enough to lead Mr. Boutwell and his staff to conclude that there is a vast audience in the United States ready to appreciate carefully-prepared educational programs.

The Office of Education recently inaugurated its eighth coast-to-coast program. Its broadcasting activities began in 1933 with the production of "Education in the News," still on the airways. Other programs have dealt with safety, natural science, literature, history and the Bill of Rights. "The World Is Yours," dramatizing the work of the Smithsonian Institution, is in its second year.

Some of the knotty problems which the Office of Education has specifically sought to answer in its experiment are how controversial problems can be made dramatic and stimulating without catering to prejudice, how technical material can be made fascinating, how natural science can be "humanized," how reading of the classics and wider use of libraries can be encouraged.

Last may every school in the country equipped with a receiving set had the opportunity of listening to the first national commencement exercises radiocast from Washington as a part of the Office of Education experiment. Vast visions of radio's potentialities flashed through the thoughts of those who realized that the graduating classes in the smallest Iowa hamlet and the largest New York City high school were now able to get the same inspiration from commencement addresses delivered by such outstanding national personages as Walter Pitkin and Edward A. Filene.

Hand in hand with the federal broadcasting experiment has been developed the nation's first free educational radio script exchange. Established a year ago in the Office of Education, this agency has already distributed more than 40,000 copies of 100 tested educational scripts.

Hundreds of requests for scripts received each month from schools and colleges throughout the country have led U. S. Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker to forecast that school use of radio this autumn reached an all-time high.

Education Promoted

In Commissioner Studebaker's opinion, the script exchange has done more to promote education over local radio stations than any single agency in the United States.

The exchange, he says "has rescued good radio scripts from dusty shelves of schools and radio station storerooms throughout the land and has made them available to all the people."

Also indicative of the growing interest of the Federal Government in the radio education problem is a recent announcement from the Department of the Interior of plans to install a broadcasting studio in its new building in Washington. It will be designed especially for educational programs, but as most educators agree that they will get further if they utilize regular commercial facilities instead of trying to duplicate them, there will be no attempt to set up a government transmission network.

Once educators learn how to radiocast, the even more troublesome question of air waves and time presents itself. Congress has said that stations to hold their licenses must operate for the "public interest, convenience and necessity." Are commercial chains acting in the "public interest" if they devote practically all their time to entertainment?

Heeding educators' complaints, the Federal Communications Commission held a series of public hearings in the fall of 1934 to which all interested parties were invited. Some 14,000 pages of testimony were taken. After studying the record, the commission came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to take any radio channels away from commercial operators and give them to educational groups. "The interests of the non-profit organization may be better served by the use of the existing facilities thus giving them access to costly and efficient equipment and to established audiences," the commission told Congress.

To show its continued interest in the problem, the commission did, however, appoint a continuing committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Studebaker to "(1) attempt to eliminate controversy and misunderstanding between groups of educators and the broadcasting industry, and (2) promote actual cooperative arrangements between educators and broadcasters on national, regional and local bases."

This commission is still in existence but little has been heard from it. No report has ever been filed. Inquiry at Dr. Studebaker's office revealed that its chief concern at the present time is getting funds to run on. It has been jointly supported in the past by educators and broadcasters through the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Want Fair Share

Educators would like to get from commercial broadcasters a definite assurance of a certain number of educational periods on the radio time-table, including a fair portion of the best evening time. Before they consent, the broadcasters want some assurance from the educators that they will put on programs the public will want to hear. The broadcasters say the educators don't know how to broadcast. The educators retort that they have not had the millions of dollars to pour into their programs that the commercial interests have. And so it goes—

So long as public opinion is on their side, the broadcasters know they are safe in slighting education for the more lucrative commercial field. But if the Office of Education succeeds in developing the art of educational broadcasting to a point where it wins public favor, then the broadcasters will have to stand around and take notice.

Friday's article will run in the news pages.

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Traffic

(Continued from Page 1)

only average traffic speeds of from 10 to 12 miles, north bound and south bound, or from five to six miles, east bound and west bound, are possible, he declared.

The solution of traffic problems in New York and other cities, Dr. McClintock thought, would follow an entirely new approach to the problem of street layout, which would include the new express highways and also a system of freeways.

San Francisco's Example

"San Francisco is now spending about $2,000,000 a year on piecemeal street widening," he continued. "In 25 years this expenditure will amount to $50,000,000, and will result only in greater congestion through induced traffic. Of course, there will be more accidents under conditions of that sort.

"We have made a survey of the situation and recommended a system of express highways and freeways, which will cost only $26,000,000, but it will result in the saving of 8,500,000 car hours a year.

"When it is realized that the two new bridges in the San Francisco area, which save 4,500,000 car hours a year, have increased traffic by 100 per cent and are self-liquidating, although they cost $140,000,000, the economic soundness of the proposal is apparent."

San Francisco's new traffic plan, Dr. McClintock added, provided for speed lanes having greatly reduced accident hazards but capable of handling traffic at rates of 60 miles an hour.

Indian Population Grows

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The "vanishing American" is on the way back, Indian Commissioner John Collier said today. He reported the Indian population in the United States has been increasing at a rate exceeding 1 per cent a year for the last seven years.

Reich 'Drang Nach Osten' Makes Target of the Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czech.—Relations between the Third Reich and Czechoslovakia have been strained for some years. Chancellor Hitler, in his many offers of bilateral treaties to Germany's neighbors, has been careful either to exclude this country altogether or to include it on conditions which Czechoslovakia could not accept.

National Socialist objection to this post-war republic is due to the fact that Czechoslovakia stands in the way of Germany's realization of its dreams of a "Drang nach Osten," which is to include diplomatic sway and economic control over Europe from the North sea to the Black sea and the Adriatic.

This must be obvious to those who have followed German tactics toward this country during the last few years. The number of trial balloons which the National Socialists have let loose during the last 12 months in an attempt to prove to Great Britain in particular that Czechoslovakia is a "bolshevik hearth in the middle of Europe" would have disturbed any people less convinced of the rightness and importance of their function in this area.

This propaganda, begun after the Soviet-Czechoslovak military pact was signed in 1935, has grown in intensity until the Government-controlled press of the Third Reich now seizes every opportunity for branding this country as the disturber of European peace.

When the allegations do not concern the building of Soviet air fields or objections to art exhibitions in Prague as deliberately anti-German, they exaggerate incidents out of all proportion, as was the case with what happened recently at Teplitz-Schönau, in North Bohemia.

According to the German press version of this affair, there had been such a "murderous attack" upon certain Sudetic German Deputies that this party's patience was at an end. There was only one solution—the Sudetic Germans must be granted autonomy.

A Monitor correspondent was himself at Teplitz a few days afterward, however, and heard from reliable witnesses that the whole issue was such a "rauferei" (scuffle) that it was impossible to discover the rights and the wrongs of the case, and that it certainly was not such as to merit the attitude adopted by the Reich.

It is not without significance that most Teplitz folk knew about the great "scandal" in their market place only through reading their next morning's papers. Yet in Berlin the press was in full possession of the "facts of the case" before these were known even to the Czechoslovak police in Prague.

In fact, it is this very speed with which the press campaign opened in the Reich which makes this great concern for the Sudetic Germans appear rather strange, in the eyes of the Czechs, especially since comparatively little has appeared in that press regarding the treatment of the German racial minority in Poland. Moreover, since the National Socialists have come to power hardly a word has appeared in that same press regarding Italy's treatment of the South Tyrolese.

This leads to the significant remark made to the Monitor writer by a Sudetic German with whom this question was discussed recently. His greatest fear was that some day an understanding would be effected between Berlin and Prague and then the Sudetic Germans would be forgotten "like the South Tyrolese or the Germans in Poland."

The German attack upon Czechoslovakia is part of the big campaign for the exclusion of Soviet Russia from Europe, which reveals itself in Germany's attitude toward the Spanish conflict and toward the Sino-Japanese War.

Czechs Bar Attacks On Minority Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prague, Czechoslovakia

A policy of improving the justice with which minorities are governed is declared by Premier Hodza to be Czechoslovakia's answer to external interference among her racial groups.

At a recent demonstration here the Premier intimated that Czechoslovakia would not permit attacks upon its minority policy.

"As we show the world that we will not permit foreign interference in our affairs," he declared, "so do we increase our political security. Our strength is based upon our justice. In proportion as this strength is effective, so will be our contribution to the cause of universal peace."

Reich Demands

(Continued from Page 1)

obtain the return to the Reich of her national minorities in Austria and Czechoslovakia, with the reservation that Germany was not to use force.

3. A four-power agreement among Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

Germany would not return to the League of Nations, it was stated, until these conditions were fulfilled.

Informed quarters declared the conditions would be impossible without abandonment of the British-French collective security policy, which makes a guarantee of Russian and European frontiers as much a part of a general settlement as a western European agreement.

Observers recalled that on Nov. 1, before Lord Halifax went to Germany to obtain Herr Hitler's views, Mr. Eden told the House of Commons: "We offer co-operation to all nations, but we will accept dictation from none."

They predicted that Britain would follow this statement of policy.

There was said to be some disappointment over the result of Lord Halifax's trip, thus placing Mr. Eden more than ever in the limelight with his consistent policy of co-operation with France.

Lord Halifax succeeded in clarifying Herr Hitler's position for Britain, it was explained, but there had been hopes of further results. However, the visit with the Reichsführer was considered as bolstering the Chamberlain Government's position at home by placating the pro-German group and showing that attempts had been made to reach an agreement with Germany.

The reported German request for recognition of Germany's special interests in central Europe was seen by some diplomats as a bid for a free hand in the Danube region. They described the special interests as the 30,000,000 "Germans" in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

Abandonment of attempts to obtain a general European settlement would mean discarding Britain's previous aim of strengthening the authority of the League of Nations to negotiate a European peace.

Little Girls Clamor for

McGUFFEY ANA

with pigtails and pinafore

2.95

McGuffey Ana didn't just happen! No indeed! All summer we asked hundreds of little girls what kind of dolls they wanted for Christmas. We held popularity contests (in private), to see whether pigtails or curls were preferred, whether baby dolls or little-girl dolls were favored. And McGuffey Ana is the answer! She's everything a little girl could wish for, and more!

- With braids you can brush!
- And legs that stand her up.
- Delightfully dressed, daintily.
- Pinafore, panties, petticoat.
- A darling dress, socks, shoes.

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Celanese Taffeta Party Frock for Girls

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A real "Southern Belle" flowered taffeta with drop shoulder, wide ruffled skirt to the toes. Sizes 10-16.

CHILDREN'S SHOP, THIRD FLOOR

P. S.—Charlie McCarthy, $10, is in our Toy Shop, with Santa and a host of grand toys.

TOY SHOP, FOURTH FLOOR

Bonwit Teller

Midseason Clearance

Quick clear away of fall and early winter dresses, coats, suits, furs, shoes, millinery and accessories . . . at a time when your season for enjoying them has just begun. Fresh, clean, in excellent condition . . . that's a Bonwit Teller policy!

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Congress Muddle Grows; Swift Reversal on Farm Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—If leaders know where Congress is heading these days, the members would like to know about it.

On the other hand, the word "disorganized" is still too strong to apply to the fractious legislature where there are beginning to be mild signs of a restraining bit and curb. This is true of the farm bill, it is true also of the anti-Administration drive to repeal the undistributed profits tax, which has been thus far checked, but it is not true of the wages and hours bill. The stalemate on that far-reaching measure continues with little diminution, and represents one of the most remarkable situations Congress has seen for a long time.

To set against this, the farm bill situation has been completely altered in the past fortnight, though whether for better or worse remains to be seen.

The real fight on the farm bill was whether crop control should be on a compulsory or a voluntary basis, and if compulsory, how far it should go.

This has been the crucial issue for six months or longer. As the legislators lined up, there was stronger support for a mandatory quota law (compulsion) in the Senate Committee than in the House Agriculture Committee, although the chairman of the former, Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, was opposed to compulsion. The House Committee tossed its head in the air and balked at the idea of compulsory quotas.

Now, suddenly, all that is changed. The two committees are moving toward a type of compulsory control more drastic than even the AAA proponents advocated. The Senate bill has been introduced, the House Committee is reversing its previous stand hour by hour, and its own bill will probably be introduced next week.

Mr. Wallace has wanted to use compulsion and regimentation only as a last resort; and it seemed that the House Committee would not employ them even then. Now in the rush of events produced by quiet behind-the-scenes Administration pressure, the committees seem to be leaping headlong to the opposite extreme.

Part of this seems to be merely another form of the rebelliousness of Congress, which the leaders are trying to master. "Well, if you want compulsion so much, take the whole thing!" this resentful attitude seems to imply.

With the farm bill in this situation, the other big measure pushing for action—the wage and hours bill—still stood locked in the House Rules Committee, with Democratic leaders scrambling for 49 more signatures to discharge it. A total of 218 signatures are needed out of a House membership of 435, and 169 had been obtained at noon today.

Amidst Republican cries of derision, Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas admitted yesterday he had abandoned hope of action by the conservative Rules Committee and urged signature of the discharge petition.

Camera Capture of a Pretty Smile

Kaufman and Fabry

A Luncheon With Her Dolly

This Photograph Is One of Those Exhibited in the Recent Convention of the Photographers' Association of America in Chicago. It Is Not a Prize Winner, for No Prizes Were Given, but Is an Interesting Example of the Work Possessed.

Rules Guide Buyers of Holiday Radio Sets

News to Radio

Conveniently, for the benefit of the coming holiday trade in radio sets, the Federal Trade Commission has just proposed a code of rules and definitions to be used in radio advertising. The rules propose an exact description of such terms as "all wave radio" and "standard broadcast." The manufacturing industry will be allowed to express its views at a hearing which the F. T. C. will conduct on Dec. 7 at the commission offices in Washington before it officially promulgates these terms.

There is a need for definite clarification so that purchasers of radio sets may be able to puncture the understatement, overstatement or misleading statements of certain advertisers. Also the F. T. C. hopes among other things to discourage such trade practices as misrepresentations of a competitor's product, misbranding or copying the trademarks of well known manufacturers or inducements offered to clerks to sell certain makes of sets.

The term "all wave" which the commission aims to clarify is, of course, a misnomer since it is too inclusive. The commission proposes rather "limited all wave" to define a set capable of tuning from 540 to 18,000 kilocycles in a continuous spectrum with the provision that these limits be so described in the advertising of such a set.

"All wave," the commission also recommends, may be used with qualifying language stating the limitations of the particular set and also providing that it tunes from 540 to 18,000 kilocycles.

The term "standard broadcast" the commission wishes to be applied to sets capable of tuning from 540 to 1600 kilocycles. Such sets would be capable of tuning a Canadian radiocaster located on the 540-kilocycle frequency down to the American high fidelity stations located on 1530 and 1550 kilocycles, below the bottom of the present American radiocast band.

Under the ruling of the commission the term "all wave" would apply properly to a set capable of receiving the entire spectrum of frequencies in use for radiocasting or other transmission of radio frequencies, namely: all long-wave radiocasts and transmissions; all medium-wave and short-wave radiocasts and all other waves transmitted and radiocast (meaning, no doubt, the experimental ultra high frequency programs being radiocast).

In the advertisement or sale of a radio set the commission deems the "disclosure of the exact range of frequencies which such sets are constructed to receive and capable of receiving with reasonable or adequate consistency" as desirable to avoid confusion, misunderstanding or deception of purchasers.

Television Co-operation Of Home and Laboratory

A statement of the Radio Corporation of America recently that it would sell cathode ray television tubes to experimenters has been taken by the American Radio Relay League, association of amateur radio operators, as a personal request to take television out of the laboratory and put it in the home.

Recalling that it was the amateurs who experimented with short waves thereby calling attention to their commercial value, the A. R. R. L. has launched a planned program of technical co-operation between amateurs and television laboratories. This has been announced in the December issue of QST, amateur publication.

Wired Television Viewed By Telephone Executives

"Wire" television, as contrasted with "air" television, was demonstrated in connection with the new wide path coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia last week by the Bell Telephone laboratories.

Films of a horse race, Helen Wills playing tennis, the Hindenburg fire, and other features were sent from New York to Philadelphia where they were viewed by a group of telephone executives.

The pictures were viewed on a screen seven by eight inches and were of the 240-line-an-inch composition, something less than the 441-line pictures being sent by the Radio Corporation. However, it was explained that these were not meant to show improvements in television but rather as an example of the preparation which the telephone company is making to send pictures by wire from the network headquarters to individual stations that as it now links the sound radiocasters by wire.

A. D. H.

Ford Sees Business on Climb, Demands New Money System

DETROIT, Nov. 24 (AP)—Henry Ford, in an interview today, said the present business recession is "temporary and artificial."

"No one," he said, "need look at next year with any uncertainty. The present slow-down is not a setback; it's the pause before another climb. Two things helped to bring it on just now, and one of them was the uncertainty of business regarding political interference, but Congress is taking care of that. The other was the stock market fluctuation.

"Everybody knows the stock market has no permanent effect on business, but it does have an effect on the state of mind of the American business man who plays the market. He often mistakes his personal depression for a business depression. The stock market has no more real effect on American business than the results of a dog race in California."

A contributing factor to the present "pause," Mr. Ford said, has been the fact that money too long has been a "principal commodity of commerce."

"Money," he said, "has become a business in itself instead of an adjunct to business. Money is not wealth; wealth is what money buys. But that has been turned upside down. The present system has got us twisted into producing things to buy dollars with, when what we need is a money system that will produce dollars to buy goods with. Under the present system the tail wags the dog. Money is just part of society's transportation system for moving goods from man to man; it breaks down so often it is time our financial engineers developed a better model."

The present money system as exemplified by those "who manipulate it for profit," Mr. Ford said, is entirely out of date, and is in large measure responsible for recurring business recessions. "It is a system that seeks to control labor; wants to control government, finance, food, industry and even the schools. It manifests an avariciousness that would control everything."

The automobile manufacturer explained that he had no overnight panacea for what he termed the out-moded money system. "But any system," he added, "that seeks profits alone is terribly handicapped to begin with."

"Here is a nation that might be the richest nation in the world when actually we haven't enough of anything, because there is not enough production. The need is here; the ability to produce is here; the stoppage is in the system that puts profit before production—and that is the money system."

The solution, Mr. Ford said, lies in teaching the coming generation the real purpose of money and "an understanding of a system that may have been adequate for society's needs many years ago, but no longer meets its requirements today."

Old Family Photo Returns, Minus Stiff Poses of Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Family photographs are coming back into popularity. But not the old stiffly posed picture where mother and others sit in the front row while the youngsters stand behind them with hands on shoulders gazing smilingly at the lens and waiting for the photographer to release them from an unpleasant ordeal.

The new photographs catch the family at unguarded moments, so to speak, in an informal group where there is some center of interest like a toy, or book, which keeps them all occupied and apparently oblivious of the fact that their picture is being taken. Of course, although they don't look posed, as a matter of fact, the more natural they appear, the more likely it is that the photographer knows his business and has employed his talents in the art of posing to make the finished product a success.

This demand for more family portraits along with other types of photography has materially increased the photographic business in this country, according to reports heard at the golden anniversary convention of the Photographers' Association of America held here recently.

More than 3000 members from all parts of the United States attending the five-day convention exchanged ideas on color problems, lighting equipment, developing negatives, taking pictures of children, and virtually all phases of the business problems.

The family portrait has been in greater demand in the last year or two, according to one of the officials, but whether it is due to a reaction after the depression or to the improved method of taking families in natural groups which produced the upswing is not known. Families gathered around tables, as they might be in the evening when Johnnie is doing his home work, or little groups centered about the fireplace in homey poses were some of the informal types of family pictures shown.

The best photograph of a family group taken by student photographers who had just finished their course at the summer school sponsored by the Photographers' Association of America was displayed in the school's exhibit. It indicated the type of pictures which progressive photographers are aiming toward.

In this picture the family appears in front of a fireplace. The six-year old son is examining a toy. His older brother stands watching him. The father is leaning against the mantelpiece, apparently quietly looking on. To the right, the mother is seated in a chair with a little curly haired daughter, both expressing an interest in the toy. On the mantelpiece above the fireplace a vase of flowers gives height to the composition and carries the eye around in a circle of interest, always centering on the boy and his toy.

Out of some 4000 photographs submitted, 1800 were selected and hung in the corridors and ballroom of the hotel.

A girl in a field of wheat with sprays of the grain gracefully swaying over here head, an elderly man blowing a bagpipe, a back fence conversation of two housewives early in the morning, nimble fingers in the act of playing on the harp, patterns in the snow on a wind-swept hill, and a man reaching for fresh water from a raging torrent in a rocky gully, were a few of the subjects which stood out as one wandered through the exhibit.

Underground Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Three London Underground Railway stations, High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate, and Sloane Square, are to be remodeled. They were all built in 1868 when the line from Paddington to Westminster was opened.

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Snap Time is

Ski Time

. . . And of course, you'll be wanting the right equipment to help you get the most out of this clean, thrilling sport. Our complete Ski Shop can turn you out in fine style (at least *looking* like a skier!) in short order.

Skis in every length or style you're likely to require—$1.50 to $10.50

Ski Boots for expert or novice (bindings, $2.75)—$5 to $8

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Jackets of popular Byrd cloth or gabardine, plain or parka—$5.95 to $13.50

Ski Pants, wind- and wet-proof, with knit bottoms—$4.95 to $10.95

Together with a wonderfully wide collection of Caps, Braces, Socks, Wax, Flannel Shirts and Gloves.

It's Strawbridge & Clothier's for Skiers!

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The World's most Luxurious Musical Instrument

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When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5. THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES

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Easily and economically installed New or Old Buildings

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Nationally Famed "Inspiration" Pattern, Formerly Sold at $80

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These 80 Pieces in Tarnish-Proof Chest:

- 8 Regular or Viande Style Hollow Handle Knives, with Forged Stainless Steel Mirror Finished Blades.
- 8 Forks (Viande or Regular)
- 8 Ice Tea Spoons
- 8 Individual Salad Forks
- 1 Tablespoons
- 1 Sugar Spoon
- 1 Gravy Ladle
- 16 Teaspoons
- 8 Round Bowl Soup Spoons
- 8 Bouillon Spoons
- 8 Butter Spreaders
- 1 Butter Knife
- 1 Berry Spoon
- 1 Cold Meat Fork

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Choose from 5 convenient plans
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A gay, delightful and humorous discussion of music and its place in modern life, addressed to those who make music for the fun they get out of it. Our advice—don't miss this amusing book.
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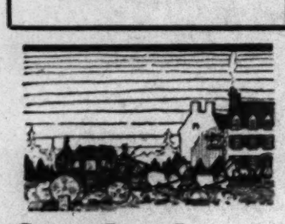
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AISLE O, MAIN FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

Curtain Falls at Brussels; Dr. Koo's Plea Fruitless

(Continued from Page 1)

that a greater readiness on the part of the United States or Britain to take the leadership would have brought at least some measure of success.

Two main factors appear to underlie the failure of the parley to go beyond moral or verbal pronouncements.

The first was Washington's reluctance to allow Norman H. Davis the slightest latitude in his instructions, which were progressively narrowed as the reassembling of Congress indicated that isolationist sentiment was gaining the ascendancy over the co-operative attitude implied in President Roosevelt's speech.

The second element, it is possible to state authoritatively, was the unwillingness of British delegates to pledge themselves to furnish more than the barest minimum of naval support in the Pacific should complications arise out of the conference's decisions.

Londen's attitude on this vital point was that the situation in the Mediterranean and in Europe generally did not permit the Admiralty to undertake to agree to move any considerable numbers of ships to Japanese waters in the event of an emergency.

Italy's Negative Vote

The final report and declaration of international principles adopted at the closing session was approved 18 to one, Italy voting against it.

The report provides for the reassembling of the conference later if need arises. It maintains an earlier offer to mediate the Sino-Japanese dispute within the framework of the Nine Power Treaty. It reviews the work of the parley and reaffirms the principles already embodied in the previous declaration regarding the necessity for respecting treaties and for seeking settlement of differences through peaceful means. Its most significant clause is seen in the statement that adjournment of the Brussels meeting does not mean that the powers thereby disinterest themselves in the Far Eastern crisis but that on the contrary this conflict remains a matter of general concern and not for direct settlement between Japan and China.

Statement "Not Enough"

Dr. Koo in his speech approved these general principles but declared that "the Chinese delegation believes that mere reaffirmation of these principles cannot be considered as a satisfactory result of the conference." He repeated the Chinese thesis that concerted economic action against Japan and in aid of China "is indispensable in any effort to restrain Japanese aggression and to hasten the restoration of peace in the Far East."

Mr. Davis in his final speech to the conference emphasised the belief that the problem has not been dropped. Failure so far, he said, "makes it all the more important to continue to seek actively and earnestly every possible peaceful means for bringing about the cessation of hostilities and a constructive settlement. With this end in view I am returning home for consultation with my Government."

The fundamental principles enunciated at Brussels, Mr. Davis said, "should contribute substantially toward molding sound and helpful world opinion and official thought.

France Seeks to Speed Production of Airplanes

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—France's air ministry today established a national inspection service to speed production of warplanes. The service was preparing a war-time plan for co-ordinating airplane factories under the air ministry the moment mobilization should be decreed.

Its chief peacetime responsibility will be to ferret out delays in production, imperfections in manufacture, and to report to the ministry all means of enabling French factories to turn out more and better military aircraft.

Sailors' Union to Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — December first the Sailors' Union of The Pacific will start a 30-day referendum which will decide whether or not its 8000 members will join the ranks of the C. I. O. or the American Federation of Labor, or remain independent.

Challenged

Wide World
King Carol of Roumania
Peasant Party Opposition Calls His Regime Too Personal

King Carol Faces Maniu Opposition At Dec. 20 Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 24—As a preliminary for the intensive campaign which the National Peasant Party, the chief opposition in Roumania, is planning for the parliamentary elections on Dec. 20, Ion Mihalache resigned from the presidency of the party and the executive committee unanimously elected Dr. Juliu Maniu to take his place.

This act is held to indicate that the party leaders have determined to launch a frontal attack against what the Opposition characterizes as "the usurpation of popular authority by the crown."

Ever since Carol returned to Roumania in 1930 and became King, Dr. Maniu has uncompromisingly opposed the King's personal regime. Because Carol attempted to govern as well as rule, Dr. Maniu—after having played an important rôle in Carol's return to the throne—resigned from the post of Prime Minister and later even relinquished the position as chief of the National Peasant Party.

Many of Dr. Maniu's colleagues considered him too uncompromising and believed the party would do better to assume a more conciliatory attitude. Now in protest against King Carol's efforts toward a personally directed government they have again asked Dr. Maniu to resume leadership of the Opposition.

Dr. Maniu, who has been waiting this opportunity for six years, told supporters that the fate of the Roumanian nation is at stake. The fight, however, Dr. Maniu said, is not against the King, but against "the camarilla about the King."

The Government has replied to this audacious attack against the royal "camarilla" by issuing orders to district governors and to state police that the people shall not be allowed to assemble for anti-Government demonstrations, that pamphlets and periodicals against the Government are not to be distributed by the Post Office, and that political agitators living in one district shall not be allowed to go to other districts.

Jackson Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The little white house near Guinea, Va., where Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson passed on has been presented by its former owners, the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, to the United States Department of the Interior.

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Where Will U.S. Diplomacy Sail After Brussels?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Where does American diplomacy go from Brussels?

This stands out as one important and unanswered question today as the State Department waits impatiently for word that what is everywhere admitted to have been a futile effort has finally come to a formal end.

There seems to be no clear answer. President Roosevelt at his press conference late yesterday contributed only a generalized statement that the United States would continue to "search" for peace. This appeared to mean that in general the Administration will continue to express verbally its oft-repeated devotion to such general principles as the sanctity of treaties and peaceful settlement of international controversies.

But it does not throw much light on the specific question of what is to be done about Japan's invasion of China. The Administration would like to see that invasion halted by some compromise settlement between the belligerents if no other means less damaging to China is available. Heavy American financial interests as well as traditional American moral interests are seriously threatened by the immediate prospect in China.

Squeezing Out Process

If Japan is completely victorious it is regarded as merely a matter of time before America, and other western interests, are squeezed out of Northern China, and the Shanghai area just as they have been squeezed out of Manchuria by Japanese economic and political dominance.

The prospects of collective action against Japan are regarded as almost negligible. Brussels failed to develop any common front even on the moral plane, let alone on the economic. China's only chance for collective assistance now rests with the League of Nations. And that chance is considered in informed quarters here to be almost non-existent.

Barring the equally remote possibility of some sudden reversal of the military situation in China's favor there appears now to be only one possible means of halting Japan short of complete achievement of its immediate objectives. That possibility is through the course of direct mediation by some power or group of powers acting independently either of the Brussels conference or the League.

Mediation Up to Japan

Even this possible limitation to Japan's further advance depends in itself very much on the willingness of that nation to invite a settlement. It remains a possibility, however, which is seen in informed circles here as a sort of last straw which is being studied for what it may be worth—but without any great optimism.

Some interest is felt in reports from London that British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has invited American Ambassador-at-Large Norman H. Davis to come to London from Brussels to discuss the Far Eastern situation privately there with high British officials and some French representatives.

Whether it is true could not be confirmed here. There would be no great objection to such a visit on the part of the State Department here. But it is seen as having possible value only in that it might provide for a mutually advantageous exchange of views, not in that it might lead to any further diplomatic steps against Japanese aggression.

The possibility of direct mediation is by no means clear. There have ben many tentative feelers during the past few weeks. London is understood to have suggested a joint Anglo-American approach.

Burke Forecasts Revival of Drive On Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 24—A new move to limit the power of the United States Supreme Court may be expected in the next regular session of Congress or "very soon" thereafter, in the opinion of Senator Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska, one of the Democrats who opposed President Roosevelt's program for reorganization of the judiciary.

"I am very sure we are going to have to meet that proposition," Senator Burke told a meeting of the Lawyers' Club yesterday, when he appealed for support of a completely independent judiciary.

"To my mind, it is perfectly clear that Congress has no such authority. It is true that the Constitution vests in Congress control of the jurisdiction of the Court, but it seems to me very clear that once a matter gets before the Supreme Court, then Congress has nothing to say about the exercise of judicial power by the Court.

"To say to a court, 'You must have a unanimous decision; you must have the concurrence of seven or six,' would appear to me to be a plain invasion of the judicial power."

Senator Burke discounted reports of possible reprisals by the Administration against Senators who opposed the President's court program. He said he had seen no move in that direction and had never thought those who stood against the court bill program were in any danger.

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Business Eyes Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Business men found four topics of prime interest today in fast-breaking Washington developments:

1. W. O. Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission warned the New York Stock Exchange that if it does not reorganise to bring stability to the market, more extensive regulation will be forthcoming.

2. After a House subcommittee decided tentatively to abandon most of the undistributed profits tax, House Republicans demanded its immediate repeal.

3. President Roosevelt reported definite progress in composing differences that have kept the Administration and private utilities at odds for five years.

4. The President announced that to encourage residential building, he favored permitting the Federal Housing Administration to underwrite mortgages up to 90 per cent of the value of homes. The present limit is 80 per cent.

President Is Urged To Bar 'Food Trust'

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 24

Representative Francis D. Culkin (R) of New York urged President Roosevelt yesterday to invoke federal statutes against a "food trust" which he said was "destroying the American farmer."

He told the House that evidence necessary to proceed against monopolies was contained in a report made last March by the Federal Trade Commission entitled "Agricultural Income Inquiry."

Mr. Culkin said the report showed monopoly dominated dairy, corn, wheat and cotton marketing and that six companies now buy one third of the total commercial milk production in the United States.

Food

(Continued from Page 1)

not directed against the already meager compensation the farmer gets, but rather aims to eliminate the exorbitant profits of the wholesalers and monopolistic processors."

But Mr. O'Neal immediately replied that: "Your message fails to meet the issue," and pointed out that a substantial decline in the prices of cattle and hogs—in other words the price which is paid to the farmer—followed Mr. Martin's original statement.

"Farmers have always favored fair wages and working conditions for industrial workers," Mr. O'Neal telegraphed. "We will continue our policy of trying to narrow margins between producers' returns and consumer costs. We cannot endorse your approach because you are penalizing farmers, not lowering distributors' margins.

Difference Still Exists

"I repeat that farm commodity prices are 20 per cent below 1929 while hourly industrial wages are 20 per cent above. The surest way to insure more jobs for labor is to raise farm prices to parity, because farmers are the biggest buyers of industrial goods. Surely you appreciate that lower prices have recently reduced farm buying power, thereby throwing more men out of work."

While this exchange serves to bring into sharp relief the fundamental inconsistency of farm and labor aims, the issue itself has not been actually joined, commentators say, for Mr. Martin's view is that the middleman gets too much of both the producers' and consumers' money, while Mr. O'Neal merely notes that the effect of reduced consumption is immediately a reduction of the price to the producers. He does not, it is pointed out, consider here the possibility of solving the problem through attention to any "leak" in the middle of the process.

Farmers have not, of course, overlooked the matter of middleman profit, but have learned that the profit margin of the packer is small and many believe that an even economic balance between farmer, processor and consumer will result from an increase in the price to the producer, rather than any attempt to penalize the processor, and that a higher price to the consumer is thus the logical result.

Farmers also apparently feel that instead of trying to correct any abuse which may exist in the processing end by working over that particular piece of the machinery, efforts should be directed at its eventual elimination through wider adoption of co-operative marketing. The National Grange at its recent convention in Harrisburg, Penna., for example, voted decisively in favor of more and better co-operative marketing.

As it stands, the demand for parity prices, they feel, is endangered more by threats of consumer strikes, such as is supported by Mr. Martin, than by middle-man profits.

The crystallization of this issue between farm and labor has been furthered also by the expressed opposition of the farmers to the Black-Connery wage bill, passed by the Senate at the last session and now pending in the House.

The Grange at its meeting also itemized the objections of this group which represents a perhaps conservative, but still influential section of farmers. In particular, the Grange is opposed because the bill "would increase the price of commodities that farmers must buy without containing any provision for placing farm commodities on the same price level."

In this respect a measure favored by labor is seen to be inconsistent with farm policy in another way. The Grange pointed out that the wage bill though exempting farm labor would "make it virtually impossible for the farmer to secure hired help at wages within its reach."

This illustrates, observers note, that the farmer is fundamentally a capitalist and often an employer himself, and that, as such, his interests are diametrically opposed to those of organized labor.

Students of this problem who have watched the attempts, particularly in the central northwest, to form a political coalition of farmers and laborers, note that the overtures in practically every case have been from labor. Only in such isolated instances as the tenant farmers in the South has there been any initiative on the part of the farmers to join with labor, and in this case those involved represented a section of farmers who are more nearly hired hands than actual farm owners or operators.

The failure of the Union Party to make any impression in the last national election is pointed to as indicating in some measure the difficulties in getting farmers to link themselves with labor politically, for this movement depended largely on just such a farmer-labor coalition, which did not develop.

Even the indirect alliance that has sprung up between Mr. O'Neal and his organization, and the administration at Washington did not deter the farm leader from differing pointedly with organized labor, another group which has benefited from and supports the administration.

Cabinet Formed In Belgium After Appeal of King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24—A new Belgian Government was finally formed today, exactly one month after the resignation of the American-educated Premier Paul van Zeeland, thus ending a lengthy Cabinet crisis that was beginning to cause grave concern for the constitutional regime itself.

Gen. Paul Emile Janson, Senator and former Minister of Justice and member of the Liberal Party, is the new Premier. He was chosen by King Leopold to form a Cabinet after several other politicians had failed.

Dr. Paul H. Spaak is again Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet and another Socialist, Henri de Man, remains Minister of Finance. The Government has a "Cabinet of National Union" like its predecessor, including these chief parties: Socialists, Liberals and Roman Catholics.

The constitution of the Cabinet puts an end to apprehension here lest further prolongation of the crisis might play into the hands of the Rexists, or Belgian fascists. There has been talk in the past few days of dissolution of the Parliament to be followed by new elections which in the circumstances were expected to favor Leon deGrelle's Rexist Party.

The situation is still far from settled because the various parties in the Government are finding it harder and harder to work together. The new Cabinet appears, therefore, a transitional affair rather than a final solution of Belgium's political difficulties.

The cause of the length of the crisis which coincided almost to a day with duration of the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels is generally felt to have been the insistence of the Socialists, the largest single party in Belgium, on having the Cabinet and its program committed to their own mildly Marxist ideas.

Socialists Yield to Appeal

General Janson's success in forming a Cabinet was the direct result of King Leopold's appeal to the patriotism of the leaders of the three major political parties. The General's first attempt failed because of Socialist opposition. The King then interceded and asked him to repeat the effort. Six Socialist Ministers of the Van Zeeland Cabinet acceded to the royal request and agreed to continue in a Cabinet under General Janson.

Two new Roman Catholic Party Ministers were H. Marck, Transport, and Dubus de Warnaffe, Justice. General Janson and G. Dierck, who was given the Interior portfolio, were new Liberal Ministers.

General Janson, who has held portfolios in a number of Belgian Cabinets, is an uncle of Dr. Spaak, chairman of the Brussels Conference on the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Dr. Spaak earlier failed to form a Cabinet to replace the resigned Ministry. Other unsuccessful attempts to constitute a Cabinet, following the Van Zeeland resignation, were made by Hubert Pierlot, a member of the Roman Catholic Party and Minister of Agriculture, and by Henri de Man, Socialist Finance Minister.

Justice Emeritus May Be His Title

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Willis Van Devanter, who retired last May as a justice of the Supreme Court, left the question of his proper title as puzzling as ever today.

Asked at a meeting celebrating the 206th anniversary of the Reformed Church of New Utrecht Nov. 22 whether he should be addressed as "justice" or "former justice," Mr. Van Devanter replied: "It doesn't matter. Either one. But, of course, I am still a justice."

He explained: "I merely retired from active service. I retain all my circuit court functions. Why, I have half as many duties as I ever had before. Of course, I didn't resign."

A fellow speaker then suggested he still could take a seat on the Supreme Court bench.

"No, not that," said Mr. Van Devanter. "In any Federal Court in the country, but not in that. There are only nine who can sit on the Supreme Court."

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Glamour of the Hawaiis Ever an Urge to the Traveler

Monitor Travelstalks
By M. LeTour

Since my recent flying trip to Bermuda I have become an enthusiastic supporter of the semi-tropics, so much so, in fact, I now am seriously considering a leisurely journey to the Hawaiian Islands.

It has been a number of years since my last visit to these "enchanted isles" and at the time I happened to be there I did not, so I was told, see them at their best. Now, with reams of alluring publicity and stacks of attractively illustrated pamphlets coming to my desk telling of Hawaii's charm, I am ready for a return visit.

Not only do the Hawaiian Islands attract me by their brilliant skies, cloud-capped mountains, fiery, but harmless volcanoes, vast sweeps of semi-tropical vegetation, balmy mid-winter bathing beaches, mingled colorings of Oriental and Occidental peoples and temples and churches, but they are interesting because of their 1,000,000-tons-a-year sugar crop and their pineapple output and the scinetific equipment which goes with these industries; and they also are interesting because the islands are the most extensive area under the American flag to have been populated originally by the Polynesian race.

* * *

Where the original Hawaiians came from no one postively knows. It is probable that these swarthy, handsome people in frail canoes navigated by the stars from the South Seas, whence they had migrated more than a thousand years before from Indo-China, and worked their way northward until they found Hawaii, ultimately to become Territory of the United States and perhaps in the not distant future the 49th state. For the 490,000 inhabitants of present-day Hawaii, dominated by people from mainland United States and largely from sons and daughters of New England, ardently look forward to the day when their status of territory will be raised to that of statehood.

In the Islands today one finds many relics of the older days. Near Makapuu is an ancient roadway built of lava stones by some unknown king. Beyond Pali, the spectacular cliff viewed by tourists, lie the crumbling ruins of a forgotten town. On the Kona coast on the Island of Hawaii itself are the walls of pagan temples, the outlines of whose tumbled walls suggest the buildings of Biblical times. Then there are many memorials to Capt. James Cook, who brought Hawaii's lush opulence to the attention of the outside vorld.

It is interesting to recall what Cook wrote after he first sighted the islands "at daybreak on the morning of January 18, 1778." When he approached the islands natives came out in canoes. "They had from three to six men each; and, on their approach, we were agreeably surprised to find that they spoke the language of Otaheite, of the islands we had lately visited. It required but very little address to get them to come alongside; but no entreaties could prevail upon any of them to come on board. I tied some brass medals to a rope and gave them to those in one of the canoes, who, in return, tied some small mackerel to the rope as an equivalent. This was repeated; and some small nails, or bits of iron, which they valued more than any other article, were given them. For these they exchanged more fish and sweet potato, a sure sign that they had some notion of bartering, or at least of returning one present for another."

That may be said to be Hawaii's first commercial link with the outside world.

* * *

Although eight inhabited islands comprise the Hawaiian group, four are generally the goal of tourists.

Their names ring melodiously from the lips of those who know their pronounciations; Oahu (Oh-ah'-hoo); Hawaii (Hah-vy'-ee); Maui (Mah-oo'-ee); and Kauai (Kah-oo-ah'-ee). The last two are commonly slurred to "Mow'-ee" and "Cow-aye'ee," for few "malihinis" (strangers) can adequately inflect the pure tones of the Polynesian tongue.

Oahu is the show place. With Honolulu Harbor and the city, it combines Waikiki Beach and the great hotels, the startling panorama from the Pali, the relics of the Bishop Museum, Punahou's long hedge of the night blooming cereus, and entrancing highways that wind through the long miles of sugar and pineapple fields. Near Waikiki are native villages, rebuilt to portray the life of earlier days; when within convenient reach the historically important Palace, Kawaihao coral church, and early missionary homes.

Hawaii Island is the next in importance. Not far from Hilo City, is the Hawaii National Park that encompasses the great volcanoes of Kaliuea and Mokuaweoweo, and a strange world torn by jagged lava pushed out in past activity. Southward and westward the Puna and Kona areas, where civilization has touched lightly, and friendliness of the natives is unmarred by the suspicion of commercialism. And northward, along the east coast, Hamakua, one of the most glorious of all shorelines, where countless waterfalls constantly lace the verdant cliffs with their silver, and the lifting fields are overshadowed by the snowy top of Mauna Kea, highest of Pacific peaks.

In popularity next comes Maui, midway from Hilo to Honolulu. This island differs from Hawaii chiefly in the absence of active craters, but holds on its western lobe the towering mass of Haleakala, largest dormant volcanic pit in the world. Lifting 10,000 feet in vast sweeps, it is beyond description. Within its rim the whole of Manhattan could be dropped with room to spare; within its abyss are cinder cones lifting a thousand feet, but dwarfed by the majestic depths.

Kauai is least known of all the islands. Its colloquial name is the "Garden Isle," granted it for its canyons, and valleys and secluded beaches. Though planes and island steamers touch it, it is "off the beaten track," and on Kauai the stranger finds Hawaii as it was decades ago.

* * *

Four other islands are given to agriculture, ranching or industry. The ninth, Kahoolawe, is essentially uninhabited.

Northwestward from the larger units stretch the isles of the Bird Archipelago. Primarily coral, a few of disintegrating lava, they have always been the "forgotten cousins" of Hawaii proper. Scientists occasionally visited them, guano workers paused briefly on some; and on Midway a cable relay station was set up.

The Bird Islands were a treasure land for hardy natural scientists seeking strange fish and sea shells. With the whole sweep of the Pacific about them, and untouched from year's end to year's end by human foot, they had developed into a natural sanctuary.

With the exception of Midway and Laysan Island, it is probable they will always remain a sanctuary, for they are of limited area and without other water than occasional rainfalls. But they will not remain longer unknown.

From Honolulu Pan American Airways has set its course above them. Leaving Oahu and skimming Kauai, the air route to Manila sweeps over them. In swift succession during the 1400-mile flight to Midway, passengers aboard the planes will traverse Nihoa's crags, Necker's legendary slopes, and the low expanse of French Frigate Shoals.

The green shallows and white surf of Brooks Shoal herald the approach to the sharp pinnacle of Gardiner Isle; and beyond, the surf of Marco Reef forms a marker for the course to Laysan.

Then one passes over Laysan where one may or may not see life; Lisianski Island, lifting 50 feet; low lying Pearl and Hermes Reef; and Midway, with only tiny Kure lying on beyond.

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Wide World; Pan Pacific Press Bureau

Scenes in the Hawaiian Islands
Upper Row—A View of Honolulu From the Windward; Hawaiian Lads Scampering Up a Palm Tree; Akaka Falls, 420 Feet High; Photographed From a U. S. Mail Plane
Lower Row—Hawaiian Women Mending a Fish Net; Riding the Surf in an Outrigger Canoe

'Monarchist' Plot Crushed

(Continued from Page 1)

second, third, and fourth bureaus, and a sanitary service. The distribution of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, etc., shows the indisputable character of civil war of this organization."

Carefully Planned

"Documents seized establish that the guilty assigned themselves the goal of substituting for the republican form our country freely adopted a regime of dictatorship to precede restoration of the monarchy.

"This plan was minutely prepared.

"During the raids material was discovered destined to establish false identity papers, instructions for the transport of arms and information on public forces in the departments of Seine, Seine-and-Oise, and Seine-and-Marne (surrounding Paris) with the names of officers commanding units and information on numerous officers and the material of regiments.

"Also there were a blank service paper stolen from military offices, a list of buildings having several exits, a precise map of the streets of Paris with authorized itineraries for reaching the Chamber of Deputies, maps of interiors, localities inhabited by Leftist newspapers and plans of apartments of Socialist deputies.

Facsimile Signatures

"There were facsimile signatures of certain ministers, a list of ministers and members of Parliament to be arrested on the first signal, and a notebook telling the means of seizing stations, bases, trucks and a plan to seize arms, etc.

"These preparations miscarried thanks to the vigilance of the Government which has the confidence of the country.

"Republican institutions have nothing to fear from these partisan enterprises.

"Searches which already have given appreciable results will be pursued without cessation by officials who show themselves once more the good servants of the republican state.

"Actions of the guilty will be punished severely. There will be no need for exceptional laws for this purpose. Republican laws suffice to assure security of the regime.

"The Government is sure of itself. It is capable of subduing all criminal action directed against the Republic. It gives assurance to this end to French democracy."

Underground Rooms

Among the swift police actions was a search of a chateau owned by the heirs of the late Francois Coty, perfume manufacturer, where investigators reported they found underground rooms and passages with doors controlled by infra-red rays—but no arms.

Vast caches of munitions and arms have been uncovered in two months since operatives started unearthing a mysterious organization called the Cagoulards, or "hooded ones," believed to be linked with the thwarted revolutionary plot.

The agents said Edouard Deloncle, a prominent consulting engineer, was interested in the loan office. Officials indicated they believed the office was a main headquarters for the plot and that Deloncle was one of the principal conspirators. Mme. Deloncle was questioned but permitted to return home, subject to recall for further inquiry.

The Government announcement that the conspiracy had been uncovered followed a day of grave cabinet discussion. Only the day before the Duke of Guise, pretender to the abolished French throne, had proclaimed his intention to "reconquer the throne of my fathers."

(A Royalist spokesman said, however, that the Duke did not mean the use of force when he used the word "reconquer.")

Guise's Son in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Count and Countess of Paris arrived here by plane today from Frankfort-on-the-Main. They motored there from Geneva yesterday after the Swiss police had "invited" them to leave the country for carrying on political activity. They were accompanied by Count Pierre de la Rocque, a brother but political foe of Col. Francois de la Rocque, French Rightist leader. The count's father, the Duke of Guise, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, has a home here.

Chautemps Plan Breaks Deadlock On State Wages

PARIS, Nov. 24 (AP)—Premier Camille Chautemps ended a threat to the People's Front today by winning a majority agreement to a compromise plan for pay raises to Government employees.

Only the Communists dissented from the support given by most lerist deputies to the arrangement to earmark 1,745,000,000 francs (about $58,270,000) for salary increases.

Political observers said the agreement assured M. Chautemps a comfortable majority, even without Communist support.

Earlier, Communists and left-wing Socialists as champions of the state employees rejected M. Chautemps' offer to earmark a total of 1,905,000,000 francs (about $62,865,000) for new pay roll benefits, instead of the original 1,260,000,000 francs (about $40,540,000).

The center and a right-wing group of Socialists, supported by most of the radical-socialists, insisted with M. Chautemps that the treasury could not support further raises.

The whole battle, which strained the People's Front, occurred within a delegation of leftist deputies who met to decide upon a bill to submit to Parliament.

The Government already had made four separate proposals, all of which had been rejected, first by the State Employees' Union and then by their Parliamentary champions.

Power Project Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 24—The Federal Power Commission has approved and allowed $20,123,970 as the actual legitimate cost of the power project of the Lexington Water Power Company on the Saluda River, near Columbia, South Carolina.

How to Enjoy Play: University Chair?

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24 (AP)—Helen Hayes, diminutive stage actress, thinks theater audiences ought to learn how to behave.

She gave her 600th performance of Queen Victoria in "Victoria Regina" last night. The play is a sell-out for the rest of its road tour.

"Now that I'm in a play that's a success, I can talk without anyone saying 'sour grapes,'" the tiny actress said.

"Theater audiences have forgotten how to respond. They don't applaud as they used to. They don't laugh. They talk.

"What do you think it feels like to look down at the second or third row, and see people slumped in their seats?

"What can we do about it? Well, maybe we can get someone to establish a chair in a university to teach people how to behave in a theater."

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Hoffman Offered $12,000 Job May Quit N. J. Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 24—Speculation on Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's political future was brought virtually to an end here today following disclosures that the State Unemployment Compensation Commission had offered his directorship to him at a salary of $12,000 a year. The Governor indicated he would make a statement later. Presumably he will say whether he will take the job when his gubernatorial term ends on Jan. 18.

The commission's offer followed the acceptance of the resignations of W. Warren Barbour, its chairman, and James G. Robinson, its director, both of which were officially announced last night. Mr. Barbour's resignation was handed to the Governor on Oct. 14, and Mr. Robinson resigned last Thursday.

In political quarters it was held that Mr. Barbour's resignation made certain his candidacy next year for election to the United States Senate. Had he not resigned before the end of this year, the appointment of his successor would have been up to A. Harry Moore, who was elected to the governorship for the third time on Nov. 2.

A Moore appointment would have meant that the commission would be composed of four Democrats and three Republicans, with the result that Governor Hoffman probably could not have been elected to the chairmanship.

The commission today is regarded as one of the most important state bodies. Approximately 104,000 employers have been paying wage contributions into its fund last year and this year, and more than 1,000,000 workers will begin contributing 1 per cent of their wages to the fund on Jan. 1. Eligible unemployed will receive its benefits after Jan. 1, 1939.

The commission in a statement outlined the machinery of the law bringing employees into the fund as contributors. Benefits will be paid from the fund, which is expected to total $75,000,000 by the end of next year, on the basis of one half of the regular weekly wage received by the unemployed worker during his employment.

"In support of employees' contribution—1 per cent of wages received after Jan. 1, 1938—it is emphasized that employee contributions are required to permit the payment of benefits in the amounts now specified and are necessary to insure the solvency of the unemployment compensation fund during a period of depression," said the commission.

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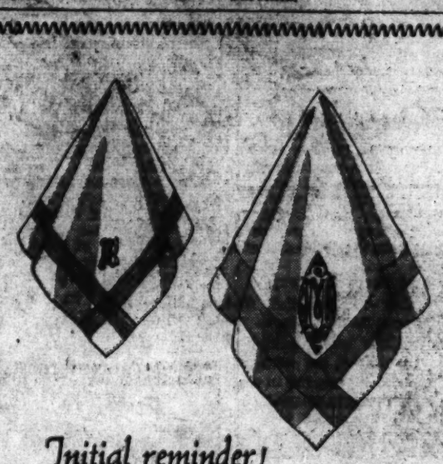
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

What of the Women's Movement in Brazil?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

'Sight-Seeing'—Washington and Beyond

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We Americans take our school boys and school girls to Washington to see their seat of government, to help them understand the functions of the executive, the legislative and the judiciary; but it was an Englishman who revealed to me another—a fresh and urgent—reason for visiting Washington. "In Washington," he said in effect, "I realised for the first time the remarkable conception of highly different and geographically far-flung states united under one federal governing organization." He added that he was going back to England not only more tolerant of the United States but more appreciative of its achievements and filled with respect for the measure it has realized one of the most courageous and thrilling ideals of governmental unity ever dreamed of.

He maintains that he intends to do his best to urge every Englishman who comes over here, to include Washington in his itinerary. It might not be a bad idea for every American to do likewise—that is, if he or she will do some good thinking like his, some very real "sight-seeing" both while there and en route.

♪ ♪ ♪

The buildings are truly impressive. Even a brief absence outdates one. Like a pair of Uncle Sam's country cousins we both stared and marveled as we drove about. Yet the real impression, for me, was not that of buildings. Somehow, as with our thoughtful Englishman, the physical vastness of numerous federal departments — Agriculture, Commerce, Interior—brought suddenly close, in a vivid, living way the far-flung states these many departments serve. Headlines of countless newspapers swam across my mental vision. Shelterbelts being planted in the dust bowl region. A huge dam flowing irrigation water out over a stark desert. A new school building somewhere in the cotton belt. A ship sliding down the ways to steam toward the Panama Canal and through it join her sister ships in the Pacific. A foreign trade agreement that eases the pocketbook of a family on the Rio Grande and of another on the Kennebec. An official delegation to Honolulu. An item concerning mail plane service to Alaska.

We have recently motored through six states. Last year we motored in five others. As is our habit we ever seek to feel the individuality of each, for with Walter Dumaux Edmonds we are convinced of this distinct, challenging state individuality. No state feels exactly like any other. Some are remarkably swift to make their special imprint upon a receptive thought.

♪ ♪ ♪

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York—it is not a matter of scenery. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia. Their first settling, their history, social and industrial, their resultant temper of thought: these are what make them individual. German-settled southern Wisconsin is thoroughly different from Scandinavian rural Minnesota. Up-state New York and equally agricultural up-state Pennsylvania around Lancaster are unlike enough to satisfy anyone desiring change. It cannot entirely be a trick of the imagination that somehow as soon as one drives across the state line one can begin to "feel" the individuality that is Virginia. Others have found it so, too.

And not a customs officer, not a tariff barrier, no passports nor visas required nor permission to enter. One's money, bearing a federal insignia, is just as good in one state as in another,—and in the beginning of things over here this was not so. Each region is its separate self; and yet assembled there in Washington is what can be seen in marble and in file cabinets, in bureaus, in senate investigations and in supreme court justices, of what can never really be built of stone nor written down for filing—one of the greatest ideas of government man has ever discovered. The idea, and ideal, of "E Pluribus Unum."

Not so very surprising, is it, that with all our personal faults as individuals and as regions we as a federation may have not yet made a perfect thing of it. Perhaps we need to marvel a little more that in a hundred years we have done as well. It remains an ideal of proportions and of power beyond our wildest dreams: A united democracy of many separate democracies each different from the other but willing to adjust and sacrifice certain individual needs for the higher welfare of all. A unity of separate parts, speaking to the world as one. And in so far, of course, as any democratic country is achieving this, the wonder and the worth is the same.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our Englishman was marveling at the vastness of the original concept and the progress being made in its achievement, when he caught up the city of Washington for a symbol of "E Pluribus Unum." But in me I confess he awakened a renewed gratitude for this "Out of Many, One" as an idea and an ideal. More tolerance, more mutual appreciation and respect, more understanding of and delight in one another, as individuals and as states, how these are needed before the members of any democratic nation can more fully translate this idea into experience. Is not this a challenge to be more active in thinking it out? Founded on a reality needed in all its forms everywhere in the world, is not this ideal of "Out of Many, One" worth thinking through, individually, as citizens of any country and of the world?

A Wednesday Column

From Cranberry Sauce

Cranberry Omelet

Beat
Yolk and
White of 1 egg separately. Combine. Add
Dash of salt and cook slowly in omelet pan over low flame. Cover with crushed
Cranberry sauce, fold and serve.

♪ ♪ ♪

Molded Cranberry Salad

Crush
1 can cranberry sauce, add
½ cup water and heat thoroughly. Dissolve
1 package plain gelatin in
Cold water, and add to the hot cranberry sauce. Fold in
1 cup finely shredded cabbage and
½ cup chopped walnuts. Place in molds until set. Serve on crisp Lettuce.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cranberry Parfait

Beat together with fork
½ can cranberry sauce and
2 level tablespoons confectioners sugar. Whip
1 egg white and
½ pint cream. Combine the two mixtures. Flavor with
1 teaspoon almond extract and chill. Serve with a square of cranberry sauce on top.

Up to Recent Developments Genuine Progress Made

Witness These Proofs as Seen by an Observer. Now Women Elsewhere Would Know How Sturdy Are These Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rio de Janeiro

The women's movement in Brazil hangs very much in the balance today. A fascist state was established in that country on Nov. 10, and in view of the policy of confining women to the home in other fascist countries, there is a distinct question as to whether Brazilian women will be permitted to continue their civic activities. The following article, mailed just before the "peaceful revolution," describes recent advances made in the emancipation of Brazil's womanhood, and indicates the degree of strength and weakness with which the movement enters this newest crisis.

Like her sister in other Latin American nations the Brazilian woman has been a carefully nurtured hothouse flower. In fact, Sr. Gilberto Freyre, a well-known Brazilian sociologist, claims that the Brazilian woman cultivated fragility because her menfolk liked the clinging vines and because it made them feel stronger than they actually were. The situation, however, is rapidly changing and though the old patriarchal system and ideas offer stubborn resistance to the emancipation of Brazilian womanhood, a new day is dawning and Brazil's women are fast taking their place in the educational, artistic and commercial life of the nation by the side of their men.

By a Staff Photographer; Arnold Genthe; Ewing Galloway

Grouped Above This Panorama of Botofoga Bay, Rio de Janeiro, Are Four of Brazil's Outstanding Women Citizens. Left—Mlle. Maria Luiza Bittencourt, Who Has Distinguished Herself as Legislator and Lawyer. Center—Mme. Guiomar Novaes, Pianist. Right—Mlle. Bertha Maria Julia Lutz, One of the Founders of the Brazilian Feminist Movement. In the Circle—Mlle. Bidú Sayão, Concert Soprano.

It is in the fields of diplomacy and politics that the most significant changes have taken place in recent years. At the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in December, 1936, at Buenos Aires, Brazil was represented by Mme. Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller as a Delegate Plenipotentiary and by Mlle. Maria Luiza Bittencourt as a Special Adviser to the Brazilian Delegation. Both of these women distinguished themselves either in the plenary sessions or in the committee meetings. Both were especially interested in peace while Mlle. Bittencourt revealed a deep social sense and fought for measures to change the underlying props of peace in the social and economic fields.

Revealed Deep Knowledge

Mme. Miller thrilled the first plenary session by her speech on peace. Beautifully gowned, and of charming personality, her deep velvety contralto voice rang out in clear Portuguese and then in Spanish. She speaks English extremely well, too. Mlle. Bittencourt, smaller and more retiring, did not appear in the limelight but one of the American women delegates paid her a pleasing tribute by saying that in committee meetings she revealed a wide reading and a deep knowledge of the problems she tackled. Mlle. Bittencourt studied in the United States and is now active in the social welfare and educational life of Brazil.

Two women, at this writing, represent states of the Federation in Rio de Janeiro. Mme. Carlota Pereira de Queiroz is a Deputy for the State of São Paulo and Mlle. Bertha Maria Julia Lutz represents the Federal District in the same House. Mlle. Lutz is one of the founders of the Brazilian feminist movement and has represented Brazil at many women's world congresses. In spite of the novelty of their presence in the august Chamber of Deputies these two newcomers to a new activity in Brazilian life make their voices heard and their influence felt. The newspapers treat them as though they were men, interviewing and photographing them when they travel and seeking their opinion on bills which they have introduced and are pushing.

Hold Civic Posts

But it is not alone in the federal government that Brazilian women have crashed through the old prejudices. In a small town in the state of São Paulo a woman of eighty has become Mayor and in the State Legislature Mme. Francisca Rodrigues is a Deputy, and a very active one. Just recently (October 2, 1937) she was one of the main speakers at a mass meeting "to protest against the infiltration of foreign ideologies into Brazil." Her speech was widely acclaimed and quoted.

Professorships in the leading institutions of Brazil are obtained after a difficult competitive examination somewhat comparable to those which precede the obtaining of a Ph. D. in the United States. Last year Mme. Noemy de Silveira Rudolfer presented herself for a chair in the Institute of Education in the city of São Paulo. She won it and now lectures to the budding school teachers of Brazil. Her range of activities is far wider than her classroom. She is constantly doing interesting research and publishing her results. She is one of the few women to address learned societies of the city and country and one of the few to move about as women do in the United States.

Partly because Brazilian women like Dona Noemy have demonstrated the capacity of women to do scholarly work and partly because her appointment indicates that all women are not to be barred from high educational posts, many young ladies of Brazil who would now be leaning out of their windows, on silken cushions to protect their tender elbows, or who would be gossiping about José and Alfredo, or doing violent exercise with a needle and thread, are now full-time students in the newly founded schools of liberal arts where they are accepted on the basis of equality with the men and where they roam around, study and talk as if they had always had this freedom.

Most of them are in schools of higher learning for the first time in the history of the nation. Exceptional young ladies, and of good families, have studied in the local professional schools or in universities abroad, in the past, but they have been the exceptions to prove the rule. Now, in relatively large numbers, they are flocking to the colleges of liberal arts instead of ending their formal education in the normal or grade schools.

The freedom of movement—the novelty of which it is difficult for non-Latins who have long had it, to understand— shows itself in business as well as in educational circles. Literally thousands of Brazilian girls, from the lower to the upper reaches of the middle class, are now doing some sort of work in stores, offices, factories and newspapers. Some are clerks, sales girls, typists and stenographers, buyers and commercial artists. No longer is it thought either dangerous or degrading for a nice girl to enter the commercial life of the community. Local business colleges and commercial schools have as many girls in their night courses as men and seats on the streetcars are at a premium when the classes let out. Either their uniforms or their ubiquitous briefcase give them away. But their uninhibited laughter and the gayety of their behavior suggest how times have changed in Brazil.

On Theater and Concert Stage

In the literary and artistic fields Brazilian women have shone for many years. Mme. Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, is known on concert stages in Europe and the United States, and recently Mlle. Bidú Sayão has become a member of the cast of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City. It is only within the last year, however, and this in a movement sponsored by the Federal Government, that girls of good families have been permitted, by their parents, to act on the stages of the legitimate theater.

In the field of radio, however, girls of the best families are permitted to perform either as professionals or as amateurs. But even there the young lady must always be accompanied by a mother, sister, aunt or lady friend. There have been many Brazilian women writers and poetesses, but it is still virtually impossible for one of them to write in an extremely liberal vein without serious damage to her reputation in communities where the old ideas live on. Some have defied public opinion, however, and are pleading for the right to say and write what they please even as men do.

In Athletics

Brazilian women are beginning to make names for themselves in two athletic fields, tennis and swimming. It is not unusual, now, to see the tennis courts and the swimming pools of local clubs and beaches jammed with young women of all sizes and ages. Instead of having tutors in the intricacies of French verbs and Italian verse they have lessons in tennis and swimming under competent teachers contracted abroad. Here again the modernity of modern Brazil shows itself. Many of them swerve into the driveways of their clubs as though Brazilian women had always driven automobiles, dash into their dressing rooms, emerge with the only sensible clothes a woman can play tennis in, dash after balls and serve as though tennis were a tradition of the race and not something extremely recent in the life of the Brazilian girl.

And though it is a new day, Brazilian fathers, brothers, husbands and sweethearts still wag their heads and wonder where this world is going to. One has the feeling that the tendencies and trends of the modern Brazilian girl have the blessing of her elder kinfolk. Perhaps they wish that they had been able to live their younger lives in this modern age.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Creamed Crabmeat and Lima Beans

In the top of a double boiler melt
6 tablespoons fat, and in it brown
1 tablespoon minced onion. Add
6 tablespoons flour
¾ teaspoon salt and a
Speck of pepper. Stir until well blended. Add
3 cups milk, stirring until thick and smooth. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Add
1 13-ounce can crabmeat, shredded and
2 cups cooked fresh or canned lima beans. Heat and serve at once.
Serves eight.

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Veal Cutlet De Luxe

Cut
2 pounds veal cutlet in nice-sized servings. Sprinkle with
Salt and
Pepper and dip in
Flour. Then in beaten
Egg. Then in
Bread crumbs.
Melt
4 tablespoons drippings or more in frying pan and fry each prepared cutlet on both sides—about five minutes on each side. Put a trivet in bottom of kettle and place nicely browned slices of meat on top. Stir in
2 tablespoons flour in remaining fat in pan and add slowly
1 cup lukewarm water, then pour over cutlets and simmer slowly for one hour. A little onion may be added if desired.

♪ ♪ ♪

Raised Doughnuts

Scald
1¼ cups milk. Then cool it and when lukewarm add
1 yeast cake, crumbled,
1 teaspoon salt and
Flour enough to make a stiff batter. Let rise until light. Then add
1 cup light brown sugar
2 eggs well beaten
1 teaspoon nutmeg and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Then add
¼ cup melted shortening.
Let rise to double. Now roll ¾ inch thick. Shape into twists or balls. Place on floured board and let rise one hour; turn and let rise again. Fry in deep fat (375° F.) and drain on soft paper. Cool and roll in powdered sugar.

(Mrs.) L. M. W., New York

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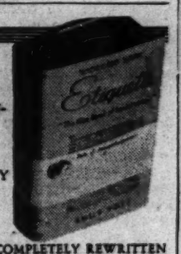
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MUNSINGWEAR, Minneapolis

Alder Berry Cargo

WE hadn't realized that it was so late. But we never do. The leaves drift like flowing brown water up the drive and are mounded about the house; the green vista over the shallow valley shades to tawny brown; but still there are drowsy blue days of summer warmth, and the lawns are the emerald of June, and the pond is bluer than ever. True, we no longer go swimming; less and less often, oars on shoulder and rowlocks in a hip pocket, do we go down Lee's cartway and through the fringing woods to the blue water. But it is still summer—until Lee reminds me that it isn't.

♪ ♪ ♪

THIS MORNING I HAD gone up for milk. Lee was in the barnyard. Now the last pendulant tail swung down the lane to the pastures; my neighbor, before breakfast, had a good morning's work behind him. We talked of the weather, of the last Baldwins, picked yesterday. Lee ran water into the half hogshead against the silo. There was a shelf of ice about its rim, clear and translucent as he held it to the morning sun.

"The first," he said soberly, then looked at me. "Reminds me. You got your bo't up yet?"

I hadn't. It was too early to bring the skiff home. And Lee grinned, and rumpled his sandy hair, for it always happens so. The islands are bare, the coves windy; still we cling to summer and are reluctant to haul out. But Lee shook his head. He knew better. And so did I, really.

"Last year was all right. No ice to speak of. But the year before we got caught." I remembered that; we'd found that three inches of ice in the bottom hadn't made our boats easier to handle. "Better get them in ahead of that, this year."

♪ ♪ ♪

SO WE FIXED a time. Lee was hauling the last of his own corn, but that afternoon, toward sundown and before milking, he'd make out to run down with his truck. And all morning I thought of it, at intervals, with a faint rebellion. But then I found a thing still to be done. And there was time, in the early afternoon, for that.

It was so familiar. You go to the barn, where the rowlocks hang against a post, the oars lean against the empty horse stall. You shoulder the long blades, something worn now as to tips, and cross through the fields. The long, uncut grasses are thick on either side of the worn path, a golden pool rustling in the flawed wind, rippling under the gusts. Then Lee's cartway. From here, in summer, there is but a glimpse of the blue pond below, seen over the birches and the mounded swamp maples. Now all the pond lies open; there are the islands, and the further shore, and the dark dots of Tom's Rock and the Ledge against the flowing silver sheet. You go down.

♪ ♪ ♪

THIS CHANNEL THROUGH the narrow fringe of marsh we dug years ago. Each summer we deepen it and widen the pool where the two white boats are moored. Now the pond has risen with the fall rains, and Lee's centerboard and your smaller skiff ride deep and sluggishly. You bail Lee's, against the later afternoon, then your own. You push off.

What is there, you wonder, about this rhythmic swing of rowing that is so deeply satisfying? The blades bite deep in the dark water; the rowlocks chirp as you swing; the dark whorls spin and drift. The wake boils and writhes as you come forward again. Slowly the marshy fringe slips past and away; since you were here last, the muskrats have raised their moated castles against winter. The wind is cold on your knuckles. Here, where there is a full sweep from the west, a stray dollop of spray comes aboard, icy cold. You head more into the wind, begin the long pull across.

This you like, this long, warming tug against the wind smelling of wet autumn leaves, of woodsmoke from the chimneys of Jaalam Town. And suddenly you are no longer disgruntled, no longer faintly in rebellion. For here is something for fresh-water sailors alone; and you think, chuckling and pulling against the swooping wind, of how fortunate you all are. For it is for you and your kind, the pliers of home waters, you who sail the small ponds and the placid river reaches at your doorsyards, that summer is prolonged. And quite suddenly, as the loom swings and the blade dips, you feel bold and hardy and almost sorry for your salt-water brethren.

You, of course, will never class with them. You wouldn't know a spar buoy from a pile, and you've no use for either soundings or charts. Set any of us to plotting windage, quiz us on tide tables, and we're hopelessly adrift. We're not sailors. And did we claim to be, there would arise from your true hard-handed salts a guffaw that would ring from Eastport to Miami, echo along the flat reaches of the Gulf coast, reverberate from San Diego to Vancouver. No. In the presence of these bold, salt-water tars who make nothing of standing boldly out beyond sight of land, we're properly modest. We know our place.

♪ ♪ ♪

BUT, FOR ALL that, we're a bit sorry for these older, bolder brothers. For their season is so short. Late June sees their white craft slipping down to the sea; early September sees them hauled out again. But we, their inland and younger brothers, take the water before the ice is fairly out, and November's woods are bare before we haul ashore. And tugging against this west wind, now barely holding way, now gaining toward the lee of the rocky point, you think that what they miss is the best of the year. Summer is good and the long, sun-drenched days on the milk-warm pond are a pleasant memory of outboards skimming with their muttered drone, of white sails slanting, of bronzed swimmers and canoes drifting in the quiet coves. But you remember, too, the quick, sweet green of the earlier year, the willows and birches putting on their green cloaks, the three islands slowly spreading their green sails to the winds. You remember sudden showers and sunshine, and the drifting pageantry of clouds over the hills, and the scent of hidden orchards like the nutmeg scent of the Celebes on an offshore wind. All that was good. And nearer, and better perhaps, was the slow unfolding of autumn. First a slow, deep crimson ran like a creeping fire along the marshy shores; then the island maples lit their flaring torches; and up all the hills, sparing only the green islands of pine, ran the flooding color. All that you have had, while the craft of your sea-going brothers have been cradled and tarpaulined, their brief season over; and still, in these inland waters, the clustered skiffs rub sides at the floats. Yes, you're almost sorry for mere salt-water sailors. They miss so much!

♪ ♪ ♪

THE WAVES RUN lower; from behind the point three geese take flight, their beating wings whistling in the booming wind overhead. And here is the thing you came to do. For thick along this rocky point, overhanging the dark waters, are clumps of black alder. You back water, push in, stern first. The round, red berries glow like embers; one by one you clip the laden branches until the stern seat is piled high. And, with this last cargo of the year, you push out and take the homeward wind, past the islands with their sails furled snug for winter, across the long, open reach with the small whitecaps curling and hissing astern and, at last, into the channel through the golden marsh. Way enough; you lift oars, drift in.

Lee is waiting, his truck backed to the fringing bushes. Together you haul his craft out, lift and stow it. Your smaller skiff nests within. The west wind skirls through the bare trees as you lurch up the cartway; Lee tugs his hat tight with one hand, says: "A freeze tonight, if it turns calm."

The cartway turns. You look down, look back at the narrow channel through the marsh, the round harbor, the silver-sheeted pond with the three islands riding at anchor. This last small cruise, this last cargo, has been the best of all the year, a thing to remember through the brief inland winter.

DANIEL CRAIG

Photograph by Brenda Girvin — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARVEST: *A Still-Life Arrangement of Fruit*

THIS composition of fruit arranged in and round a graceful Venetian chalice of amber-colored glass symbolises the abundance of harvest-time. Its gold and amber are the very coloring of autumn—

"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core . . ."

Miss Girvin's composition, like Keats's Ode, expresses by its rhythm and its form the fullness of life which is evident throughout nature at harvest-time.

Keats's autumn is the gentle, mellow English autumn, when mists rise from the valleys to soften the brightness of nature; Miss Girvin's is the noble beauty of the South. In fact, she was inspired by paintings of the great Italian masters of the Renaissance in making her arrangement.

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First Settler

"Sowed the first wheat, prayed the first prayer."
Though the paper is faded, the words stand fair,
Clear as an epitaph aptly given
To a darer of wilderness, one who'd riven
Out of the barren hills his heaven—
Built his cabin beside a wood,
Fashioned a field where trees had stood,
Planted his hopes and knew them good.
None can a greater achievement share . . .
"Sowed the first wheat, prayed the first prayer."

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ

Advice About Gardens

"GARDENS to look out of and gardens to look into"—Father quotes a friend as saying. Well, my "front garden" is one to look into—from the door and low windows of the sitting-room. It is hedged all round with a high hawthorn hedge and because the wind is strong and this hedge is not growing very thick in front I have massed it on the inside with fast-growing things: Michaelmas daisies, phlox and chrysanthemums. The border along the path to the house is of larkspur, blue and white Canterbury bells and the deep blue violas, leading up to the mass of pink roses which cover the corner of the house. It may be a garden to look into from the house, but many times a day I see people at the gate looking in from there, too. . . .

"All things come to the gardener who knows how to wait"—I have quoted that before but it's just as true now as it was the first time. In fact this book, *The Amateur Gardener*, although written in 1914 is still of great value as a guide to the would-be gardener, and the sentences in quotation here are taken from it. "Plant out your foundations." I still remember when Father said to a woman who was trying to beautify her home: "Plant something there. Look at your little house! Her petticoat shows." So my foundations are planted out; with ivy, and in front of the mass of dark green there are pink hortensias or columbines or some other flower to give color, "until the house itself seems as naturally to grow up out of the garden as the high note at the end of a lady's song."

"When a path is sent on a plain business errand it should not loiter." This is said to modify the rule that one should not plant in straight lines. The path which goes down to my vegetable garden is a long straight one. It has to be in this case. Maybe a path shouldn't loiter, but it can sing by the way, and mine does just that. At the right is my neighbor's hedge, of hawthorn and rambler roses, and at the left my own rose *allée* until one reaches the vegetable garden. There the vegetable plots are all bordered with flowers—in the French way of planting—or with herbs, sweet scented, so one walks the whole length of this path between flowers and perfumes.—From "The Tail of the Comet," by MARY CABLE DENNIS. (New York: Dutton.)

Keeping Thanksgiving Day

HOW fitting that the Pilgrim Fathers who sought religious freedom in a new land should observe a day of thanksgiving to God! It is well that, later on, in the United States a day came to be set aside, as an annual Thanksgiving Day. It is well also for all to be reminded again and again of the deep meaning and holy purpose of giving thanks to God. Thanksgiving, in Christian Science, is perpetual, a daily recognition of blessings at hand, those simple blessings touching all departments of each one's own human experience. When the true nature of God is discerned, and in a measure expressed, every day becomes a thanksgiving day.

David, long ago, learned to know God aright. He said (Psalms 118:24), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it." In what better way can anyone glorify God than to "rejoice and be glad"? Should we not render thanksgiving to God, for has not God already given man every good thing? In the measure that we learn each day how to increase and exalt our gratitude to God, we are enabled to behold the glory of God's day and the fullness thereof. Is it not God's day whenever we are conscious of His presence and power, His greatness and glory?

Christian Science is the Science or exact knowledge of God, our Father-Mother God. This Science establishes by proof the scientific relationship of God and man as Father and son, and brings to human understanding the fundamental fact taught by Christ Jesus that man comes forth from God and lives in God. The true man is not material, but spiritual. What a glorious thanksgiving it is when one beholds his true selfhood as the temple of the living God! How much there is to rejoice and thank God for as one beholds this kingdom of God within!

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, understood that gratitude to God is the mental gateway to the kingdom of heaven. She knew that praise to God brings one "into his courts," where good alone rules. God's law makes null and void all so-called laws of disease, and rebukes the claims of man-made laws. Through the clear understanding of Christian Science, many persons have come "into his courts" and found themselves freed of all manner of so-called material laws. What a glorious thanksgiving day she has brought to light for unnumbered thousands who have had the belief in disease destroyed and man's birthright as a blessed child of God revealed to them!

Mrs. Eddy clearly admonishes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 249), "Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be,'" adding, "Such is the true Science of being." The truth of this statement was proved by a young student of Christian Science who was suffering from an acute, painful condition. She had clung to the teaching of Christian Science of perfect God and perfect man, worked and prayed day and night; yet the healing was delayed. Suddenly light came. There must be not only gratitude but there must be joy also. Thus when the letter and the spirit were embraced in thought the healing was made manifest on the body, and the student rejoiced to know that she was "subject to the divine 'powers that be.'"

What a heritage God has bestowed on His beloved son! What rich gifts belong to God's children—dominion over all the earth, eternal life and harmony! Abstract, intangible gifts, some may say. Others may question how these spiritual gifts can lift one now out of human lack, and crises. The answer is simple. One's need may appear to be for strength, or supply, or harmony, but fundamentally is not our great need to overcome the mortal fears and griefs and responsibilities besetting one? The way out of every human difficulty is a spiritual way, and the very first step is to lift one's thoughts above the inharmonious condition to God. We thank God for the good at hand, for all present blessings. The good at hand is proof of "God with us." See how this leavens the lump of troublesome thoughts, and brings peace!

Should not the truth that God fills all space be accepted? From this positive standpoint of God's ever-presence one may express boundless gratitude for divine protection. Then, too, the admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness brings a sense of peace and joy—a conviction that the very place upon which one stands is holy ground.

May we daily improve our sense of gratitude until for us each day is God's day. Then, in making each day a thanksgiving day, we shall see that "this is the day which the Lord hath made," God's day, full of goodness and glory.

Feast in Old Salem

A CHILD'S world would be hardly worth living in if there were no grandmothers to make it all that it would be reasonable or unreasonable to expect, and the grandchildren descended from the Pickering family had a first-rate one, at whose table they ate roast chickens and batter pudding (a lost art) every Wednesday, giving her their rather upsetting company on Election and Thanksgiving days as a matter of course. And now I will describe a primitive Thanksgiving dinner, as there have been so many modern innovations that the old fashion may be well-nigh forgotten. First in order was a huge turkey, roasted before a wood fire, vegetables of the season, cranberry sauce at discretion; next, roast ducks; plum pudding, mince pie, apple pie, and squash pie; nuts, raisins, figs, and apples. There was no preliminary soup, and as for ice cream, I doubt if a spoonful could have been had in Salem for love or money. Kind, reticent grandfather carved at his end of the table, grandmother presided at hers, and probably all the guests helped to the dishes near them,—a courtesy then, an impropriety now, but changes are not always improvements.—From "A Half Century in Salem," by M. C. D. SILSBEE. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, 1887.)

Back to Forty Acres

AS FAR back as I can remember, we went to Forty Acres every summer, and spent the entire vacation there; Father, Mother, five children, Harriet and the cook. It took practically all day to go from Boston then. We enjoyed a stopover in Springfield, with a noon dinner at the Massasoit House. Those journeying days were hot, and I remember the shady coolness of the dining-room, the refreshing clink of ice in our glasses, and the little mounds of ice-cream deposited before us by a colored waiter. We were impressed by the stiff napkins, crimped into plaits and spread out like fans. We were polite for the moment, trying to behave as if we had dined in state all our lives. Mother did not spoil our sense of importance by making corrections. We could even order the Massasoit specialty, waffles, in addition to a full meal. Afterward we sat around in the high-ceilinged parlor, bouncing gently on the springy plush sofas. . . .

The train sped along by the waterside, round a curve beyond the South Hadley dam, into the shadow, out again, and there was Mount Holyoke with the house on top and the steep railway mounting to it: safe, unchanged, gleaming in the sunshine of late afternoon. . . .

Finally we passed the buttonwood tree, the limit allowed for horseback rides, to the row of dark, clean-limbed maples along either side of the road, and the white picket-fence of Forty Acres. *Our* House, *our* big gate opening wide, *our* elms stretching their canopies far over the roofs and lawns, *our* south door flung wide open and the figure of Aunt Bethia, erect, serious, but with kindling eyes, standing on the doorstep in her gray gown and white kerchief. We sprang from the wagons and rushed under the lilac trees to embrace her. Everybody talked at once; the scent of new-mown grass, cut that very morning, blew across the lawn and into the house where we raced from room to room investigating, recognizing, shouting, unearthing old treasures and discovering new ones. . . .

But we were a joyous returning family, and there was much revisiting to be done in barn and garden. Father might be seen leading a tour of inspection, with a skipping child holding either hand. . . .

The great barn doors were open on these warm June nights and through them one caught a glimpse of the mountains in the south, with the white spire of Hadley meeting-house thrown out in relief against its dark background, where the sunset often left a deep rose-colored afterglow on Mount Holyoke. —From "Sixty-Odd," by RUTH HUNTINGTON SESSIONS. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

Offering of Praise

WEEKLY, we bring an offering of praise
For Thy mercies, Lord.
Our hands have lifted pendant purple clusters,
Have gathered the crimsoned fruit of orchards,
The green and golden fruitage of the fields;
Have harvested the grain, and the haymows are filled.
Russet leaves cling to the oaks, and the squirrels
Have furnished their winter nests in the trees.

Our tables are spread, laden with richness.
We think on that first harvest, and the Pilgrims'
Joy that their corn and barley did prove well.
And now shall we drink the sweet, and send portions
Unto them for whom nothing is prepared;
For this day is holy unto the Lord:
Neither shall we be sorry; for the joy
Of the Lord is our strength.

Thus praise we Thy goodness and Thy mercy
In the year that is past, and in long past years.
For the purpose to peace; for the purpose
To cherish liberty and ancient integrities,
For love wherewith to quench hate, we thank Thee, Lord;
For faith that the seasons shall come, and go,
That the vine shall bring forth abundantly,
That the fields shall not fail.

We have touched purple grapes, gold and crimson
Fruits of the earth, earnest of Thy caring.

NELLIE B. MACE

All Sorts of Weather in a Cape Cod Winter

THANKSGIVING was a big day on Cape Cod in our youth, but when Mother was a girl it was bigger, much bigger—not one day alone, but half a dozen. Those were the times before youth went away to the cities. The young men went to sea and the young women married sea captains. When those captains had made and saved money sufficient, they bought or built houses in their native towns and retired to spend the remainder of their lives there.

Consequently, in Mother's girlhood, she had relatives scattered all along the main road. And at Thanksgiving time each household entertained. On Tuesday all the brothers, sisters, nephews, nieces and cousins—all those on shore, that is—dined at Uncle Elkanah's. On Wednesday at Uncle Elijah's. Thursday—Thanksgiving Day—at Uncle Jonathan's. Friday at Aunt Sarah's. Saturday at the home of some other kinsman or kinswoman. And each host or hostess tried to provide a more bountiful spread than the other. . . .

Thanksgiving, at that period—the '30's, '40's and '50's—was the New England festival. Compared to it, Christmas played a minor second fiddle. But it was not so when we were little. Thanksgiving was good then, but Christmas was better.

And after Christmas—well, then the winter was upon us in earnest. All sorts of weather, good, bad and very bad. The good and the very bad are remembered most clearly. A day after a big snowstorm, for example. Snow is, as I have said, more of a rarity on the Cape than inland in New England, but when it does come, it dresses the old sandspit up gloriously. And then, if the sun comes out and the following days are clear, Cape Cod is indeed "the place to be."

The air is crystal clear, the sunshine is so bright and warm that a heavy coat is scarcely needed, the pines are trimmed with ermine, the hillsides glisten, the sea is blue. The horizon line where water and sky meet, is as level as if drawn with a ruler. Every lightship, every distant sail, every scallop shanty on the beaches stands out in tiny detail. To walk along the shore, just out of reach of the leaping, sparkling surf, is an experience worth a hundred miles of travel to obtain.

But I must admit that it is not always like this; there are other days and nights and other sorts of experiences. You may recollect that we were careful not to say much about the wind when conversing with the visitor from Ohio. The wind does blow on Cape Cod. Yes, indeed, it does. In the summer we Capers brag about our cool breezes. In the winter we say little about them because they are quite capable of speaking for themselves. . . .

Those were the evenings when the sitting-room was a place hard to leave. The big gas-burner stove was hot and the firelight glittered behind the isinglass panes in its door; the lamplight was yellow and cozy, the rocking chair was comfortable and one was halfway through the most exciting chapter in "Frank in the Woods." To leave all this, pick up the little hand lamp and climb the narrow stairs to that bedroom was a trial.—From "Cape Cod Yesterdays," by JOSEPH C. LINCOLN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Window Display: Invitation to Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Two girls who looked as if they might be thinking about finding jobs stood in front of a shop and appraised its window decoration. It seemed noticeable more for the number of objects that filled its cubic space than for either its pleasing arrangement or sales appeal. As their eyes traveled around the phantasmagoria, finally coming to startled rest on a truly surprising climax of decoration that hovered uncomfortably midway between surrealism and della robbia, they began to laugh immoderately. "Why, give me a wheelbarrow and a pile of abalone shells and I could do better than that myself!" one of them gasped.

Window display has been setting a lot of people off at tangents lately, it seems. The right kind of creative tangents. At the New York School of Display, where people are technically trained in the display of merchandise for sale, there have been students lately who were school-teachers just a few short months ago; there was a man who told women shoppers in chain stores why they should wash their clothes with ivory snow, and helped out selling frying baskets in the basement on busy days, who just suddenly got completely fed up with the whole idea of chain stores; he marched in, said he was interested in hardware and furniture, took training in display work, then went out and got a new job in a furniture store; now he not only arranges all the furniture displays, but is an adviser in interior decoration as well.

A New Profession

Display, as a profession for men or women is comparatively new. It doesn't seem to be a profession that sets any dangerous contest in motion between men and women; that is, there are about as many women in the field as there are men. If you were to wonder whether men or women were better suited by innate talent for it, it would probably be women. Isn't it women who usually arrange the flowers in a house, hang the pictures, put up the curtains, develop the table decorations? Those little chores involve the fundamental principles of display. And, then, a shop window to be decorated to attract merchandise sales is just an invitation to a Roman holiday for the woman who loves to change all the furniture around in her own home, once a month!

Fashioning a Window Display
Originality Is the Keynote Nowadays

They say women do 90 per cent of all the buying of retail goods in the United States. This being true, the store in which she shops is rather her own little kingdom. Certainly, the woman shopper has had a direct influence on merchandising and display. Department stores used to be places that reeked of bombazine and black walnut furniture but if they were nowadays they'd be empty, because women have discovered that it is much more fun to shop in an atmosphere of drama than in the old, stodgy surroundings, and they make it known that they like what they like! They may be looking for bargains, and be very shrewd indeed about the difference between a bargain and a—well, a sell—but they expect their bargains to be presented to them in settings that are original and exciting, that give them ideas to take home with them and adapt to their own less complicated backgrounds.

But in order to get women—and men too—inside the stores, you've got to invite them in, by means of the windows. And that's where the new profession has developed apace. So much so that, in cities like New York, or Chicago, or Los Angeles, one no longer thinks of one or two stores that have particularly skilful window decoration, but of the whole shopping sections where there is a kind of constant electric competition going on among all the stores to produce absolutely Grade A windows. The result has lifted the pleasant pastime of window-shopping to an all-time high but, unlike the former brand, the new one seems to impel women to go in and buy, in great numbers, rather than just look and then pass along to the next window.

One of the greatest single discoveries in recent years, as an adjunct to window display, has unquestionably been the use of so-called invisible glass. It began with Marcus & Co., jewelers, in New York. It progressed to automobile showrooms, travel agencies, sections of department store window space. Only the other day a famous store in New York had its whole window space refitted with invisible glass. The glass is in itself still a curiosity of a sort, but it is a provocative one, and merchants will tell you they believe they can trace definite volumes of sales to the mysterious glamor of invisible glass as a setting for display of their wares.

Topical Interests

Display is taking increasingly strong account of topical emphasis. Let a French painter come to the states with a collection of paintings in a new and bewildering genre and straightway whatever can be interpreted of his basic idea gets into window display.

Students in the school choose one product to use as a laboratory subject; then they diagram and work out the complete successive stages of display of the product on the basis of the four seasons of the year. Say it is perfume; you change your perfume at least four times a year; the changes are in keeping with the feeling of the changing seasons; so a display is built on the basis of the personal changes in use of the product, as they coincide with the changing seasons of the year.

Station WQDM Got Its Start In Store Basement

With Monitor Newscasters

ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Station WQDM was born about eight years ago as a result of an inspirational trick on the part of "Ed" Regan, now one of its owners and its chief engineer. "Ed" had rigged up a small radiocasting transmitter in the basement of the music store where he worked at the radio end of the business. Going into the store which adjoined the music store, he conspired with its proprietor to connect the transmitter with the radio in the room. He then took note of some of the loungers present, and went back to his small radiocasting apparatus. He proceeded to amuse himself, much to the consternation and surprise to those present in the neighboring store, by addressing them over the radio which had been tuned supposedly to one of the larger stations.

Soon after this practical joke by Ed Regan, he and the proprietor of the music store decided to take radiocasting seriously and applied for a radiocasting license, which was granted. This was in 1929, and WQDM proceeded to operate during that year on the "tremendous" power of five watts. A studio and control room were rigged up in the basement of the music store; and from these, intermittent periods were sent over the air.

A year later while still in its basement confines, the power of WQDM was increased to 100 watts, and specified hours of radiocasting were permitted its operators—from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Moved in 1934

Having outgrown its surroundings, WQDM moved in 1934 to new quarters and utilized a suite of three rooms from which to produce radio entertainment. On April 27 of this same year, half of the station management changed hands, and it was here that "Art" Bostwick made his appearance to handle the business affairs of WQDM. Together, the team of Regan and Bostwick (Mr. Regan handling the technical side, and Mr. Bostwick the business end) started out to give the people of St. Albans and the state of Vermont something in radio for which to be genuinely proud.

In the early summer on 1936 WQDM was given permission to increase its power to 1000 watts. But before this was realized, delay after delay took place and seemingly insurmountable difficulties arose, which eventually were overcome by patience and an indefatigable struggle toward the sought-for-goal.

Today WQDM stands as one of the finest and most modern radio stations in the northeastern part of the United States with a new, modernistic suite of rooms consisting of reception room, office, and two airy studios with a control room between. Its feature service to the public is the newly installed United Press automatic news printer. This enables the station to bring to its listeners every hour the latest developments on all news fronts. WQDM is truly "The News Clarion of Northeastern United States." This station has made it its policy in the past—and will continue in the future—to be an unprejudiced public organ for civic, political and religious organizations. The programs which are produced are subjected to a rigid censorship before they go out over the airlanes. This also includes all advertising copy submitted for broadcast purposes.

Edward Anderson, chief announcer of WQDM, is a local young man who joined WQDM in 1936, a year after graduating from high school. He has recently been joined by Walter Murtagh who had announced at WQDM previously.

Short Wave Also

Another important integral part of the station is W1XCW, the short wave transmitter, the only one in Vermont. Shortly after the 1936 Christmas program W1XCW received a telegram from Paris in French verifying reception of the Christmas Day program. It was sent by an employee of a telegrah office in Paris who had been idly playing around with his short-wave receiver and had chanced to pick up the program from across 3000 miles of ocean. The communication was translated into English by WQDM's program director, Florence Bostwick, wife of the business manager.

"Vermont's Pioneer Broadcasting Station," a catch phrase announced half hourly is situated in a rich agricultural and dairying district made up of the northern parts of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and the southeastern part of Canada. To a potential listening population of 1,500,000 go the radiocasts, of which one is the regular radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News."

The estimated radius of the station is 60 miles. The hours which are now granted to WQDM for broadcast include from 6 a. m. to local sunset. Its owners are at present concentrating on obtaining full time, with a view of entering into a chain hookup, negotiations for which are now under way. This would then bring to the many listeners in this area some of the major network radio programs especially daytime programs and would serve to add to the popularity which WQDM already enjoys.

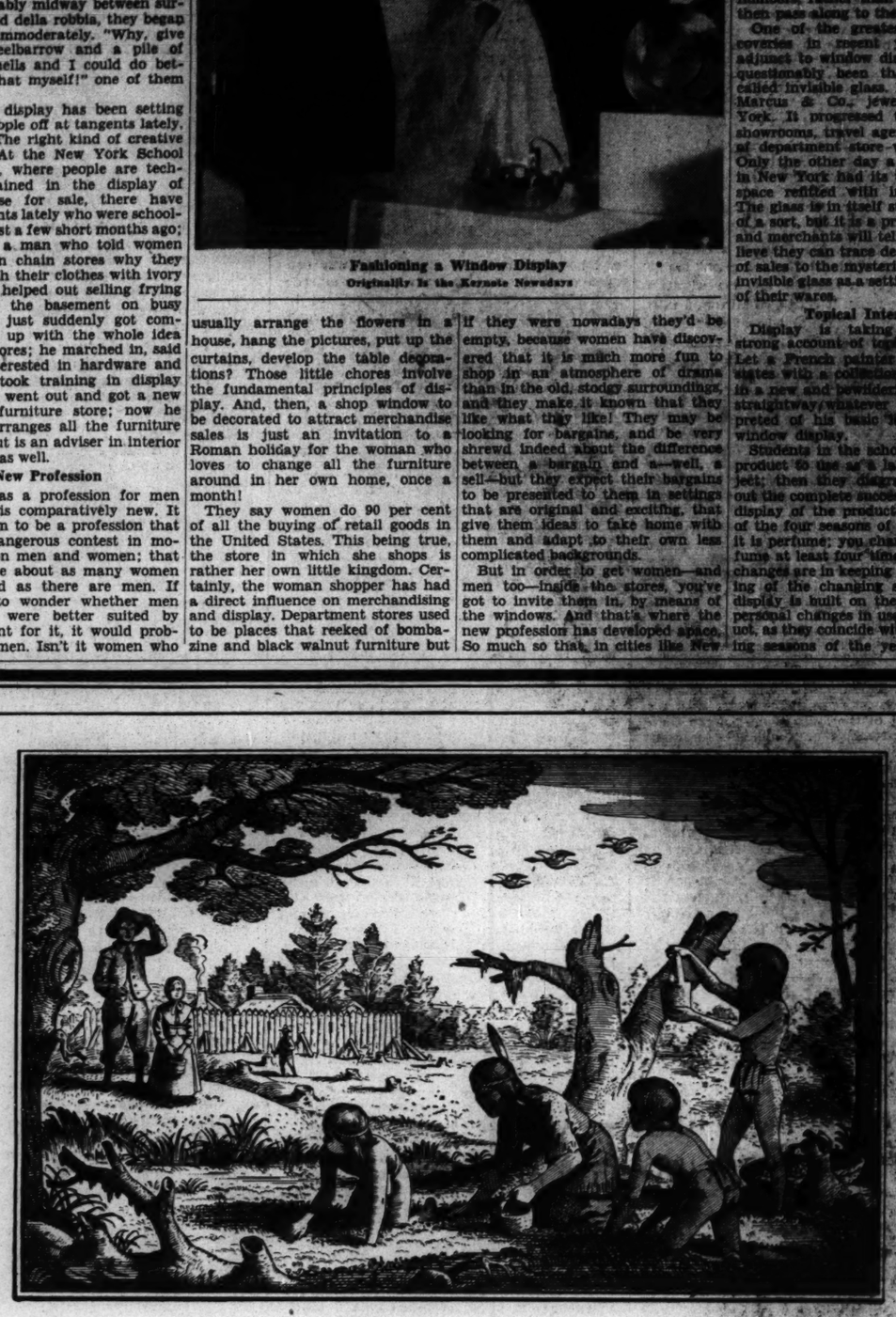
WQDM raidocasts on a frequency of 1390 kilocycles.

This is article number 137 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Nov. 26.

Elective System Opposed As System of Education

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24 (AP)—Stringfellow Barr, president of St. John's College, talking on the curriculum, said that the elective system can no longer yield students a basic, well rounded education.

In explanation, he observed that the system which Charles W. Eliot started at Harvard, and which has spread in exaggerated form until it has become the standard of liberal arts colleges, "has degenerated into an unintelligible jumble of specialized subject-matters, ill correlated, and totaled up in terms of session-hours at the end of four years to make a degree."



Indian children pointed the way to a great American custom

Because the cranberry growing sections of this country came under his dominance, an Indian king of the middle sixteenth century was officially named "Cranberry Eater." The cranberry became a symbol of peace making and treaty making among his tribes.

LEGEND has it that first news of New England cranberries came to the Plymouth Colony quite by accident. A group of children had strayed from the stockade into the woods. They were joined by Indian youngsters who led them into a swamp. Here the undergrowth was spattered with shiny red berries which the Indians picked and stowed away in a deerskin bag. Though the berries were discouragingly bitter to the taste, the young colonials returned with a handful to their elders. This new and delicious addition to colonial fare was soon found to be the perfect companion for roasted wild turkey. And this partnership has survived to become a great national custom.

Thanks to the generous glacial deposits of sand in Eastern Massachusetts and to the mildness of Cape Cod climate, this section is favored above all the world for the growth of cranberries. This year it is a bumper crop, the second largest in history! Close to half a million barrels will be harvested, which will bulk three quarters of the nation's total. Massachusetts is indeed to be congratulated for its unique position as the nation's great producer of a delicacy for which there is an unfailing demand. New England cranberries are making a sound contribution to New England prosperity!

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ANN ARBOR, MICH. . . . . Van Boven	LOS ANGELES, CAL. . . J. W. Robinson Co.
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA. . . . Henry Porter, Inc.	NEW HAVEN, CONN. . . Douglas MacDaid
BOSTON, MASS. . . Rogers Peet Company	NEW ORLEANS, LA. . . . . Godcheaux's
BRIDGEPORT, CONN. . . . . Meigs & Co.	OMAHA, NEB. . . . . Browning King & Co.
CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO. . . Buckner Ragsdale	PHILADELPHIA, PA. . . . Jackson & Moyer
CHAMPAIGN, ILL. . . Schumacher & Kaufman	PITTSBURGH, PA. . . . . Rosenbaum Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. . . . . Ed. Mellon Co.	PORTLAND, ME. . . . . Hogan Brothers
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., J. B. & W. H. Wood, Inc.	PORTLAND, ORE. . . . . M. & H. H. Sichel
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COLUMBUS, OHIO . . . . Thomas L. Carey	ROCHESTER, N. Y. . . McFarlin Clothing Co.
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DETROIT, MICH. . . . . Van Boven	ST. LOUIS, MO. . . . . Famous-Barr Co.
EL PASO, TEXAS . . . . The White House	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. . . The White House
FALL RIVER, MASS. . . . . Talbot & Son	SIKESTON, MO. . . . . Buckner Ragsdale
FLINT, MICH. . . . . The Flint	SPRINGFIELD, ILL. . . . . Arch Wilson, Inc.
FORT WAYNE, IND. . . . Patterson-Fletcher	SYRACUSE, N. Y., Hotel Syracuse Men's Shop, Inc.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. . . . . Fletcher's	TAUNTON, MASS. . . . . The Seeley Co.
HANOVER, N. H. . . . . James Campion	VICKSBURG, MISS. . . . Warner & Searles
HARTFORD, CONN. . Gemmill, Burnham & Co.	WATERBURY, CONN. . . Jones Morgan & Co.
HARRISBURG, PA. . . . Kuhn Clothing Co.	WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS. . . House of Walsh
WILKES-BARRE, PA. . . Fowler, Dick & Walker	

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1937 **

Closing Stocks
Pages 18-19
Bonds — Curb

Tobin Is Urged To Dig Up Index On Real Estate

Boston Group Sees How He Can Fulfill Pledge of Better Assessing

Demands Action

Must Cut Lethargy, It Says, Surrounding $1,195,000 Plan Still Undone

Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin is counseled to "obtain an impartial appraisal" of the status of Boston's million-dollar card index of real estate as it might be used to establish a more equitable system of assessments in the city by the Boston Real Estate Exchange in its current bulletin to members.

Calling attention to efforts by The Christian Science Monitor to learn what has been accomplished by the assessing department toward revamping the present assessing methods, the bulletin warns that if the new Mayor does obtain an appraisal of the situation "he will have to cut through the official lethargy which now surrounds the whole matter."

Nine years ago a program was outlined to establish a more scientific, or mathematically accurate, system of assessing for Boston. First step in such a plan was to recatalogue the city's real estate. This has been largely carried out by work relief projects under the CWA, ERA and WPA. Up to the present, $1,195,000 has been expended and the work is either 80 or 90 per cent completed, according to conflicting official statements.

Situation Still Indefinite

When the Monitor looked into the matter about six weeks ago, it could not be learned when the project will be completed, or whether the card index will be used by the assessing department if it is completed. Officials stated that WPA applications to complete the project have not yet been granted.

Commenting on the situation, the Real Estate Exchange bulletin says: "Nine years is a long period of time in which to do the work preliminary to adoption of an improved assessing system. A disconcerting f ature is the doubt as to whether the work now in progress can or will be put to effective use as originally planned. Apparently, there is no aggressive and sympathetic supervision on the part of assessing officials."

The bulletin points out that among his campaign pledges Mayor-elect Tobin advocated "a more equitable and accurate method of assessing real estate in Boston."

Will Help Fulfill Pledge

If the new Mayor will make an appraisal of the status of the card index project and its application to a "more equitable and accurate" assessing system, he will "be better able to lay out his own program for fulfillment of this campaign pledge," the bulletin declared.

Reviewing what has happened in recent years in the effort to improve Boston's assessing methods, the Real Estate Exchange publication showed that a joint committee of the Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce took up the work in 1928.

That year the committee recommended to Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols "a systematic plan for assessing real estate." The bulletin continues:

"The Mayor accepted this recommendation and obtained an initial appropriation of $25,000. The assessing department contracted for an aerial photographic map of the city and retained the services of Professor Bullock of Harvard University to lay out the system. The essentials of the system were outlined thus:

"1. A land value map of the city.

"2. Proper rules of working out from unit value the actual values of lots of varying depth, corner lots, etc.

"3. Accurate lot and block maps showing every parcel of real estate and improvements thereon.

"4. Tables of unit building values.

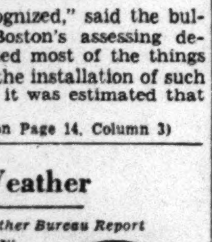
Cost Estimated at Million

"It was recognized," said the bulletin, "that Boston's assessing department lacked most of the things necessary for the installation of such a system, and it was estimated that

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Occasionally overcast, but generally fair and slightly warmer, with lowest temperature in the lower 30's tonight; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature, probably with occasional rain late Thursday and probably Friday; moderate to fresh southwesterly winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer Thursday; probably light rain Thursday night.

Other New England States: Fair and warmer tonight; Thursday mostly cloudy and warmer, followed by occasional rain Thursday night and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest winds becoming fresh and fair weather tonight, becoming overcast Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	23	New Orleans	44	44
Bermuda	62	62	New York	32	39
Chicago	26	26	Minneapolis	34	32
Denver	52	46	Norfolk	32	30
Helena	34	32	Philadelphia	30	30
Kansas City	32	32	St. Louis	30	30
Los Angeles	56	58	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	70	68	Washington	24	22

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 24.
B—Minimum, Nov. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 4:04 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 4:44 a. m.; height 9.2 feet; 5:04 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday, 5:44 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:46 p. m.
Light all vehicles tomorrow at 4:46 p. m.

Tobin Bars Even Hint On City Appointments

In Boston Today

Mayor to Name List in January

Nothwithstanding pressure which has been brought to bear upon him, Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin stated today he will announce no appointments to city jobs "until after Inauguration Day, or later." He will take the oath of office Jan. 3.

Mr. Tobin added that he may announce selection of his secretarial staff a few days before that time.

This announcement came at the close of a meeting of the Boston School Committee, of which the Mayor-elect is a member. He will continue membership until he becomes Mayor. This was the first meeting of the committee Mr. Tobin has attended since the election.

Political observers had awaited a Thanksgiving Day pronouncement by the Mayor-elect on his official family. Shortly after election he said he would defer announcement until Thanksgiving Day, but obviously he has been unable to bring his tentative list of appointees to the point where an announcement may be considered final and in harmony with party standards.

Official Loses Driving License

John P. Connolly, clerk of Suffolk Superior Court, civil session, had his driving license suspended indefinitely today by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles.

In advising Mr. Connolly of the action the registrar noted: "I am satisfied that you are not a proper person to operate motor vehicles."

On Oct. 21, Mr. Connolly was found not guilty of drunkenness and driving under the influence of liquor by Judge Edward A. Counihan Jr. in the East Cambridge District Court. The court said, "The defendant was not found behind the wheel of the car and no witness to identify him as the operator of the car."

Registrar Goodwin acted upon the recommendation of Charles F. Sullivan, registry inspector, who made a special investigation of the case. His report said: "From my investigation of all the facts I cannot say that Connolly was operating. In my opinion, Connolly was operating but I have no real facts to back up this opinion."

Ship Lines Plan Freight Increase

Intercoastal steamship companies operating between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards are hoping to benefit by the petition of the railroads to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent freight rate increase.

The Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association today sought permission to intervene on the railroads' petition, and announced that if the proposed increase is granted member lines will take immediate steps to raise the water rates in order to maintain the competitive relationship between the two types of carriers.

Boston members of the association are the Luckenbach, American-Hawaiian, Dollar, Arrow and Calmar Lines.

Hearing Slated On Tax Racket

A conference was held today by Maurice M. Goldman, Assistant Attorney General, and Henry F. Long, State tax commissioner, to arrange for a hearing on Mr. Goldman's charges of "racketeering" by deputy collectors of delinquent automobile excise taxes.

The Assistant Attorney General named three deputy collectors, and later six others, who, he said, had made illegal arrests of delinquent taxpayers in order to collect fees which are obtainable if they make arrests.

The specific charge against the nine is "abuse of process and misconduct." Prior to the conference, Mr. Goldman said he believed there should be no more collections by deputy collectors.

Plea Scheduled For Icebreakers

The battle for construction of Coast Guard vessels with special ice-breaking equipment for use in New England waters—which has been waged unsuccessfully in Congress for several seasons—will be resumed shortly. Representative John W. McCormack of Boston notified the maritime association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. He plans to re-introduce his bill once more, he declared.

The winters of 1933-34 and 1934-35 were so severe that rivers and harbors of New England were practically blocked with ice for lengthy periods, causing fuel and food shortages in some cases, according to officials of the association.

Harvard Reports Book Value Gain

An increase of more than $7,000,000 in the book value of Harvard University's endowment funds in the last fiscal year was reported yesterday by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of Harvard College.

Total value of the endowment funds, exclusive of land and buildings used by the university itself for educational purposes was, on June 30, 1937, $141,941,866.76.

Council Approves Judge Courtney

Patrick J. Courtney of Springfield, Mass., was confirmed unanimously today by the Executive Council as associate justice of the land court.

Former registrar of deeds in Hampden county, Mr. Courtney succeeds Judge Joseph J. Corbett, who resigned to accept the three-quarters pension given judges over 70 years of age.

Medford Seeks New Civic Center

Medford Aldermen, led by James W. Norton, today launched a drive for a new civic center on Salem street from Medford square. This plan would entail building new fire and police headquarters opposite the present $500,000 city hall and moving the Salem street cemetery to the Oak Grove cemetery.

Plans also call for widening of the main streets and erecting modern stores.

Big Boosts in Tax Valuations Stir Up Peterborough, N. H.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24—Wholesale boosting of real estate valuations for tax purposes at Peterborough caused quite a furor among the property owners of that community last week. The board of selectmen, serving as appraisers, pointed out that the revaluation of property was intended to remedy former injustices.

Increases in valuations were placed on 450 pieces of property, 16 received reductions, and 512 remained unchanged. The valuations are now $600,000 ahead of last year, with $100,000 accounted for by new construction and improvements to property. Of the $500,000 remainder, more than 50 per cent is accounted for by boosts in valuations of the town's three leading employers of labor.

The valuation for the White Mills is boosted $200,000, that of the Joseph Noone Sons Co., $54,000, and the Guernsey Cattle Club of America, $20,000. While the total assessed valuations were raised more than $600,000, the town's appropriations as approved at the last town meeting increased only $4500 and the tax rate has been reduced from $35.40 to $31.10.

Writer Project Ended

The Federal Writers' Project in New Hampshire has been ended and the services of about a dozen writers terminated without any notice. These writers have completed the New Hampshire Guide, which failed to appear on the scheduled publication date of Nov. 1. But the work is now in the hands of a Boston publishing house and its appearance is expected shortly. The WPA is attempting to place the most needy of these writers in temporary employment until they can be absorbed elsewhere.

Milk-Price Control

Milk prices in Keene, Portsmouth, and Bristol market areas have been brought under the control of the New Hampshire Milk Control Board. At Keene, 11 cents has been named as the retail price for milk. This also applies to the Bristol area, but in the Portsmouth market district the price has been established at 12 cents. In those communities in which the board takes control, all persons handling milk and cream are required to obtain a license.

Since its inception several months ago, the board has made regulations

(Continued on Page 14, Column 7)

Thanksgiving Scene in New England

Thanksgiving—1937

Soon the bright flurries in the air, tracing on windowpanes the infinite wonders of heavenly space, will mark the flight of a season that came with snowy petals of dogwood drifting, spray beyond delicate spray, in the early [illegible] of Spring. Having in mind this fair course of nature from seedtime to flowering, and from flowering to plentiful harvest, safe now against winter storms, and the light of that shining grace which has followed us round the year, permitting us to live in peace and human kindness above the common hope, I appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November, as

A Day of Public Thanksgiving

in this state. Let us then, as our fathers used, praise the Giver of Life for the ample fruit of the earth, sweetened by sun and rain, and for the work of the laborer worthy of his hire in every task and station; for food and clothing and shelter that serve the body's need. Let us praise Him especially for the blessings which have warmed and fostered the spirit: for every brave, just, and generous deed, every impulse of brotherly love, for every counsel of wisdom and comfort, every witness of truth, every thought of friends who walk with us still, though lost to our sight—for all the tokens of goodness in man, which have deepened faith in our power, looking within the heart, to fix our eyes upon virtue as upon the Pole Star, and by it keep our way even to the mortal end. For these mercies, without name or number, let us rejoice and give praise.

His Excellency, Wilbur L. Cross,
Governor of Connecticut

Each Year Governor Cross, Formerly Head of Yale's English Literature Department, Spends Many Hours in Careful Preparation of His Thanksgiving Proclamation. This Year's Product of the Governor's Pen Already Has Been Acclaimed as a Classic

Holiday in White
Typical Winter Welcome Awaits Visitors to Northern Homesteads

Illegal Gambling Held Increased By Pari-Mutuel Law

Instead of removing the incentive for illegal gambling, the legalization of pari-mutuel betting at horse and dog race tracks in New England in the last three or four years has boosted illegitimate gambling "1000 per cent," John L. Feeney, Boston attorney and executive of the New England Anti-Gambling Association, declared today.

Mr. Feeney's comment was occasioned by police admissions that a widespread, undercover business of horse race bookmaking was indirectly the cause of the murder of Louis Gaeta in Revere, Mass., last night. So profitable is the illicit business, police conceded, that rivalry for its control led to the murder.

"Although betting under the pari-mutuel system was legalized four years ago in Rhode Island and three years ago in Massachusetts with the argument that it would eliminate all incentive for betting except at the tracks, this promised result has not been fulfilled," said Mr. Feeney.

"The old system of obtaining bets through bookies conveniently placed in certain small stores has increased 1000 per cent.

"Legalized gambling is the spearhead of all gambling action. It promotes all other forms of betting. This is because of the resulting publicity given the legal activities.

"In 1936, approximately $93,000,000 was bet in legalized pari-mutuel machines at race tracks in New England. Experts estimate conservatively that at least three times this sum was bet illegally through bookmakers in every city.

"This would set up a $300,000,000 annual illicit business. It is estimated that similar sums were bet this year."

A plea that State police be sent to Revere to "clean up" the illicit gambling was made by the Rev. E. Ambrose Jenkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of that city, who several months ago charged the city was "wide open."

"The Revere Citizens' Committee is asking immediate aid of the Governor," he said. "I do not see how he can now refuse our request, since the local authorities have proved themselves unable to cope with the situation.

"We will demand that Governor Hurley send State police in here and keep them here until the city again is a safe and decent place to live."

Housing Posts Filled

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Nathan Straus, federal housing administrator, announced appointment of Leon H. Keyserling, former secretary to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, as general counsel of the housing authority.

Trip Home for Thanksgiving Red Letter Day for City Man

"Ah! On Thanksgiving Day, when from East and from West,
From North and from South, come the pilgrim and guest,
When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board
The old broken links of affection restored."

In New England November is a gray month.

Fields have long since lost their carpets of green. Woods are gaunt except for the perennially verdant spruces and pines. Elsewhere north winds whistle through naked trees. Shell ice thinly veneers wayside pools. Withered cornstalks rustle and flap. Loose boards rattle on the rambling barn. Inside, livestock huddles close for warmth.

Birds have migrated to a more congenial southland. Only the stragglers are left. Occasionally you will hear the raucous notes of crows.

Fall Abundance

The last of the fall plowing has been done. Barns bulge with hay. The thrifty farmer has painted his tractors, rakes, ploughs and harrows before storing them for winter. Vegetables have been carefully packed in cellars where they will not freeze. Bins are brimming with potatoes and fragrant apples. The house has been "banked" with green boughs cut from the near-by wood lots. In the shed rise neatly piled rows of firewood. Cider barrels have been filled.

Let Winter come!

But wait. There is one luminous joy in dull November—Thanksgiving. It may be odd, but it is nevertheless true, that the approach of Thanksgiving awakens more sentiment in the country-born city man than does any other period on the calendar. Perhaps it is not so odd, either, when one considers that many captains of industry once were barefoot, freckle-faced farm lads.

There are thousands of country-born boys and girls in urban communities and most of them find pleasure in their birthright. They will tell you enthusiastically that the old homestead is in Henniker, N. H., or Beecher's Falls, Vt., or Norridgewock, Maine. So, too, will you note real joy in their tones when they tell you they are going home for Thanksgiving. Back to the annual reunion of survivors of an earlier family circle.

Going home for Thanksgiving is easier than it used to be. All through New England today are railroads and fine, hard highways, which reach to remote sections. Once it meant a

(Continued on Page 14, Column 4)

Airport System Owned by State Is Recommended

Development of a state system of airports and seaplane ramps to extend air travel in Massachusetts is recommended by the special recess commission established to study aviation problems in a report now awaiting the incoming legislature.

The report filed late yesterday calls for state airports in the Fall River-New Bedford area, Worcester area, North Adams and two airdromes in Metropolitan Boston "probably adjacent to the circumferential highway, Route 128." The latter two ports were proposed to relieve the pressure upon the East Boston airport.

Seaplane ramps were proposed at Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Provincetown, Gloucester and New Bedford to aid in the development of Massachusetts and New England as a Summer playground for vacationists.

The commission also recommended the establishment of a separate division of aeronautics in the State Department of Public Works of which a state director of aeronautics would be in charge.

The proposed division would remove the control of aviation from the Registry of Motor Vehicles. At present Maj. Clarence E. Hodge is supervisor of aircraft.

Should the Massachusetts Legislature favor the establishment of a state system of airports, Massachusetts would be one of the few states in the United States operating state airports. Rhode Island operates the airport serving Providence. Aviation experts could not recall other instances of state-owned and operated airdromes in the United States.

Under the committee recommendations the cities would purchase the necessary land and deed it to

(Continued on Page 14, Column 5)

FHA Ruling Heard for Change In Connecticut Housing Law

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24—A year after enactment of a Housing Authority Act by the Connecticut General Assembly, it develops that something is wrong with the law. There will be no federally subsidized housing projects until the law is changed, is the word from Connecticut Representatives in Congress.

Bridgeport is the only city immediately concerned. The Connecticut law was enacted at special session of the Assembly a year ago, especially to accommodate Bridgeport, where a $6,000,000 slum clearance project had been planned by Mayor Jasper McLevy. For a year, little has been heard about Bridgeport's project. Now Congressman Herman P. Kopplemann, (D), Hartford, has announced, after receiving a report from the Federal Housing Administration, that the law does not conform to federal requirements.

Federal law requires a 10 per cent contribution by the municipality. The Connecticut law provides that bonds issued for slum clearance can be sold only to the Federal Government. Bridgeport's city charter makes no provision under which the 10 per cent contribution, amounting to $600,000, can be made by other means than sale of housing bonds.

Talk of another special legislative session to put Bridgeport's housing plan in order is being discounted. Public Works Administration lawyers approved the present law before it was enacted here. The Assembly, or the Republicans in it at least, are not likely to welcome the suggestion that they meet again to change the statute.

A parallel is seen between the Bridgeport housing situation and the difficulties of the New England flood control compacts. Drawn supposedly to meet federal requirements, they, too, are now meeting objections in Washington.

National Guard Funds

Disclosure that more than $100,000 has been "lost" from federal funds appropriated to the Connecticut National Guard in the last 12 years, has been made after months of investigation by Washington bureaus.

The investigation started a year and a half ago after state authori-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

New England Prepared For Thanksgiving

Thousands on Way to Former Homes for Annual Holiday

Stations Crowded

Trade Improvement Adds to Gratitude Felt for Many Blessings

There was an air of happy expectancy over mellow New England today.

The region was ready to celebrate one of its most historic and significant holidays, one in which all races, creeds and colors joined in harmonious unity . . . the rendering of thanks to the Giver of all Good for blessings received this year.

Railroad stations were bustling and highways were filled with thousands going home for Thanksgiving Day. Markets were filled with housewives, buying the traditional materials for the symbolic observances of the feast.

But to New England, Thanksgiving is much more than a story of laden tables and family reunions. It is a story of a section of the New World whose custom of demonstrating prayerful gratitude for rich harvests has become a national observance.

It is also this year a period for rejoicing that an undercurrent of economic maladjustments has not interrupted the general concert of trends promising a continued march toward normal recovery.

So declared officials of the New England Council today.

For industry, as well as the families on or over the borderland of poverty, knows that tomorrow is a day of loaded baskets now as symbolic of Thanksgiving as turkey. Eyes will watch from windows of homes for the familiar figure bringing the annual basketload of potatoes, onions, cabbage, squash, milk, cookies, bread, celery, cake and candies. And just as optimistically, business men of New England await the unloading of 1938 orders in their factories, giving new impetus to wheels of industry that have slacked off during the last four months.

Industrial Revivals

Business men are not looking at their lagging charts and financial tables. For through the windows of the mild business recession this autumn they see such outstanding examples of industrial revivals as Manchester, N. H.; Hartwell, Maine; Fall River, Mass., and Windsor Vt., blazing the way to new paths of recovery squarely in the face of the present industrial recession.

Cases of distress are considerably fewer this year than last, according to reports of welfare agencies, due largely to the improved capacities of industry to supply wages in 1937. And while New England, in consonance with the rest of the nation, feels the results of lagging industry, the northeastern corner of the country can rejoice this season, said New England Council officials today, in a return of that spirit of unity which permeated the original Pilgrim feast of gratitude for hardships overcome and thanksgiving for the fortitude and wherewithal to challenge problems of the future.

Trends Noted

Thus it is trends, as opposed to hard, cold statistics, which give industrialists the opportunity of adding a note of thanksgiving to the regular family gatherings around tables piled high with turkey and "all the fixings." Looking back they see seven months of a steady business advance only brought to a pause in September and reversed in October.

Today the losses of the last three months have offset on business index graphs, the gains of the previous seven in New England. Yet, inventories of manufacturers, while higher than last year at this time, are said to be less than last July, showing a tendency to reduce production in ratio with decreasing consumption. That is a lesson wrung from the depression.

Few, if any, business men could be found who did not foresee a resumption toward recovery by spring at the latest. Equally few thought that the Christmas trade this year would be as large as 1936. Yet, taken over an entire year, the statisticians showed that 1937 is the best since the market crash from the standpoint of pay rolls, workers on the job and individual wage scales.

Meanwhile, the efforts of social agencies to supply the tables of those caught in the current business recession will carry the cheer of Thanksgiving into hundreds of New England homes tomorrow. Eager hands will help to empty the baskets of foodstuffs on kitchen tables that have held only the barest of necessities for many weeks.

People generally appear to be more hopeful, it was reported by social agencies after a survey of the families needing assistance.

Brockton Workers Oppose Czech Pact

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton, Mass., Republican, said he had received today petitions opposing a proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia "signed by thousands of shoe workers in Brockton."

The petitions, he said, were circulated by the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen. Additional petitions were being circulated in shoe manufacturing cities and in towns of Natick and Weymouth, he added.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 14

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Love of Women," with Heather Angel, Valerie Taylor, Hugh Sinclair and Leo G. Carroll. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:20. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays. 3:20. Thanksgiving matinée. 3.

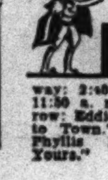
Boston Opera House—
"Three Waltzes," Viennese operetta, starring Margaret Bannerman. Score by Oscar Strauss. Staged and lighted by Hassard Short. 8:15. Matinées Wednesdays. 2:15. Thanksgiving matinée. 3.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Marta Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Thanksgiving matinée. 3.

Shubert Copley—
"Room Service," by John Murray and Allen Boretz. Presented by George Abbott. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Thanksgiving matinée. 3.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount



Brian Aherne and Olivia de Havilland in "The Great Garrick." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "West of Shanghai," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town." Also Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks in "Dangerously Yours."

University—
"Trader Horn," with Harry Carey and Edwina Booth. 2:30, 6, 9:20. Also "Girls' Dormitory," featuring Simon Simone. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Warner Baxter and Loretta Young in "Wife, Doctor and Nurse." 3:15, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Music for Madame," featuring Nino Martini. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Boston—
"Some Blondes Are Dangerous," featuring William Gargan, Nan Grey and Noah Beery Jr. 10:55 a. m.; 1:40, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Also stage show. Tomorrow: "Big Town Girl," featuring Claire Trevor. Stage: Lamberti in "Mirthquakes," Marian Belett, English Brothers, Jack Wiliams, Gower and Jeannie.

Scollay and Modern—
"Heidi," starring Shirley Temple. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also "The Barrier," with Leo Carrillo, Jean Parker and James Ellison. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: "The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn. Also "Hold 'em Navy," with Lew Ayres, Mary Carlisle and Benny Baker.

Coolidge Corner—
"Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Wife, Doctor and Nurse," featuring Loretta Young, Virginia Bruce and Jane Darwell. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Orpheum: 10:30. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10. Also "Murder in Greenwich Village," with Richard Arlen and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:25. Both theaters: 12:10, 3, 6:55, 8. Tomorrow: "Double Wedding," starring Myrna Loy and William Powell. Also "Dark Journey," with Conrad Veidt and Vivien Leigh. Midnight show tonight.

Metropolitan—
Leslie Howard, Bette Davis and Olivia de Havilland in "It's Love I'm After." 11:08 a. m., 1:55, 4:42, 7:29, 10:16. Stage: Frank Parker featured in "Three Cheers for Melody" revue. Shaw & Lee, Sue Ryan and others. Tomorrow: "Ebb Tide," featuring Frances Farmer, Ray Milland and Oscar Homolka. Stage: "Footloose Fancies, "featuring Hal Le Roy, Disappearing Water Ballet, and Chariotteers.

Keith Memorial—
"Live, Love and Learn," featuring Robert Montgomery, Rosalind Russell and Robert Benchley. 10 a. m., 1, 3:47, 6:26, 9:24. Also "Madame X," featuring Gladys George. 11:46 a. m., 2:30, 5:14. Tomorrow: 'Stage Door, featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou, with previews tonight at 7:45 and 10:45.

South Station Theater—
"Island of Ceylon, Sierra Mountains," "Hollywood Screen Test," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy. 2:20, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Crainquebille." 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Uptown—
Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola." 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. Also Deanna Durbin in "100 Men and a Girl." 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Hub—
"Mayerling." 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 1:40, 3:40. Also "Mr. Boggs Steps Out," 5:20, 8:30. And "Lost Horizon," featuring Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt and others. 6:30, 9:40.

Exeter—
"London by Night," with George Murphy and Rita Johnson. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Life Begins in College," with the Ritz Brothers and Gloria Stuart. 3:18, 6:10, 9:05. Tomorrow: "There Goes the Groom," featuring Burgess Meredith and Ann Sothern. Also "100 Men and a Girl," starring Deanna Durbin and Adolphe Menjou.

Tremont—
"Romance in Manhattan," with Ginger Rogers and Francis Lederer. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Garden of Allah," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 10:15 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10.

Tomorrow

Music

Sanders Theater—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, conductor. Harvard University, Cambridge. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays. News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

A Museum of Modern Art

The Arts in Boston

Each season provides some special delight to the perennial gallery trotter, the horizon in art life is widened, some new phase of art history is uncovered, some enrichment is provided the popular imagination. The most recent delight is the establishment of a permanent gallery for the Boston Museum of Modern Art at 270 Dartmouth Street, the location of The Boston Art Club.

There is reason to pause for reflection, and even for a sigh, when one considers that one era has passed, virtually; for the Art Club with its special type of exhibitions and policy was definitely a part of Boston life, and it reflected local taste and local prejudices in an era of manifold developments in art history. It was one of the first centers in Boston for exhibiting, and in a sense established the first organized art life in Boston. Of late the club seemed to founder for lack of leadership and ability to take a stand. For a time it was possible to erect walls of protection from encroaching modernism; only, alas, to surrender finally those very walls to the most modern group, The Boston Museum of Modern Art.

Marlene Dietrich

Appearing With Charles Boyer in "The Garden of Allah," at the Reopening Tomorrow of the Repertory Theater as a House of Proven Pictures

From time to time there had been "modernistic" shows at the Art Club, but their reception was chill. In fact the present display of modern French paintings from Boston collections does not seem especially radical to us, for we can recall over a period of a dozen years a Picasso show, along with a few other representatives of the vanguard. But such displays, once exceptional, may now be the rule.

It is something of a surprise to find so many interesting modern French works belonging to Bostonians. Apparently collectors have appropriated these pictures quietly, showing approval of all the debated painters from Marcoussis, with his abstractions, to Utrillo, with his poetic portrayals of Paris streets; from the primitive Modigliani to the sophisticated Paul Cézanne.

In the aggregate, the pictures encompass the range of modern art and show the tendency towards a fresher, simplified, stronger, nonphotographic idiom among picture makers. It is gratifying to find painters so disturbed, so eager, regardless of the height each may or may not have reached in his respective way. One feels an urgency, a propulsion to regain the imaginative, the decorative, the expressive viewpoint. To us the effect of a large and miscellaneous display like this is inspiring and heartening. It proves that the artist against all odds possesses a will to say something in the strongest and the most stirring manner possible in terms of line and color and design. D. A.

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON

FHA Ruling Calls for Change In Connecticut Housing Law

(Continued From Page 13)

ties had turned up evidence of embezzlement against Harry B. Bissell, then United States property and disbursing officer for the guard. Bissell, stripped of his commission, is serving a prison sentence. "Six or eight" other officers are now said to be implicated in the losses, many of them dating back so far that the statute of limitations has made criminal prosecution impossible.

Routine audits through this period had shown no irregularities. The present investigation has involved the checking of thousands of individual pay roll vouchers and purchase orders.

Court System Commended

Twice within a week Connecticut's appellate court system has been publicly cited as a model by the president of the American Bar Association, Arthur T. Vanderbilt of Newark, N. J.

At a county bar meeting in Newark, Mr. Vanderbilt said that New Jersey might well follow Connecticut in speeding up its appeals, and speaking at Chicago to members of the Illinois bar, he called this state "Utopia for litigants and lawyers."

Mr. Vanderbilt was impressed, discovering that the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors reaches decision on appeals almost invariably within a month after argument. Sometimes a decision is reached in as short a time as two weeks after the appeal is presented to the court. All appeals on questions of law go directly to the Supreme Court of Errors from either the Superior Court or the Common Pleas Court.

Asphalt Ordered Relaid

Causing a stir in contracting circles, State Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley ordered a New Haven road building firm, the New Haven Construction Company, to tear up 100 yards of freshly laid asphalt on Columbus Avenue, New Haven, because the asphalt did not meet specifications. On a $49,000 contract, the extra work may cost the contractor $10,000 to $15,000, it was estimated.

Mr. Hurley took over the road building from Highway Commissioner John A. Macdonald in July, and the courts are still to say whether he will keep supervision of this work or return it to the highway department.

In a ruling from the attorney general, Commissioner Hurley finally established his authority to supervise construction of buildings for the state, even though special building commissions, established before the new department was set up, had once been given authority by the Legislature to lay out and construct institutional buildings.

A conflict of authority arose between Mr. Hurley and the special commission in charge of a new institution for feebleminded at Southbury. Attorney General Charles J. McLaughlin held that Mr. Hurley is to have direct charge of construction, although plans must meet the approval of the commission that will operate the institution once it is completed.

Home Market Secured

A "Buy Connecticut" proposal made by organized farmers to state Supervisor of Purchases Edward C. Geissler, bore fruit in announcement that Mr. Geissler would purchase 2500 bushels of Connecticut potatoes for institution use. He sent out invitations to bid on the purchase to a list of farmers supplied by the potato growers themselves. Specifications, for the first time, contained the words "Connecticut grown."

Assess

(Continued from Page 13)

the cost of the plans might run as high as $1,000,000. . .

"In 1930 Mayor Curley took office and Professor Bullock withdrew from participation in the work. The Mayor expressed doubt as to its value and he criticized the estimated cost as excessive.

"After several conferences with real estate men, who urged its continuance, the Mayor instructed the assessing department to proceed on a less extensive basis. This was done, and a number of engineers and draftsmen were employed to undertake an abridged plan estimated to cost $100,000.

"The exact fate of the aerial map was never divulged. It was understood that it was finally completed and delivered in the Curley administration at a cost of about $14,700, but that it was found unsatisfactory and never used."

The Boston Finance Commission in 1932 criticized the assessing department on the matter, asserting that "proper revaluation cannot now be made by an assessing department that is responsible for the present method," the bulletin continued.

In March of that year, newspapers carried reports that the Holland Block Plan would be inaugurated to establish an impartial and accurate assessing system. This was devised by Assessor Holland, the bulletin story shows, in Mayor Curley's first administration.

When the joint committee of the Real Estate Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce inquired into this plan it discovered "no definite information as to the accuracy of these newspaper stories." Rather, "it appeared that the old methods of determining values were not changed radically."

However, work on the abridged plan for establishing a scientific assessing system, as agreed upon by Mayor Curley, was not held up and ultimately, the bulletin shows, this work was turned into a work relief project when Mayor Mansfield took office. "Apart from permitting the work to continue as a federal relief project," the bulletin said, "he appears to have done nothing else in furthering it."

No further news of the status of this project, says the bulletin, came out until "an enterprising reporter of The Christian Science Monitor . . . revealed the startling information that after four years as a federal relief project, it has cost $1,195,000." The project is not yet completed, the bulletin points out; its exact status is now in doubt because of "official lethargy" surrounding the whole issue and the conflicting statements of WPA and assessing department officials, the bulletin concludes.

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Thanksgiving

(Continued from Page 13)

tiresome journey, perhaps a ride of several miles in a springless old farm wagon over rutty trails of frozen clay.

Now the city man boards a fast train or steps into his comfortable car and before dark he has reached the scenes of his youth.

Except for inevitable advancements necessitated by modern progress, changes at many farm homes are less in evidence than one might expect. It must be borne in mind that the trend is away from farms. Young folks go and those left behind are generally past the age when innovations make special appeal.

Thanksgiving morning the visitors may attend special Thanksgiving services in the village church. Here they will note a touch of incongruity. Instead of the row of well-remembered buggies and farm wagons with drooping-headed horses waiting patiently beneath warm blankets for church to let out, are now modern automobiles.

Some of the churches have converted the horse stalls into temporary garages.

After church comes Thanksgiving dinner!

No description is adequate for one of these genuine homestead Thanksgiving dinners. For a week before the homecoming the women have baked and boiled, stewed and stirred. Now the turkey has been roasted and basted to just the right shade of brown. Vegetables are steaming hot. Plumes from crisp celery stalks wave like bouquets of green from glass containers.

Home-made pastry is abundant—mince, apple and pumpkin pies. A steaming English pudding with two kinds of sauce—hard and soft! Pitchers of cider pressed out at the old mill only the day before and without even the suspicion of a tang. Apples from the orchard. Grapes, nuts, candies.

And after the feast what a joy to chat with the family, to strengthen home ties that all too soon must be sundered. To prowl in the musty attic and the cool cellar is an experience that makes boys and girls again of the city pilgrims. All too short are the fleeting home hours, but memories will linger long through the winter. These hours have made existence sweeter and happier for the parents. Nor have they been without profit and pleasure to the children. They again have been put in touch with tested standards. They can remeasure themselves, which will do no harm. Don't miss a pilgrimage back to the farm this fall. A. E.

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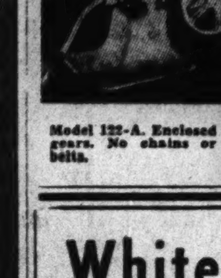

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Airport System

(Continued From Page 13)

the state. The state would develop and control the ports. Federal financial aid would be sought on the basis that airports are a vital part of the national defense and necessary for interstate air-mail activities. The commission also favored state development of all Massachusetts airports.

Establishment of the proposed five new airports is considered important at the present time with the postal authorities considering the development of "feeder" air-mail routes to serve areas not now served by the main airlines.

Feeders being considered in Massachusetts include a northern swing through the state to include such cities as Lawrence, North Adams and Greenfield. Airports are necessary before the route can be established. The proposed North Adams airport would be an important link. A feeder route now exists between Boston and Springfield. The Worcester stop probably will be added if and when Worcester obtains adequate airport facilities.

The commission avoided the problems of the East Boston airport by recommending that another special recess commission be established by the incoming legislature to investigate the situation and draw up a "rational plan for the development of the East Boston airport."

Senator James A. Gunn of Montague was chairman of the special commission. Other members were Representatives Jeremiah J. Healy of Natick and John W. Lasell of Northbridge; Paul S. Bauer of Belmont and William S. Bowen of Boston.

Bellringers Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—Bellringers from many parts of England came to Clay Cross near here recently. The occasion that brought them together was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Derbyshire Bellringers Association.

Big Boosts in Tax Valuations Stir Up Peterborough, N. H.

(Continued From Page 13)

covering virtually all of the major market areas of the state. The law sets up the board as a protector of quality. The attitude is taken that the quality of milk is up when the producers are operating at a profit, whereas it falls with removal of a profit margin.

State Taxes

New Hampshire as a state places a direct tax on general property. In other words, the state gets part of each dollar paid locally for real estate taxes. This amounts to only $1,600,000 this year, or 8½ per cent of the local taxes. It will be cut to $1,200,000 for the next fiscal year. On the other hand the state collects about a million dollars a year in taxes on railroads, insurance companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, and on stocks and bonds. These taxes, except for the cost of collection, are returned to the cities and towns from which they are collected.

Federal Funds

Federal funds expended in New Hampshire to provide direct and work relief between April, 1935, and Oct. 31 of this year amounted to $23,085,680, it was revealed here last week by Eugene E. Reed, state director of the National Emergency Council and state head of the Federal Housing Administration. The largest sum, $10,897,164, was spent by the WPA. Emergency Conservation Work accounted for $5,032,902, while the Public Works Administration spent $978,150. The remainder was spent by various agencies.

Paid for Conservation

More than 500 New Hampshire farmers co-operating with the Federal Agricultural Conservation Program for 1937 have already received more than $13,000 in benefits. But before payments end a total of more than 6000 in New Hampshire will receive more than $150,000 for taking part in the program.

Many of the farmers are still working on the liming and woodlot improvement phases of the program, with Dec. 1 as the deadline. Officials at the State Experimental Station have been flooded with requests for soil tests as a result of the program. An all-time record has been established for the number of soil samples submitted for analysis.

Thanksgiving Day

All radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be omitted on Thursday, Nov. 25, a legal holiday.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Nov. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:20	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

"YESTERDAY SPEAKS TO TODAY"
A story of Thanksgiving for our democracy
Thanksgiving Night 7:30 WNAC
National Economy League

Norwegian
Butter Tub $3.50
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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

[Dial scale: 1500 WMEX, 1410 WAAB, 1230 WNAC, 1120 WCOP, 1040 WTIC, 990 WBZ, 920 WORL, 860 WABC, 830 WHDH, 760 WJZ, 710 WOR, 660 WEAF, 590 WEEI, 570 WMCA]

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	"Not for Ladies"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Music; speaker	soloists; orch.; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith's Orchestra	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens: orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Political talk	Dance music
8:00	Cavalcade of America:	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family":	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Political talk	Down Memory Lane
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW operetta: Balfe's	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:45	Durbin; or.	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	"Bohemian Girl"	"Success Story"
9:00	Grete Stueckgold:	"The Deacon's Thanks-	Fred Allen in "Town	"Thanksgiving": talks;	"Community Sing"
9:15	Kostelanetz's Or.	giving": sketch	Hall Tonight": Port-	male chorus	"Community Sing"
9:30	Rinehart's "Tish":	NBC Minstrel Show	land; Players; quartet;	"Let's Visit": informal	Dance orchestra
9:45	dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	orchestra	home interview	"Dance Melodies"
10:00	Gang Busters: net-	Talk, General Johnson	"Your Hit Parade":	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
10:15	work drama	Joan Brooks, songs	guest soloist; quartet;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	Patti Chapin, songs	"Waltz Interlude"	soloists; orchestra	Melodies from the Skies:	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	"Waltz Interlude"	Alistaire Cook, talk	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Talk, Rep. Fish	lem": variety
11:30	Count Basie's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orch	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Count Basie's Orch.	Music as You Desire It	Maurie Stein's Orch	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	lem": variety

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade; music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	"Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	"Charm Mirror"	"Music and the Muse"
9:15	"Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, news
9:30	Song recital	"As You Like It"; news	Marimba melodies	Merry-Go-Round	Piano: Italian songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book reviews
10:30	Talk, Emily Post	"Melody Time"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Instrumentalists"	"Mastersingers"	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Song recital
11:15	Sketch and music	"The Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife": sk	"Melody Strings"	"Sweet Music"
11:30	Big Sister, sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Hi, Boys": vocal	Hitmakers: orchestra	Bird program
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Information Service	Commentator
12:00	Talk, Gov. Hurley	News; Noonday Show:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs: sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	Studio program
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	reports; soloist; Home-	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Marimba Melodies	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Zimbler string quartet	Talk; recorded music	"Music Room"
1:45	Hollywood comment	Serenade; music	"Girl From Maine"	Treasures in Melody	"Organ Concert"
2:00	Penn-Cornell game	Vocal soloists; organ	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	Penn-Cornell game	and piano	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30	Penn-Cornell game	"El Caballero"	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
2:45	Penn-Cornell game	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	Syncopated music
3:00	Penn-Cornell game	football game	Pepper Young's Family	Kansas-Missouri football	"Musical Notes"
3:15	Penn-Cornell game	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"Ma Perkins"	game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	Penn-Cornell game	football game	"Vic and Sade"	Kansas-Missouri football	"Gems of Melody"
3:45	Penn-Cornell game	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"The O'Neills"	game	Sport reports
4:00	Penn-Cornell game	football game	"Lorenzo Jones"	Kansas-Missouri football	"Music for You"
4:15	Penn-Cornell game	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"The Guiding Light"	game	Brusiloff's Orchestra
4:30	News Service	football game	Mary Marlin: sketch	Kansas-Missouri football	Harmony team
4:45	U. S. Army Band	Alabama - Vanderbilt	"The Road of Life"	game	Jack Ward, soloist
5:00	Follow the Moon	football game	"Golden Melodies"	Kansas-Missouri game	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Easy to Remember"	Don Van Wart, piano	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Studio speakers
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	Studio program
6:15	Musical Appetizers	loists; orch.; sports	"Casey at the Mike"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Football Forecasts	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch
7:15	Hollywood news	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Hawaiian orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"We, the People":	"Lum and Abner"	Dramatic sketch	Dick Stabile's Orch	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
7:45	guests; orchestra	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Dick Stabile's Orch	Dance music
8:00	Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: John and	Josef Cherniavsky's	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Command Ap-	Liedersingers' quartet	Elaine Barrymore; Ed-	Orchestra; soloists	Organ recital
8:30	pearance"; com-	News dramatizations	die Green; Marek Wind-	Wayne King's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs
8:30	edy; soloists; or.	News dramatizations	heim; orchestra	Wayne King's Orchestra	Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes's Hour	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	"Good News of 1938":	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:15	Major Bowes's Hour	calist; swing trio	motion picture stars;	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Unemployment talk
9:30	Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": Has	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Popular songs
9:45	Major Bowes's Hour	(Natural) Science Pro-	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta": orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	"Buddy Clark En-	moted Human Happi-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:15	tertains": orch.	ness?": speakers' forum	Bob Burns; Margaret	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30	"Essays in Music":	NBC Jamboree	Matzenauer; Isabel	Musical Revue: Henry	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45	"Thanksgiving"	NBC Jamboree	Jewel; C. Morris	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15	C. Calloway's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Theater Digest": play	"Request Serenade"
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Chicago Civic Opera in	and novel drama	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Orch	Music As You Desire It	"Faust"	B. Cummins's Orchestra	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Parade": music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	Music and the Muse
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Morning Melodies"
9:30	"Sunny Melodies"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Music; soloist
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Studio speaker
10:30	Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Dramatic sketch:	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist
11:15	popular soloists	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife": sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	"Theater Club"	Bird program
11:45	Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	Commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Little	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Show: soloist; orchestra	The Goldbergs: sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; speakers;	"Man on the Street"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"The Playgoer"
1:45	Hollywood comment	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	Popular songs
2:00	News for women	Schumann's "Lost Con-	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Symphonic Tones"
2:15	Piano and patter	certo," from Berlin, by	Woman commentator	Sport matinee	Walter Cuffe, tenor
2:30	American School of	Berlin Philharmonic;	"Curtain Calls": music	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45	the Air	soloist	"Musical Roundup"	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00	News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family	Sport matinee	Dance music
3:15	Oxford Ensemble	Sudermann's "Magda"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Jenny Peabody"	Radio Guild sketch:	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
3:45	Band concert	Sudermann's "Magda"	"The O'Neills"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
4:00	"Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:15	Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport matinee	"Music for You"
4:30	Gold Coast music	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport matinee	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Jack Ward, soloist
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Clifford Menz, tenor	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Songs by Carlotta"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Little Show: so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Sportscasts"	loists; orch.; sports	"Casey at the Mike"	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Music; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Soloist; comedy	Lowell Thomas, news	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch
7:15	Alex. Woollcott	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Political talk	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	Music Hall: com-	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Mary Jane Walsh; orch.	Organ concert
8:15	edy; soloists; orch.	tion": dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Curtain Calls": music	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days":	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Symphonic Tones"
8:45	Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	Commentator
9:00	Hollywood Hotel:	Varsity Show: from	"Waltz Time": Frank	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	Light Opera Company:
9:15	dramatic - musical	Syracuse University	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Kay Kyser's Orchestra	soloists and organ
9:30	revue; vocal solos;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Rela-	Pat Barnes and his	Professional Hour
9:45	Ray Paige's Orch.	vocal soloists	tions: sketch	Barnstormers: drama	Professional Hour
10:00	"Songshop": Kitty	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Song recital
10:15	Carlisle; Frank	Network sports	"First Nighter": sketch	Talk, Rep. Celler, N. Y.	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:30	Crumit; orchestra	Network sports	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Jimmie McHale's Orch
10:45	Network speakers	Network sports	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
11:15	Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins's Orch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:45	Nye Mayhew's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Candullo's Orchestra	Bernie Cummins's Orch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's interesting to note that all the accent isn't on the too-too expensive furs this season. Rather there seems to be a trend in the opposite direction.

Not that the more expensive, extravaganza furs aren't still in . . . for they are, and they always will be. They have an established place in the fashion world, as far as furs are concerned. And whatever position has been accorded them, is theirs forever. What we mean is that much more interest is shown this year in the less expensive furs. Flat caraculs, galyak and so forth. Made up into jackets, banding the cuffs and collars of fabric coats, or forming vestee fronts . . . they certainly have a way of adding chic to many an otherwise unassuming costume.

A Girdle Affair That Really Girdles

You are perhaps acquainted with the Bien Jolie line of girdles, foundation garments and brassieres. . . . But perhaps you aren't aware of the fact that there's a little Bien Jolie girdle affair, with only three bones in the front, that's supposed to be really something. Inasmuch as (according to a friend of ours who has just bought one!) it has a way of staying right down in the place where you want it all the time. In other words, it apparently does away with that embarrassing business of trying to pull down one's girdle and adjust badly twisted garters . . . when one gets up out of a chair! Then, too, it has no intention of flattening you right down to a pancake, but instead it defines the natural curves. This is all done by means of the trick manner in which the insert of wide satin lastex has been tapered down as it reached the waistline. The entire girdle has a way of stretching and giving here, there, and thither and yon . . . and that which isn't satin lastex is some sort of an elastic net. At The Cora Chandler Shop, 50 Temple Place.

Simple Black Dress That Is Also Chic

There comes a time in every girl's life when she needs a black dress that's outstanding in simplicity, and ditto in chic. Just such a costume is the one we saw at Wethern's, which, by the way, is at Coolidge Corner in Brookline, as well as Temple Place in town. This was one of their many dresses that sell for less than twenty dollars . . . and has the fashionable high, boat neckline that is draped ever so gracefully to give that much sought after soft look. The waistline is draped, too, and held in by means of the fitted sash, which rounds up in the center. Then there's a removable jacket that has a slightly exaggerated shoulderline, and long, fitted sleeves. And both the belt and the border of the bolero jacket are trimmed with brilliant sequins of that color that's so very good on jet black . . . Royal Blue. Take off the jacket and you have the dress, which can be worn alone.

Hook This Mirror Around Your Neck

It takes two hands to comb your hair, and there's no doubt about it. Especially when it comes to the business of fixing and fussing around with all the little trick curls that rest right in the nape of your neck. Which means that you need help. In the direction of a convenient mirror that hooks right around your neck and stays there, from Jordan Marsh's. The hook part is covered with rubber, and there's nothing weighty or inconvenient about the matter at all. Toiletries counter. And the mirror has a way of tipping to just the right angle.

Chrysanthemums At Reasonable Price

Remind us to tell you that: A bunch of lush yellow chrysanthemums centering your Thanksgiving table isn't going to cost you too - too much . . . from The Symphony Flower Shop, at 240 Huntington Avenue.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Thanksgiving Fixin's at Boston Movie Houses

Previews tonight of 'Stage Door' with Katharine Hepburn at Keith Memorial, and William Powell and Myrna Loy in 'Double Wedding' at State and Orpheum.

Movies of Moment

Two local movie managements will anticipate Thanksgiving Day patronage with preview showings of their pièces de résistance this evening. The film version of "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers, may be seen at the Keith Memorial Theater at 7:45 and 10:45. Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters are going really gala with midnight showings tonight of "Double Wedding," in which Myrna Loy and William Powell continue their screen partnership.

"Stage Door" was completely rewritten and revised for screen purposes by Morrie Ryskind and Anthony Veiller and Director Gregory La Cava. The original Kaufman-Ferber play said some rather unkind things about Hollywood. We understand that although the film capital has not actually retaliated it has refused to turn the other cheek—especially since the slap would have to be administered by itself in this instance.

Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers appear together for the first time in "Stage Door" and Adolph Menjou heads a supporting cast which includes Gail Patrick, Andrea Leeds, Constance Collier, Lucille Ball, Ralph Forbes and Franklin Pangborn. The story deals with the fortunes and misfortunes of several young actresses living in a New York theatrical "club."

The companion feature is "Prescription for Romance," with Kent Taylor and Wendy Barrie.

Bill & Myrna Are Back

William Powell and Myrna Loy —Nick and Nora to their friends —are forsaking the marital felicity of the "Thin Man" series to indulge in a little old-fashioned slapstick. Their new film is "Double Wedding," which opens with a midnight showing tonight at the State and Orpheum.

The picture is based on "Great Love," by Ferenc Molnar, who has recently been "discovered" by Hollywood. Mr. Powell plays the part of a penniless artist in a trailer. Florence Rice and John Beal head the support. Richard Thorpe directed. "Dark Journey," a spy story, with Conrad Veidt and Vivian Leigh, is the companion film.

Tide in Technicolor

"Ebb Tide," made in technicolor and drawn from Robert Louis Stevenson's story, makes its local bow at the Metropolitan Theater beginning tomorrow. The film stars Oscar Homolka, described as a "new Hollywood discovery," and features Frances Farmer, Ray Milland and Barry Fitzgerald.

Hal LeRoy, phenomenal young tap dancer, and Lottie Mayer's disappearing ballet share chief honors on the stage.

"Slalom," an Old Friend

"Slalom" is probably one of the few great motion pictures devoted to a sport. It has beauty, thrills and real humor. The photography of breathtaking ski feats against breathtaking Alpine backgrounds is something not soon to be forgotten.

Two years ago, "Slalom" ran seven weeks at the Fine Arts Theater. A year later, it played eight weeks in New York. Today it is back at the Fine Arts for a return engagement.

"Crainquebille," an adaptation of Anatole France's ironic story, is the companion feature.

Eddie Moves On

Eddie Cantor, seen recently at the Metropolitan Theater in "Ali Baba Goes to Town," moves on to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week in his farcical dream fantasy of a New Deal in old Bagdad. Tony Martin, Roland Young, June Lang, Louise Hovick, John Carradine, Virginia Field, Alan Dinehart, Douglass Dumbrille and the Raymond Scott Quintet also don Oriental finery.

"Dangerously Yours," the second film, is one of those international-crooks - after - the - world's-biggest-diamond yarns, with Cesar Romero and Phyllis Brooks.

Hub & Boston

After a too-brief two-weeks engagement, "Mayerling," with Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux, gives way to a new program beginning at 5:30 this afternoon at the Hub Theater. "Lost Horizon," Frank Capra's version of James Hilton's novel, will be the principal item on the new program, with "Mr. Boggs Steps Out," as the second film.

Ten acts of vaudeville—including Lamberti, comic xylophonist; Frank Gaby, the ventriloquist, and Marjorie Gainsworth, singer—are being presented beginning tomorrow at the Keith Boston Theater. The picture is "Big Town Girl," with Claire Trevor, Donald Woods and Alan Dinehart. It concerns a woman who didn't know her husband was a gangster.

Jon Hall, Newcomer

With "The Hurricane" going into its second week at the Colonial Theater, it will not be long before film fans are asking about the young stalwart who plays Terangi, the hero. His Goldwyn name is Jon Hall and he is a second cousin of James Norman Hall who, with Charles Nordhoff, wrote the novel upon which the film was based. Yesterday, Mr. Hall greeted audiences personally from the stage of the Colonial at the afternoon and evening screenings of the film.

John Hall was born Charles Locher in Fresno, Calif., and is of French, Swiss, Yankee and Polynesian ancestry. Mr. Hall began preparing for some of his biggest scenes in "The Hurricane" at the age of 4, when he learned to swim. At 15, he was diving from 135-foot bridges in the San Joachim Valley. In fact, he told reporters the other day, he first applied for work on "The Hurricane" set because he was familiar with the South Seas and thought he might be of technical assistance and perhaps double for the star (then Joel McCrea) in the swimming scenes.

The new star was educated abroad. Originally intended for the diplomatic service, he was diverted by Gouverneur Morris, the writer, who introduced him to E. E. Clive —and the theater. Mr. Clive was then doing a play on the coast, and Mr. Hall (then Locher) played a part. That got him an entrée to pictures and he was given small roles. Then one day he went to the Goldwyn offices with movie and still pictures which he thought might be helpful in making "The Hurricane." They thought he wished a screen test, gave him one and so another star was born.

Mr. Hall is a pleasant and modest young man, still quite bewildered about it all.

J. D. B.

Peace Talk on W1XAL

Due to the lateness of the hour of the address given by John D. Rockefeller Jr., on international peace problems from New York City, Station W1XAL, Boston, will radiocast a transcription of the talk on Thursday, Nov. 25, at 6 p. m., eastern standard time, during the period usually occupied by "The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL will radiocast the transcription on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

Myrna Loy and William Powell
(Above) In "Double Wedding," Previewed Tonight at the State and Orpheum

Barry Fitzgerald
(Above) Formerly of the Abbey Players, Now in "Ebb Tide," Opening Tomorrow at the Metropolitan

Leni Riefenstahl and Walter Riml
(Below) In "Slalom," at the Fine Arts

Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn
(Below) in "Stage Door," Previewed Tonight at the Memorial

Chinese Bar Turkey 'Fixin's' As U. S. Plays Host to Aliens

Turkey may be the national dish for Americans on Thanksgiving Day but rice is still the favorite tid-bit for Chinese!

A group of Chinese are among aliens detained at the immigration station in East Boston, pending deportation or other settlement of their cases. When informed that Thursday was a special day and the Government was to provide a bountiful feast in observance of Thanksgiving, the Chinese expressed appreciation, agreed to accept the turkey but turned thumbs down on all the "fixin's." They asked for rice instead of vegetables that usually go with turkey.

Guests of Government

All guests of the Government, held at the immigration station, are to be given the turkey dinner and the Chinese are to have their special rice. Natives of British South Africa, to whom Thanksgiving is an innovation, Canadians, Italians and English are among those detained.

Seamen in port are to share in festivities marking the day. Turkey dinners and entertainment have been arranged at the Seamen's Friend Society, Sailor's Haven and Mariners House. The Coast Guard, ashore and afloat, plans turkey dinners and as much shore leave for the men as possible.

At lighthouses and aboard lightships, isolated sentinels who guard shipping are to enjoy the turkey dinners of Thanksgiving Day—at their own expense. The Government makes no provision for these workers aside from regulation commissary supplies. But the men put in their orders weeks ago and lighthouse tenders are busy delivering the last of the birds to lonely outposts along the coast.

Fishermen in Port

Fishermen flocked to port to have the holiday ashore with families, some 39 boats being tied up at South Boston fish pier. Turkey is planned aboard every boat, whether in port or on the fishing grounds, and those in port that remain on board their vessel will have the same menu as their mates at sea.

But some fishermen put the call of the sea above all holidays. The new trawler Yale, is to cast off this afternoon for her maiden trip to the banks, with Capt. Reginald Burgess in command.

The Anchor Line is sponsoring a special radiocast from its steamer Caledonia at New York, at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow, over the Mutual Broadcasting System, on a coast-to-coast hookup. Boston station is WAAB. It will be a 15-minute program featuring the reading of Scottish poems, singing of Scottish songs, the piping in of the haggis, Scotland's national dish, and a bagpipe band concert.

Mortgages by FHA In Bay State Now Total $13,000,000

In Massachusetts, 667 mortgages on new homes, amounting to more than $4,000,000, have been accepted for insurance by the Federal Housing Administration during the past two years, it was announced from Washington today through State Director John F. Malley.

This number compared with a total of nearly 2000 mortgages amounting to more than $9,000,000 which have been accepted on existing homes during the same period. Total number accepted as of Sept. 30 of this year amounted to 2625 mortgages, approximating $13,000,000.

Of mortgages accepted by the FHA throughout the country, more than half of the properties located in New York and Texas represented newly constructed homes.

States Co-operate on Traffic

Drivers who are tempted to disregard out-of-state traffic laws thinking to hide behind home state borders when faced with a court summons will be unpleasantly surprised by a notice from their home-state registrar that their license to operate a motor vehicle has been suspended.

Under a co-operative agreement reached in Providence, R. I., Monday, between all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and the Province of Ontario, Canada, drivers who are believed guilty of driving so to endanger in a neighbor state will have their driving licenses revoked by their home state.

"The agreement," explained Frank A Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, "does not provide that the arrested driver appear in court, but it was agreed that upon request of any registrar or commissioner in charge of the motor vehicle operation in the states involved, the commissioner, such as I am in Massachusetts, shall revoke the driving license of any person who, in the opinion of the authority of the state concerned, drove in such a manner as to endanger the lives and safety of the public."

Interstate co-operation was brought to a head recently through a misunderstanding between the registrars of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The Rhode Island registrar charged that Mr. Goodwin was not offering him the fullest co-operation by refusing to send Massachusetts drivers to Rhode Island courts.

Registrar Goodwin explained that this was beyond his authority. "Under the Massachusetts constitution," he said, "the only one with that authority is the Governor."

Thanksgiving Day Service In The Mother Church

The annual Thanksgiving Day service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be held Thursday morning at 10:45 o'clock in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

In addition to the reading of the lesson-sermon on "Thanksgiving" as given in the Christian Science Quarterly, there will be a period for brief testimonies of thanksgiving by members of the congregation.

Lloyd Returns to Films

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 24 (AP) —Ending a vacation of a year and a half, Harold Lloyd will begin production of "Professor, Beware" Saturday. His leading lady will be a newcomer from the stage, Phyllis Welch.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor, and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Week days, 1:30 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Berengaria	Nov. 25	Cherbourg	Dec. 1	Nov. 24 8:00 pm	Nov. 25 6:00 am
Europa	Nov. 26	Cherbourg	Dec. 3	Nov. 26 1:00 pm	Nov. 26 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Dec. 7	Dec. 2 4:00 pm	Dec. 2 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Dec. 9	Dec. 4 4:00 pm	Dec. 4 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Dec. 4	Nov. 29 4:00 pm	Nov. 29 7:30 pm
Pres. Roosevelt	San Francisco	Dec. 11	Dec. 6 4:00 pm	Dec. 6 7:30 pm

*Except Germany.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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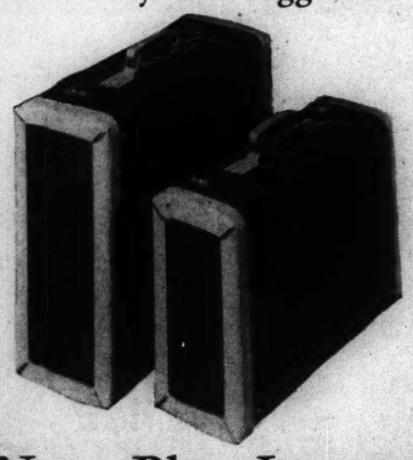

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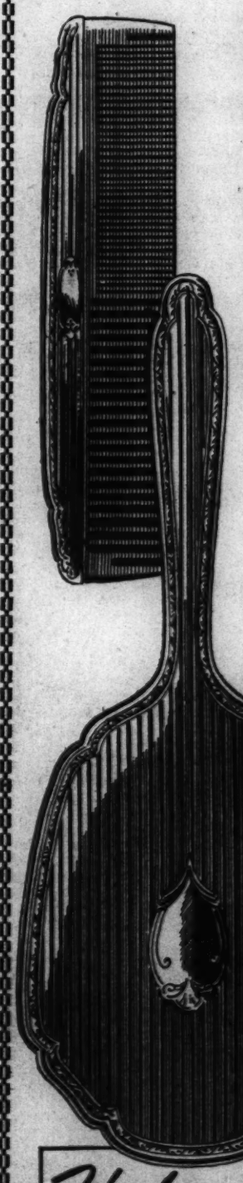

A visit to our store will convince you that it has come to be called "the treasure house of Boston" with good reason. Countless gifts of rare and eminently modern design are at every hand. Silver, gold, exquisite jewels, a superb assemblage of watches. Our Certified Gemologist is present to give you counsel as part of our regular service.

The elegant sterling silver set illustrated here — brush, comb, mirror — is of straight line, engine-turned design, harmonizing handsomely with any Colonial setting. Prudently priced at $50. — Other sets, $30 to $70.

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LOW TELEPHONE RATES ALL DAY THANKSGIVING

SPECIAL LOW RATES will be effective on out-of-town telephone calls throughout Thanksgiving Day. The rate to any point in Continental United States will be the same as the regular low night and Sunday rate, with savings up to 50% of the daytime rate.
Thanksgiving Day is one of thoughtfulness and remembrance. Telephone your Holiday Greetings to those dear to you.
For rates to points not shown in the front pages of your telephone directory, ask "Long Distance."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Thanksgiving

Just about this time of the year people sort of stop and check up on themselves, their welfare and happiness, and give thanks for what they have.

We also have turned the pages back, and thank all our good friends and customers, as we have enjoyed good trade, and happiness in our work serving you.

May we wish you all a very happy Thanksgiving.

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Bruins Have Hard Time Avoiding Defeat Under Severe Schedule Arrangements

Canadiens Halt Locals Victory Streak at Six

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	1	0	16	9	13
Rangers	3	1	2	12	9	7
Chicago	3	0	3	15	19	6
Detroit	1	1	5	6	22	3

Canadian Division

Toronto	3	3	2	22	23	9
Americans	3	0	3	12	16	6
Canadiens	1	3	2	16	16	5
Montreal	2	1	4	10	15	5

Results Nov. 23

Boston 1, Canadiens 1.
Americans 3, Detroit 1.
Montreal 2, Toronto 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the pre-game dinner last night Cecil Hart fully expected his Canadiens to beat the Bruins. And before 12,500, his Canadiens almost did beat the Bruins. A goal by Armand Mondou in combination with Johnny Gagnon and Toe Blake gave Canadiens a 1-0 lead at 18 minutes of the opening period. Eddie Shore sat in the penalty box at the time. Shore later made up for his absence when he carried to where Woody Dumart finished a play at 13.12 of the second chapter to provide the tie score.

Schedules play as much a part in making consecutive victory strings a rarity as the teams themselves. The Bruins just finished six games in 10 days and were worn out going into the third period. Only the brilliant work of Tiny Thompson in the local nets enabled the Bruins to hold a mark of six straight triumphs and one tie for 13 points out of a possible 14.

The team welcomes the layoff until next Sunday. There will be practice at the Boston Arena tomorrow and Friday and a session at the Garden Saturday. Sunday night the Americans invade with Ching Johnson in the lineup.

Chicago and Americans are greatly improved teams in the opinion of Art Ross. The local manager still insists that this 1937-38 Boston team is the best he has ever had, but while the writer must admit it is a good one he cannot see it as the best yet. To verify his own opinion Ross stated that Conny Smythe of the Toronto Leafs says the Bruin defense is the best he ever saw. Well, with all due respect to Conny and the four local defensemen, we'll admit Thompson is.

Bill Stewart, localite who made the grade in hockey refereeing and baseball umpiring, is also making the grade as manager of the Chicago Black Hawks. Art Ross was sincere in praising the work of Stewart who, when he took the job, was somewhat subject to general ridicule.

If Canadiens continue to play the style of game they played last night the writer would not mind if he never saw them again. To match the greater man power of the other teams, Canadiens feature backchecking. And while we admit there is no substitute for good back-checking in defensive hockey, it is pretty dull for a steady diet. The club has speed, a goalie, a couple of good defensemen, a thousand defending forwards and about four attackers.

Art Jackson and Flash Hollett, former Leafs now with the Bruins, took keen delight in whipping the Maple Leafs in Toronto, 3-2, Saturday, and last night King Clancy, former Leaf and now manager of the Maroons, also had a laugh at Smythe's expense when his Maroons won over Toronto 2 to 1.

In the other game last night Americans added more disappointment to the already ailing champions when they won 3 to 1. Ching Johnson, veteran Ranger defenseman for years, made his debut in a uniform of Amerks. Detroit is having all manner of difficulty getting going.

Stove League Chatter

Baseball echoes . . . Of paramount interest at the annual major league meetings in Chicago, Dec. 6, 7 and 8, will be the composition of the baseball . . . A top-heavy majority of the club owners are in favor of a less-lively pellet . . . Only the Yankees are firmly opposed . . . However, as the "sample" balls circulated throughout the National and American leagues this year for batting practice trials were not entirely satisfactory, the arrival of more low-score games and perhaps a new era in the national pastime may be postponed until 1939.

Oscar Melillo's name is often mentioned in connection with the open managerial berth of the St. Louis Browns . . . He played a utility infield role with the Red Sox in 1937 . . . The Sox will give Oscar his freedom if any piloting or coaching position is attractive . . . National League pitchers claim the toughest batter in the circuit to pitch to is Paul Waner, who propels line drives for Pittsburgh.

Lefty O'Doul, baseball's popular "Man in the Green Suit," has a lifelong job managing the San Francisco Pacific Coast League club, according to Seal officials . . . Since his success with the Seals, O'Doul has turned down several big league managing and coaching propositions, but eventually the majors should lure him East . . . Lefty, incidentally, led the Coast league in batting this year with a .386 average, taking part in 44 games as a pinch hitter.

George Myatt and Bobby Doerr, formerly the ace double-play combination of the West coast, will be back together again next season . . . George gets a trial with the Red Sox, where Bobby boarded this year . . . The Cardinals have selected the Detroit Hotel as their spring training headquarters at St. Petersburg . . . Wally Roettger, one-time big league outfielder, is diamond coach at the University of Illinois . . . The Phillies have signed Paul Gorman, an outfielder who batted .450 in independent ball during 1937.

Billy Weir, Boston Bee hurler, is coaching hockey and physical education at New Hampton (N. H.) prep school . . . Elbie Fletcher, Bee first baseman, has taken on 14 pounds since the close of the season and now tips the scales close to the 200 mark . . . If Tony Lazzeri ever becomes a manager in the majors, Mark Koenig, his old pal, will probably get a coaching job . . . Mike Gonzales is signed to a two-year coaching contract with the Cardinals, while Manager Frankie Frisch has only a one-year document.

Bill Dinneen, Brick Owens and Charley Johnston are likely to be missing from the American League's umpire staff in 1938 . . . Eddie Rommel, formerly a knuckle-ball hurler under Connie Mack, is slated to move up into one of the vacancies . . . Coaching baseball at Gettysburg College is Charley Gelbert's off-season occupation . . . Another Charley —Gehringer—rarely misses a professional hockey game at Detroit . . . In his first big league appearance, Sept. 12, 1912, Casey Stengel made four hits in four tries and stole a base for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Cleveland's Bruce Campbell was the leading 1937 pinch hitter in the American League . . . Bruce's .455 average came as a result of five hits in 11 trips to the plate . . . Two other "regulars," Allen of the Browns and Hughes of Cleveland, compiled marks above the .300 level . . . Wes Ferrell won both games of a July 24 doubleheader for Washington, against St. Louis, with pinch hits . . . The White Sox had the highest team average, .276.

E. R.

Gehrig Is "Comedy Relief"

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 24 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, New York Yankee star, will play baseball in his first motion picture, "Laughing Senor," next month. But the ball playing will be secondary, written into the script for his benefit. Technically, Gehrig is listed as "comedy relief" in the role of a bridge builder.

Pitt's Punch . . . —By Pap'

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Improve Wooden Bowl for Midget Races at Garden

Tomorrow night will mean a great deal to the daring young men who pilot their mighty midgets of roaring motors around the Boston Garden Bowl Speedway. All of the drivers have asked for the addition of the four-foot apron which has been added to the track for they feel that it will greatly increase their speed and that three or more cars will now be able to pass each other at the same time—a real thrill for the race fans who like action of this type.

The track will be erected at the Garden tonight so that the racers will have all day tomorrow on which to work out. These drivers feel that with the addition of the apron and with the guard rail raised to a perpendicular position that they will turn in the fastest racing ever seen in this section of the country.

There will be three qualifying heats of 6 cars each, two handicap races of 6 cars each, 2 match races, a consolation race and the feature race of 10 cars.

Doug Yule, director of the midget racing at the Garden, is planning a series of match races. He will pick the leading drivers in the heats for the match race tomorrow night, but thereafter he is going to let the public make the selections. He is anxious to have the race fans write him at the Garden suggesting names of auto racers for these future match races.

Frankie Bailey of New Brunswick, N. J., runner-up for the James Cagney Trophy last year, will be a heavy favorite. Up to 1935 Bailey never won a big car race in A. A. A. competition, but since that time he has been riding high. Bailey really got his start from Bob Sall, another competitor in the holiday races. It was in 1935 and Sall was driving a Miller car, formerly driven by Johnny Hannon. Bob needed a driver for his own car and selected none other than Bailey.

By the Associated Press

Each Saturday demonstrates that it's going to be difficult to overlook Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg when All-America honors are handed out.

Goldberg had his moments last fall—as an inexperienced sophomore. This year he has developed into a brighter and more consistent backfield performer.

As a junior, the Pitt sparkplug has blossomed out as a passer. Some will insist the Panthers have no passing game, but Notre Dame knows better and, too, Goldberg's added experience has made him more adept at defending against air attacks. He has become more effective as a ball-carrier. He has learned to make use of his blockers.

The back-breaking schedule played by Pittsburgh has supplied Goldberg with a real test. Except for Fordham, no team has been able to stop him with anything like consistency. Coach Jock Sutherland has made good use of the youngster's talents and has gone a long way toward developing them to the fullest.

Pitt seems to have developed a habit of coming from behind to win in the late stages.

The Panthers came from behind to defeat Carnegie Tech, 25-14. They did the same thing with Notre Dame. Trailing the Irish at the end of the third period, 6-0, Pittsburgh went wild and pushed over three touchdowns in the fourth quarter.

Against Nebraska it was the same story. Two last-period touchdowns wiped out the 7-0 lead the Cornhuskers had established in the third quarter.

To date only Coach Jim Crowley of Fordham has been successful in devising a defense to hold the Panthers for the full 60 minutes of play.

—Pap'

Brown Is Slight Favorite to Beat Rutgers Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24—Brown and Rutgers close their seasons here tomorrow in the second game of a series that dates back to 1916. Rutgers has won five of eight games this season, losing to Princeton, Ohio University and Lafayette. Brown has won four of eight, losing to Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth and Holy Cross. The Bruin rules a slight favorite. Brown won from Rutgers, 21 to 3, in 1916.

Coach "Tuss" McLaughry, closing his twelfth year at Brown, will field practically the same team that has worked in the earlier major games. John Prodgers, Pittsfield (Mass.) sophomore, who has filled a reserve role most of the season, has won the starting left end post. Frank Foster, senior quarterback, has been named to the starting backfield, where he will work with Irving Hall, Bob Riegler and John McLaughry.

Brown's chief task will center around the halting of Rutgers' high scoring sophomore halfback, Bill Tranovitch. The Rutgers ace comes from Norwood (Mass.) and New Hampton School of New Hampton, N. H. He has been a sensation all season and is one of the country's high scorers. Possessed with great running ability, he is dangerous from any place on the field.

Brown's seniors who will be playing their last game include Frank Foster, Michael Turcone, Jack W. Hawley, John Cioci, Bob Riegler, Larry Atwell, Harlow Johnson, Victor Petrone, and John Certuse. Certuse and Petrone are ends; Foster, Atwell, and Riegler are backs; Turcone is a center; Hawley is a guard; and Cioci and Johnson are tackles.

Yale's 150's Elect Roche

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Paul E. Roche of Baltimore has been elected captain of the Yale 150-pound football team for next season at the annual banquet. He was a regular guard on the lightweights for the past two seasons.

Navy Anticipates Passing Attack From Army Foe

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24 (AP)—The Navy football coaching staff yesterday studied means of stopping an expected Army passing attack when the service teams clash on Saturday in their 38th game.

They pointed out that the season's play has shown that Army "is distinctly a passing team." They expect the game will be a contest between the Navy power attack and the Army aerial offensive.

One advantage to the Army in a passing attack is the height of its ends and pass receivers. Frank J. Kobes, towering 6ft., 3in., and Henry R. Sullivan, 6ft., 1in., are taller than the Navy backs who guard the flanks. Lem Cooke and Emmett Wood, Navy halfbacks, are 5ft., 10in., Bob Antrim, fullback, 5ft., 11in., and Art Franks, who backs up the line, 6ft., 1in.

Cooke is the nearest approach to a triple threat in the Navy backfield, but has been handicapped in his punting recently by a leg injury. Franks and Antrim are good blockers but cannot kick or pass well, while Wood, the fastest runner in the backfield, is not a kicker or passer.

The Navy estimated the strength of the Army team was in its backfield, paced by Woodrow Wilson, runner, kicker and passer. The Navy coaches said the Army end, Navy lines and reserves are about equal.

A study of the combined statistics of Army and Navy against common opponents—Columbia, Harvard and Notre Dame—indicate the Navy's edge in running attack, and the Army's advantage in passing.

Ossie Asmundsen Is Leading Scorer

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 24 (AP)—Lead scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League went today to Ossie Asmundsen, right winger on the New Haven Eagles, a team with only one victory in seven starts. It was the second successive week that the Birds' player chalked up a spotlight position at the head of both divisions.

Six players tied for second place in the eastern division, each with four points. They were Hemmerling, Jackson, Kaminsky and Miller of the New Haven outfit and Krol and K. McDonald of Philadelphia.

Syracuse's Markle and Cleveland's O'Neil held the lead spot in the western group, each of them with five points.

Five players, Deacon, Doraty, Drouillard and Liscomb of Pittsburgh and Doran of Syracuse, tied for second place honors in the western end of the league with four points each. Fifteen players in both sections were tied for third place honors in their respective groups.

New Haven's Eagles also led in the "bad man" department's individual demerits with Anderson showing six penalties, five minors and a major. The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assists	Pts
Asmundsen, New Haven	3	3	6
Markle, Syracuse	3	2	5
O'Neil, Cleveland	2	3	5
Deacon, Pittsburgh	0	4	4
Doran, Syracuse	2	2	4
Doraty, Pittsburgh	2	2	4
Drouillard, Pittsburgh	2	2	4
Hemmerling, New Haven	1	3	4
Jackson, New Haven	2	2	4
Kaminsky, New Haven	1	3	4
Krol, Philadelphia	3	1	4
Liscomb, Pittsburgh	3	1	4
K. McDonald, Philadelphia	2	2	4
Miller, New Haven	1	3	4

B. C. to Meet Florida

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—The University of Florida and Boston College will meet in an intersectional football tilt at Boston on Oct. 25, 1938, Coach Josh Cody announced the agreement. He said the Gators also would meet Temple University at Gainesville in another game next season. Temple defeated the Floridians 7 to 6 in Philadelphia recently.

Final Chapters To End Gridiron Feats of Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—At last the football guessers (and maybe the general public) have found something to be thankful for. The guessers are about to head for winter quarters where not even the loudest of raucous jeers can reach their ears. This corner has decided on a finale marked "presto, con spiritb" which is only another way of saying let's enjoy ourselves while we miss 'em quickly.

Thanksgiving Day

Alabama-Vanderbilt: If a Commodore can't cope with a Tide, Crimson or otherwise, things have come to a pretty pass. The trouble is this particular Tide happens to be undefeated and untied. Vanderbilt.

Penn-Cornell: One of those traditional things in which the form charts are a snare and a delusion. Even so Cornell seems to have entirely too much on the ball for the Quakers.

Denver-Colorado: There's a suspicion that Colorado, sparked by Whizzer White, has a whizzing good football team. The evidence may be mostly circumstantial but the nod goes to Colorado.

Duquesne-Detroit: What's the matter with Duquesne? Where are the snows of yesteryear? As a matter of fact where's Elmer? Detroit.

West Virginia-George Washington: The Colonials must have used mirror in holding Arkansas's air raiders scoreless last week. Anyway they did it and made this game a tough one to pick. The coin says West Virginia.

Texas A. and M.-Texas—Looks like Texas called it a season after beating Baylor. The ballot goes to Texas A. and M.

Kansas-Missouri: If you know any outfit tougher to figure than Kansas, keep it to yourself. On a dizzy sprint down the sidelines, Missouri.

Brown-Rutgers: Nothing to choose. Brown.

Mississippi-Mississippi State: We like Mississippi.

Kentucky-Tennessee: Nothing but tradition to distinguish this game this year. The Volunteers seem to have more all-around class. Tennessee.

Furman-Clemson: On the records, all Clemson.

Maryland-Washington & Lee: Likewise Maryland.

North Carolina-Virginia: Virginia's first, and disastrous, season under Frank Murray closes on a sour note. North Carolina.

Tulsa-Arkansas: No tougher one to judge on the entire slate. One wishy-washy vote for Tulsa.

Saturday

Army-Navy: The big service duel finds the combatants far below their standard of other years but that's not likely to make this year's game any less savagely fought. In view of Navy's trouncing by Princeton, this looks like an Army victory and the Cadets get the nod.

Duke-Pitt: There appears to be considerable doubt whether the unbeaten Panthers want to travel to Pasadena again but if they do they'll have to get past Duke. This probably will be bitterly fought all the way but from this corner it appears Pitt generates too much power. The vote goes to Pitt.

Fordham-New York University: There's no doubt about Fordham welcoming a jaunt to Pasadena. If the Rams need any more incentive, they can think about that 7-6 beating they took from N. Y. U. a year ago. Fordham.

Columbia-Stanford: Columbia has had Stanford's number for a couple of years, but it looks like this is the spot where the Lions get off. Stanford.

Boston College-Holy Cross: The spot for an upset, but this corner strings along with Holy Cross.

Notre Dame-Southern California: The Fighting Irish haven't scored more than one touchdown in any game since the opener against Drake, but they've won four decisions since then just the same. That's real economy. We'll take Notre Dame and trust one touchdown will be sufficient.

Rice-Baylor: On a hit-and-run play, Baylor.

Texas Christian-Southern Methodist: Christian had played just about the toughest schedule in the country and ought to be due for a big let-down after the victory over Rice, Southern Methodist.

U. C. L. A.-Missouri: Playing two games in three days won't help Missouri and the nod goes to U. C. L. A.

Georgia Tech-Georgia: As close as they come, but the coin says Georgia Tech.

Florida-Auburn: Auburn rates the call.

Tulane-Louisiana State: And so does Louisiana.

Kansas State-Nebraska: Nebraska ought to win this and take the Big Six crown.

San Francisco-Michigan State: No basis for comparison. Out of a hat, Michigan State.

Gonzaga-Santa Clara: Likewise Santa Clara.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Miami over Drake, St. Louis over Washington of St. Louis, Richmond over William & Mary, Texas Tech over Creighton, Montana over North Dakota, Utah over Utah State, Greeley over Wyoming, Colorado College over Whitman, and Arizona over Colorado State on Thursday, Centenary over Oklahoma A. and M. on Saturday.

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Globe No. 1	26	10	13,364
Record	23	13	13,491
Post No. 1	23	13	13,132
Monitor No. 1	23	13	13,131
Post No. 2	19	17	12,977
Transcript	17	19	12,908
Monitor No. 2	17	19	12,905
American	15	21	12,524
Pilot	9	27	12,398
Globe No. 2	8	28	13,327

Results Nov. 22

Globe No. 1 won 3; Monitor (1) won 1.
Monitor (2) won 4; Globe (2) won 0.
Record won 3; Post (2) won 1.
Post (1) won 3; American won 1.
Transcript won 2; Pilot won 2.

Records

High Single: Swanson, Monitor (1) 148.
High Total: Swanson, Monitor (1) 368.
High Team Single: Transcript, 561.
High Team Total: Transcript, 1572.

Hollingbery, Jones And Locey Will Coach West

CORVALLIS, Ore., Nov. 24 (AP)—West coaches for the all-star East-West football game at San Francisco New Year's Day will be Orin "Babe" Hollingbery of Washington State, L. M. "Biff" Jones of Nebraska and Percy Locey, director of athletics at Oregon State, Locey, chairman of the western committee, announced.

Dana X. Bible, coach and athletic director at University of Texas, will continue as a member of the western committee and will make recommendations from the southwestern conference. He was co-coach for several seasons.

Locey will begin gathering information on the western players immediately following the Pacific Coast Conference meet at Del Monte, Dec. 7-8.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Minnesota ranked first in sixth week of Associated Press football rankings, followed by Louisiana State, Alabama, Pittsburgh, and Santa Clara.

Three Years Ago

Notre Dame beat Army, 12 to 6. Yale defeated Harvard 14 to 0. Stanford edged out California, 9 to 7. Minnesota walloped Wisconsin, 34 to 0, to finish season undefeated.

Five Years Ago

Colgate defeated Brown, 21 to 0 to end season unbeaten, untied and unscored on in nine games.

MacLeod Chosen to Lead Big Green on Gridiron

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 24 (AP)—Robert F. MacLeod, Dartmouth right halfback for two years, will lead the Indians' football team next year.

The Glen Elyn (Ill.) junior, keyman of the Big Green running attack, was a 12-letter man at Glenhard High School and in 1935 held the Illinois record of 24.1 seconds for the 220-yard low hurdles.

A first string guard on the Dartmouth basketball team MacLeod probably will go out for track this spring. He was unanimously elected by the lettermen yesterday to succeed Capt. Merrill Davis.

Hockey Results Nov. 23

By the Associated Press

National League

Montreal Maroons 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal Canadiens 1, Boston 1.
New York Americans 3, Detroit 1.

American Association

St. Louis 2, Wichita 1.

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Business and Industry

Friendly Relations Between SEC and Exchange Now Threatened

Commerce and Finance

U.S.-U.K. Trade Pact Seen Boon For Agriculture

NEW YORK (AP)—In the forthcoming negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, foreign trade circles here believe American agriculture has its first opportunity to share in a large way in the Roosevelt Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program.

The United Kingdom for years has been the largest foreign consumer of the American farmer's products. This is true today, although the exports to Britain have been reduced considerably in the last few years, not so much by the years of depression, but by London's efforts to build up trade between Britain and the Dominions as exemplified by the Ottawa agreement. Drought here has given us less of some things to export.

If the British-American agreement is concluded—and foreign trade observers in New York believe the two governments would have made no announcement of the negotiations if they had not already agreed upon the basis for the pact—these circles think it is not too much to expect that in a few years the exports of American agricultural products may again approach the high totals of 1929.

Big Gains Possible

An idea of what this would mean to the farmers of this country can be gained from a comparison of the 1936 and 1929 totals in some of the principal products which Britain imports from the United States.

In 1929, the United Kingdom imported from here 21,772,000 bushels of wheat at a cost of $27,758,000; 1,317,000 barrels of flour (wheat) at $7,852,000; 462,099,000 pounds of meats and edible animal fats at $75,755,000; 8,256,000 bushels of apples at $15,440,000, and 10,125,000 bushels of barley at $9,237,000.

In 1936, these imports had declined to 197,000 bushels of wheat at $195,000; 44,000 barrels of flour (wheat) at $223,000; 139,513,000 pounds of meats and edible animal fats at $23,855,000; 3,617,000 bushels of apples at $5,182,000, and 6,293,000 bushels of barley at $4,086,000.

Cotton already is duty free in Britain.

Benefits to American agriculture would probably come principally in concessions and not primarily in reducing the duty on these products. That is, Britain possibly would agree to purchase up to certain quantities of specified products each year, and this country would reduce moderately duties on a wide list of British imports.

British Duty Far Less

The average duty in Britain is 10 to 20 per cent, whereas the average American duty is around 50 per cent on all products which are likely to come into the discussions, agricultural and otherwise. This country, under the reciprocal trade agreement act, cannot lower duties by more than half, and the British would probably, therefore, not lower their duties by more than half.

That is why foreign trade circles believe the principal efforts of the negotiators will be to give-and-take on concessions, instead of going into extended efforts to trim duties.

Not only would this procedure be followed for agricultural products, but for other items in the negotiations, it is believed.

Foreign trade men look for many protests from American manufacturers against granting concessions to British-made competitive items. They expect that items on the list which American groups will watch closely include leather goods, textiles (woolens, linens, and cottons) and some machinery. They believe Britain is certain to seek concessions on textiles in return for granting favorable treatment for American farm products.

Associated Gas Co. Suspends Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Associated Gas & Electric Company, in a letter to stockholders, announced suspension of interest payments of the Series A and Series B convertible obligations.

Directors of the company said payment would not be justified in view of an adverse trend in current earnings.

Around $50,000,000 of these obligations, which are convertible into preferred stock at the company's option, are outstanding. A year ago this time, interest payments were resumed on the two series in 5-year, 4 per cent scrip, and all arrearages were paid, likewise in scrip.

Full service, the company said, has been made on the fixed interest debentures.

The company's principal operating properties are in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, South Carolina and Florida.

Branch Banking Across State Lines Is Opposed

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Supervisors of State Banks are making preparations to fight any attempt by federal legislation to authorize branch banking across state lines.

William R. White, New York state superintendent of banks and president of the association, in appointing an executive committee to look after its legislative interests, in this respect reappointed Dr. Luther A. Harr, secretary of banking of Pennsylvania, chairman. Other members of the committee include: R. Gordon Baldwin, deputy commissioner of banking of Connecticut.

Big California Almond Crop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California's almond crop for 1937 is forecast at 16,200 tons, largest on record for the state or any other in the United States. Favorable combination of winter, spring, and summer climatic conditions are credited with the increase over 7600 tons in 1936, 9300 in 1935, 10,900 in 1934, 12,900 in 1933, 14,000 in 1932, and 14,800 in 1931.

Farmers' October Income Is Higher

By the Associated Press

Washington

Cash income of American farmers during October totaled $907,000,000, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported, compared with $816,000,000 for September.

New Deal Lull Mingles Reform With Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

Capitol Hill, too, events fell into separate lines. Under the head of recovery was the action of the House Tax Subcommittee which recommended exemption from the undistributed profits tax of all corporations with a net income of $25,000 or less.

The exemption, it is calculated, would affect 88 per cent of all corporate income. It is proposed corporations should pay a normal tax of 12½ per cent up to $5000 annual income; 14 per cent on the next $20,000; and a graduated tax of from 16 to 26 per cent on incomes above that figure, depending on the percentage of income distributed to stockholders.

For "Hardship" Cases

The plan is expected to help the so-called "hardship" cases, the little fellows who wish funds for debt retirement, plant expansion, repair of capital structures, and other needs. Chairman Robert M. Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the Ways and Means Committee said the changes "would remove the objection that the larger corporations are paying excessively high rates, because the highest they can pay is 20 per cent." Treasury experts estimated that the new rates would yield the same revenue as the present corporate tax law, and make up for the amount lost to the Treasury through payments by individuals receiving dividends under the present law.

Another development in the "recovery" column was a long statement today by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the fight against the President's court plan. Senator Wheeler was one of the most vigorous leaders of the "reform" column all through the New Deal years. He sponsored the "death sentence" clause in the holding company bill, and led investigations into various business activities. By business he was regarded as a major critic.

But, since his Supreme Court fight, Senator Wheeler emerges as a new friend of business, and thus aligns himself today. The Administration, he says, should "reassure the people that it is not seeking to destroy business."

Scouts Third Term

By showing its independence, Senator Wheeler added, Congress could help to restore confidence. He said it was "inconceivable" that Mr. Roosevelt would be a candidate for a third term, and that if he were, he could be re-elected. "That precedent won't be broken," he said grimly.

The Montanan summarized his present position as follows:

"The principal thing that Congress and the Administration can do is to assure all classes of people that we do not desire to destroy business and that we are not going to regiment the farmers against their will.

"The undistributed profits tax has injured small business and should be modified to that extent.

"The Administration should assure the country that we are going to stop waste and extravagance in government wherever possible, and that, while we are going to have legislation for necessary reforms, we are not going to delegate dictatorial powers to various departments.

"There is no question that from now on Congress will not blindly follow some Washington bureaucrat. There is no doubt that Congress will reassert its own legislative functions.

"That alone will do much to restore confidence among all classes of people."

Just where and how far the administration is going with the utility leaders, remains undisclosed. Mr Willkie yesterday left with the President a long memorandum of his own views, which the White House declined to give out today, it being stated that after a week or two of synthesis, President Roosevelt would have a statement on the entire utility situation.

Power Output Up During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended Nov. 20 rose to 2,224,213,000 kilowatthours, a gain of 2.1 per cent over 2,176,557,000 kilowatthours in the preceding week, and an advance of 2.5 per cent over 2,169,715,000 kilowatthours in the comparable 1936 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage changes from last week in major geographic areas: New England down 4.5, Middle Atlantic up 2.3, Central Industrial down 0.3, West Central up 1.8; Southern States unchanged, Rocky Mountain up 16.4, Pacific Coast up 6.7.

Pet Milk Has Good Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pet Milk Company and subsidiaries report for the three months ended September 30, 1937, a net profit of $511,333. This is equal to $1.15 a share on the 441,354 shares of common stock outstanding. Net profit for the three months ended September 30, 1936, amounted to $377,752, or 85c a share, of common stock.

SEC Head Asks Stock Exchange Reform 'Or Else'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The Securities Commission bluntly told the New York Stock Exchange today to get ready for a Federal housecleaning unless Wall Streeters themselves will stabilize the market.

Chairman W. O. Douglas of the commission accused professional traders of accentuating the ups and downs of the securities market. He called on them to surrender their control of the exchange to persons "who have a clearer public responsibility."

The Douglas "—or else" statement surprised Wall Street operators, many of whom interpreted it as "an open declaration of war" and an attempt to place responsibility for market breaks on stock exchange members.

They declared it would mean an end to exchange-commission relations as they had existed recently—outwardly friendly and highlighted by only occasional criticisms.

The announcement came a few minutes after President Roosevelt told reporters that the Administration and utility operators, who have been at odds for five years, were making progress toward an understanding. If it is reached, a vast utility construction program probably would result.

Mr. Douglas, who became head of the SEC in September, said neither the stock exchanges nor the commission should interfere with normal market fluctuations, but added:

Insulate Business From Shocks

"It may be that we jointly have some responsibility to insulate the economic life and business morale of the nation against the severity of the shocks."

On Wall Street and in other exchanges, there were hints that the Douglas ultimatum meant the end of brokers' willingness to co-operate further with the SEC in its efforts to achieve "reform" by regulation.

Many financiers have complained that too much regulation and too high taxes caused the shrinkage of stock market values. Some talked of a possible court test if the commission should attempt to increase federal regulation.

The New York Stock Exchange's president is Charles R. Gay, who rose from messenger boy ranks to defeat Richard Whitney, brother of George Whitney a Morgan partner.

Although Mr. Gay and his associates have been considered more amenable to suggestions from the SEC than the Whitney forces, it was a statement from Mr. Gay last August which was said to have started the current dispute. In his annual report Mr. Gay then said that Federal restrictions had hampered trading. He never retracted it in the market slump that followed.

Mr. Douglas's statement, it was learned from a usually informed person, resulted from refusal of the New York exchange to modify in accord with commission ideas a reorganization plan which it recently negotiated on its own initiative.

Sees Exchanges at Crossroads

Mr. Douglas pictured the exchanges as being at the crossroads between more regulation by the commission or more self-regulation by the exchanges in the public interest. In effect he offered them a "last chance" to set their own houses in order, although he added:

"At the present time, I have doubts as to the desirability, from the standpoint of the public interest, of assigning to exchanges such a vital role (self-regulation) in the nation's economic affairs, before they adopt programs of action designed to justify their existence solely upon their value as public market places."

Criticizing contentions of professional speculators that they tend to stabilize the market, buying when the public gets to panicky and selling when the public gets too optimistic, Mr. Douglas said that on days of the sharp market changes in recent weeks the professionals led rather than counteracted the movements.

Conduct of the exchange by committees of its own members was "archaic," he declared, and urged employment of impartial experts to govern and police the market.

He insisted restrictions be placed on professional speculators operating under the privileges granted floor traders on the exchange and that the buying and selling influence of small investors be given a proportionate effect in the larger transactions which determine market prices.

Would Reduce Membership

The number of exchange members also should be reduced, he said, because if the normal pace of the market is insufficient to support all the members they may be tempted to stimulate artificial activity.

He asserted the problems of artificial market activity "constitute a challenge to the exchanges and their members as well as to the commission."

"Such challenges must usually be met with change," he said. "In this case the changes called for should be a constitutional revision of the administrative and functional techniques of the exchanges.

"Perhaps this is the only way in which the exchanges may gain the public confidence necessary for them to be effective in performing important supporting roles in the administration of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934."

The Douglas suggestion for hiring outside experts drew from President Gordon S. Macklin of the Cleveland Stock Exchange the comment that he could see "no particular advantage" in such an arrangement.

Mr. Macklin said the Cleveland committee and board of governors "take their jobs seriously and do them well."

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Wall Streeters—particularly in stock exchange circles—were frankly agitated today by SEC Chairman Douglas's warning to the exchange last night to reorganize along lines in keeping with the public interest.

Leading bankers and brokers declined to comment formally, several asserting they would not "stick their necks out."

In the meantime, it was said in authoritative quarters the exchange was proceeding with its own plan of reorganization.

Some important banking circles deplored the rupture between the exchange and the commission—after two years of apparently friendly cooperation—and expressed the hope that the disagreements would be quickly composed.

Market analysts in several of the leading stock exchange commission houses expressed the opinion the Douglas statement should not be considered as either a bullish or bearish factor, so far as the immediate trend of the market was concerned, since it dealt with the technical or functional structure of the exchange.

These comments were typical:

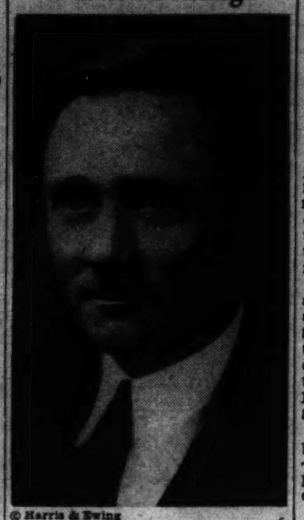
"A desperate effort to pin this thing (the recent slump) on the exchange."

"Those fellows will regulate us so far the market will get thinner and thinner and you will have far worse fluctuations."

"Just a lot of foolishness."

"Trying to smash the thermometer so the patient won't know actual conditions."

Warns Exchange



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William O. Douglas

Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission

Sino-Japanese War Affects Gold Value Of World Business

GENEVA (AP)—The Chinese-Japanese war has adversely affected the gold value of world trade, the League of Nations reported.

In September, the League said, the value was 1.5 per cent higher than in August, but this increase was not so high as expected partly because of the Far Eastern situation.

Chinese imports fell from a July total of $21,500,000—valued at the former gold content of the dollar—to $9,800,000 in August and $6,000,000 in September and October.

China's exports dropped from $15,300,000 in July to $7,800,000, in August.

Japanese imports declined from $60,500,000 in July to $51,000,000 in August and $44,000,000 in September.

Britain Seen Acting On World Problem

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told Parliament that the Government was taking "definite, positive action" to solve world economic problems.

He cited trade negotiations with the United States as an example.

His statement replied to a question concerning the Government's intentions concerning a speech of King Leopold of Belgium last week appealing to Britain to take the lead in seeking world economic improvement.

Carloadings Show Declining Trend

NEW YORK (AP)—Revenue freight carloadings on railroads reporting for the week ended Nov. 20 include:

	Nov. 20	Prev. wk	Yr ago
Atchison	29,063	30,577	31,982
Chico & N Wstn	24,356	27,217	30,358
Il Central	31,504	33,987	37,458
Mo Pac	24,162	24,934	27,738
St. Louis San Fran	12,901	13,771	16,609
St. Paul	27,238	28,373	31,281
Southern Pac	36,779	37,376	42,572
Wabash	13,964	14,300	16,236

San Francisco Living Costs' Rise Exceeds U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — The cost of living here in San Francisco went up 1.3 per cent for the last quarter where the cost of living for the nation as a whole only rose 0.6 per cent, according to the recent report received from Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in Washington.

Other Pacific Coast cities showed a rise with Los Angeles stepping up 0.1 per cent and Seattle increasing just the amount of the national rise.

Figures were released showing living costs in 32 representative cities in the United States. It revealed San Francisco one of the most costly cities in which to live. Cost of living in this city average, according to the Perkins report, 88.6 per cent of the 1923-25 average with only Washington D. C., and Cincinnati higher. Los Angeles shows living costs to be 78.5 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

Stone & Webster To Get Rid of Its Utility Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—In the first major actions of its kind, one of the nation's largest financing-management companies moved to get out of the utility holdings, and thereby avoid federal control under the terms of the public utility holding company act of 1935.

Without waiting for a final decision by the Supreme Court on the act's constitutionality, directors of Stone & Webster, Inc., recommended to stockholders the divorcing of the corporation from its controlling interest in the $370,000,000 Engineers Public Service Company and the Sierra Pacific Power Company.

Stockholders will consider the proposal at a special meeting Dec. 16—two weeks before the integration provisions of the act formally become effective.

Far-Reaching Development

The proposal was characterized in utility circles as the most far-reaching development brought about thus far by the 1935 legislation. While two of the largest holding companies, North American and American Water Works & Electric, and some of the smaller ones, have registered with the Securities & Exchange Commission, other major concerns have associated themselves with Electric Bond & Share in fighting the legality of the act.

Stone & Webster, however, was the first major holding concern to propose re-arrangement of its financial interest to put itself beyond the pale of the act's so-called "death sentence"—the clause requiring reorganization and integration of the corporate and physical set-up of utility holding companies operating across state lines.

As proposed by the company's directors, the major portion of Stone & Webster's holdings of Engineers Public Service Company and Sierra Pacific Power Company would be distributed pro rata to stockholders of Stone & Webster. They would receive four fifths of a share of the common stock of Engineers Public Service and one tenth of a share of common of Sierra Pacific Power for each share of Stone & Webster stock.

Trustees to Hold Balance

After this distribution, there would be left around 65,635 common shares of Engineers Public Service and 4672 common shares of the other subsidiary, which, together with Stone & Webster lesser holdings in other utilities, would be transferred to trustees with power to sell over a period of years.

In the opinion of the corporation's counsel, the directors' statement read: "When these steps are taken, Stone & Webster, Inc., will cease to be a holding company under the . . . act of 1935, and its remaining subsidiaries will be able to continue their activities in the engineering and construction, investment banking, and service fields, including the development and organization of new enterprises."

The corporation's subsidiaries include Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, and Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., an underwriting house.

Engineers Public Service Company is an intermediate holding company controlling operating properties in 12 states, in the South, Southwest, Middle West and Northwest.

Premium Income For Big Fire Insurance Firms Sets Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—During the year 1937 premium income of the major mutual fire insurance companies of the United States will be the largest in history, according to the American Mutual Alliance.

During the year's first nine months, says the report, the 48 companies submitting detailed returns reported $33,782,618 in net premiums, as against $30,782,618 for the first nine months of the previous record year of 1936—a gain of 9.2 per cent. Organizations members of the American Mutual Alliance write approximately 45 per cent of America's mutual fire insurance.

The figures for the third quarter of 1937 bettered the nine-month showing, the same companies reporting $11,145,696 in net premiums as against $10,140,584 for the third quarter of 1936—a gain of 9.9 per cent.

Because fire coverage constitutes a standard insurance line in which the volume is large and constant, fire premiums showed the smallest percentage of increase. They were up 5 per cent for the first nine months, and the third quarter showed a gain of 6.2 per cent over the third quarter of 1936. In automobile and inland marine, two lines in which the mutual companies have been increasingly active, the gains were more impressive. The nine-month automobile increase was 29.9 per cent, and a 66.8 per cent gain was registered in the inland marine classification.

Washington State New Electricity Use Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A new all-time high record in consumption of electric energy was established by this state during the first seven months of 1937. More electricity was used in this period than during the entire year of prosperous 1929.

Private and public power concerns sold more than 1,500,000,000 kilowatt hours of electricity in the seven months, an increase of 17.45 per cent over the same period last year.

Businessmen Found Confused By Contradictions in Laws

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Numerous conflicts of Washington philosophy in regard to prices are seen here as primarily responsible for the return of the anti-trust laws to the news pages. Washington officials seem certain that some rewriting of the laws is necessary, but very uncertain as to what sort.

Some of the contradictions seem quite obvious. At the oil trial in Wisconsin, for example, the contradiction is apparent between the official NRA effort to get the oil companies to stabilize oil prices and the present official effort of the Department of Justice to punish them for continuing the same policies. Similarly the united front of producers of steel, cement and certain other heavy commodities in quoting uniformly on the basing-point system was approved by the NRA, but now worries Mr. Ickes and the Department of Justice.

The theory of the Sherman Anti-trust Act of 1890 seems opposite to the theory on which the Department of Agriculture is trying to hold up farm income by contracts in restraint of trade or commerce between the states, and while the Department of Justice is pressing the oil companies at Madison for stabilizing oil prices, and complaining about the basing point system in the steel, cement and rubber industries, the Coal Commission, under the Guffey Coal Act, is trying to get the coal producers to take exactly these same reprehensible steps, the Guffey Act being virtually a National Recovery Act for the bituminous coal industry.

Further Contradictions

There is a further seeming contradiction between the spirit of the Sherman Act, which was designed to protect the consumer, and the Robinson-Patman and Miller-Tydings Acts, which are explicitly designed to protect the small retailer, even at the cost of the consumer. The one seems to encourage price cutting, the other price-fixing.

The contradiction appears to lie between the spirit of the Sherman Act, which seems to seek, in the consumer's interest, an open field for competition, with no handicap for smallness, and the spirit of economic planning, as exemplified in AAA, NRA and the Guffey Coal Act, which seems to seek, in the producers' interest, a restricted field for competition, and short shrift for the weak or cut-rate competitor.

Moreover, there appears to be considerable confusion in the attitude of the law-makers toward the simple matter of size, or lack of it. These, in turn, are reflections of public opinion. The Anti-trust Act and its attendant philosophy assumes that corporate size is likely to result in holding prices up. This is the basis of the report the President quoted, that the high cost of living might be "attributable in part to monopolistic practices and other unwholesome methods of competition." On the other hand, the assumption of the Robinson-Patman Act, which is also aimed at one form of size, the large distributor (chain, mail-order, department store) is that size may be used to beat down prices, naturally to the consumer's benefit.

There is just a chance, however, that a good many of these apparent contradictions might disappear with a more careful appraisal of what the various laws do aim at. Such a summary might also give a clearer picture of whether or how the laws affecting business prices need improvement.

Acts on Monopoly

The meat of the Sherman Act is in the first and second sections: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce . . . is . . . illegal. . . . Every person who shall monopolize . . . or combine or conspire . . . to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce . . . shall be deemed guilty . . . $5000 or . . . one year . . ." The rest is lawyers' technicalities, enforcement methods, jurisdiction, etc.

The law was aimed at trusts, who got together and put prices up and competitors down. So it was intended to protect both consumers and "independent" producers.

The Federal Trade Commission Act, next in this field, was passed September 29, 1914. It set up the FTC, then said (Section 5) ". . . That unfair methods of competition . . . are . . . unlawful. The Commission is . . . directed to prevent . . . unfair methods of competition." This was much broader. Combination or conspiracy or trust-building were not the issue. A single firm, large or small, might use unfair methods. The methods, however, were not defined.

Two weeks later, the Clayton Act (October 15, 1914) made it" . . . unlawful for any person . . . to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities . . . where the effect . . . may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in any line of commerce . . . (or to) acquire . . . stock . . . of another corporation . . . where the effect . . . may be to substantially lessen competition . . . or tend to create a monopoly of any line of commerce . . ."

Two things had happened. Corporation lawyers had abandoned the trust agreement, and price-fixing agreements had gone under cover. Meantime the public had conceived the notion that large individual corporations like U. S. Steel could by size or strength, like Atlas, hold prices off the ground while choking off competitors.

How Far "Policing"

These three laws more or less looked at business as horizontal competition either between manufacturers, or distributors. The Robinson-Patman Act of 1936 looked at it vertically. It assumed that large distributors, such as the chains, squeezed price concessions from manufacturers, and handed on enough to the consumer to keep him out of the independent retailer's shop. It made it (compare with Clayton Act above—". . . unlawful . . . to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities of like grade and quality . . ." but it exempted "differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery. . . ." It also made it unlawful to ". . . grant . . . anything of value as a commission, brokerage, . . . allowance . . . except for services rendered. . . ."

The Miller-Tydings Act of 1937 is permissive, not prohibitive. It breaches the Sherman Act (as interpreted) to permit manufacturers to fix resale prices, which the courts had previously found the Sherman and Clayton Acts forbade them to do, as in restraint of trade, unfair, and tending to substantially lessen competition.

As the situation now stands, business men cannot form trusts or combines to hold up prices or kill off competitors; use unfair competitive methods (as interpreted); they cannot discriminate in price so as to drive out independent jobbers or retailers and so expand vertically; and they cannot force unjustifiably low prices from suppliers by the weight of their buying power.

These prohibitions do not seem particularly contradictory, and they seem well-taken and fair. The chief objection against them is that they are not as simple as they seem; they require an immense amount of interpretation, both as to law and accounting. They put, as the saying goes, business under a government of lawyers instead of men. The advantage goes either to the firm that avoids them and escapes detection, or the firm with the best lawyers. And in the opinion of business men, there is a point beyond which the advantages of policing business are exceeded by the disadvantages, and this point has already been passed.

Steel Production Declines 2 Points To 33 P. C. Capacity

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel ingot production this week was estimated by Iron Age at 33 per cent of capacity, 2 points lower than last week but 2 points higher than estimated by the American Iron & Steel Institute early in the week.

"For the first time since the week before Labor Day," the trade publication said in its weekly review, "the decline has apparently been halted at Chicago where both production and consumption of steel is more widely diversified than in other industrial areas. Ingot output has risen three points at Chicago to 30½ per cent.

"In the Cleveland-Lorain district there has been an even sharper increase, from 18 to 29 per cent, but this is mainly due to resumption of operation at two Cleveland plants that were idle last week while awaiting an accumulation of orders.

"While the evidence at Chicago of a slight upturn in new business does not carry through the entire steel industry, some segments of which are still experiencing a downward trend in orders, there is a spotty improvement which at a time like this attracts more than ordinary attention."

Although the downward trend of scrap prices has not halted, a stronger market in Philadelphia, due to dealers' purchases for export, offsets declines at Pittsburgh and Chicago, the Iron Age scrap composite price being unchanged at $12.92.

Kroger Grocery's Sales Up

CINCINNATI (AP)—The Kroger Grocery & Baking Company announces that sales for the eleventh four-week period of 1937, ended Nov. 6, reached $18,887,405, compared with $18,461,817 for the corresponding 1936 period. For the first 11 periods of 1937 cumulative sales totaled $210,656,807 or $11,075,000 over the 1936 period.

Canadian Trade In Orient Rises In Third Quarter

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Far from being hampered by the Sino-Japanese war waging since midsummer, Canadian trade with Japan and China has actually increased in that period, according to figures obtained from the external trade branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Exports to Japan in July, August and September increased 37.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936, although there was a shift in classifications with main increases in non-ferrous metals and wood products. Imports from Japan increased 27.5 per cent.

Exports to China, on a substantially smaller total, showed an increase of 25.6 per cent. Imports from China decreased 1.3 per cent.

Exports to Japan for the third quarter of 1937 were $6,899,995, compared with $5,022,729 last year. They included these classifications, with figures for one year ago in brackets: non-ferrous metals $3,425,252 ($1,157,443); wood products $2,258,038 ($1,359,678); iron $308,328 ($220,797); agricultural products $450,421 ($1,580,759).

Of $1,466,507 imports from Japan in that quarter, compared to $1,151,418 a year ago, textiles showed the largest increase, from $339,757 to $465,325.

China imported from Canada goods worth $1,152,727 in the quarter, compared with $925,212 a year ago. They included, with last year's figures in brackets: non-ferrous metals, $165,199 ($112,086); wood products, $660,357 ($615,270); iron, $17,827 ($8546).

Imports into Canada from China in the quarter eased from $912,397 a year ago to $900,251. Textiles declined from $304,582 to $166,417.

Figures for the first nine months of 1937 show $19,367,203 exports to Japan, a 30 per cent increase over the same period of 1936. Imports from Japan in the same time were $4,221,708, an increase of 46.1 per cent.

Among exports, non-ferrous metals stood out, increasing from $5,308,139 to $10,012,259.

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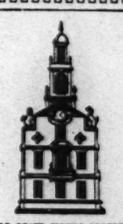

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day 1,040,960
1937 vol. to date 276,330,715
1936 vol to date 420,740,882

Leading Issues Drop but Market Generally Uneven

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Buying support faltered in the stock market today and leading shares sagged fractions to two points or more.

The downward drift came after a group of specialty and aircraft issues had pushed into higher ground from a lower opening. Steels and motors led the retreat, with the trading pace a little faster than had ruled in the morning hours.

A report Chrysler Corp. was laying off 25 per cent of its men caused that stock to slip after having gained fractionally.

Volume was at the rate of 1,100,000 shares.

Traders found little in the news to assist in formulating a policy and their indecision was reflected in the market's slow pace.

News Comment

President Roosevelt's statement that only a small area of the country could possibly be served by federal power plants aroused interest in some utility shares, but gains, where they occurred, were in mere fractions. The general opinion seemed to be much time must elapse before a lasting "truce" between the Administration and the companies could be achieved.

Toward the fourth hour gains and losses were about evenly distributed throughout the stock list.

At that time, U. S. Steel was down around a point. Wheeling and National steels were a little higher most of the time while Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet & Tube were on the minus side.

Up—but down from their best of the day—were Western Union, Monsanto Chemical, International Harvester, Coca Cola, Loew's, Allis Chalmers, Owens-Illinois, Johns-Manville, Columbia Carbon, Phillip Morris, General Foods, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft and United Aircraft.

Unchanged to a bit lower were Chrysler, General Motors, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone and Consolidated Edison.

Losers of a point or more included Allied Chemical, du Pont and Union Carbide.

Board rooms buzzed with comment on the warning of chairman Douglas, of the SEC, that exchanges must reorganize or be further regulated by the Government. The statement, however, appeared of little effect marketwise, most traders regarding it as bearing only on the "mechanical" means of buying and selling shares.

The statement of Administration leaders in Congress that tax revision was unlikely to come up before the regular session in January caused some disappointment in Wall Street, although it met general expectations.

A strike in a Ford assembly plant at St. Louis was watched closely as a possible indicator of further labor troubles in the automotive industry.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market wavered uncertainly in quiet dealings today with price swings in both directions narrow. Many issues were about even with the approach of the closing gong.

U. S. Government loans found the up trail, recording gains of as much as 10-32 of a point. Declines did not exceed 3-32 of a point.

Utility loans tended to ease as traders watched progress of peace-making efforts between the Administration and power interests. American Water Works 6s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and International Hydro Electric 6s were off fractions.

Carrier obligations were narrow and irregular. Great Northern 4½s were up a bit. Nickel Plate 4½s sagged a major fraction. Armour 4s dropped sharply in light trading, losing around 7 points and the 4s of 1957 lost about 3.

A few South American issues gained a trifle. Japanese loans followed divergent paths, French and German obligations were inactive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Curb stocks drifted down fractions to around 2 points today in a slow market. As the final hour neared, the list was somewhat relieved by a handful of minor gains.

Newmont Mining dropped nearly 3 points while Northern States Power "A," Great Atlantic & Pacific and American Cyanamid "B" were down a point or so.

In contrast, Pittsburgh Plate Glass pushed up around a point and Sunray Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Cord Corp. and Wright Hargreaves added fractions.

Fractionally lower were Montgomery Ward "A," Pan American Airways, St. Regis Paper, United Gas, Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum and Columbia Oil & Gasoline.

W.C. Cox, A.J.C. Underhill News Bureau Appointees

The Boston News Bureau announces the appointment of William C. Cox as vice-president and Arthur J. C. Underhill as its business and advertising manager. Guy Bancroft will continue as secretary and treasurer, having given up the duties of business manager.

One of the oldest newspapers in the country specializing in business and financial news, the Boston News Bureau recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. It is one of the papers in the so-called Dow-Jones group, headed by Kenneth C. Hogate, president of Financial Press Companies of America, which include the Wall Street Journal, Barron's national financial weekly, the Philadelphia Financial Journal and the Pacific Coast Edition of the Wall Street Journal.

Alco Products Gets Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alco Products division of American Locomotive Company has received contract for construction of a two-stage atmospheric and vacuum still until from Texas Company. The project will cost about $1,000,000. Olco's share of the business being not far below the total cost. The still will have capacity of 16,500 barrels, and will be used at Port Neches, Texas, refinery.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	2	36	36	36	Nov 22
85	44	Adams Diesel (4)	2	44	44	44	Nov 23
22⅝	9⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26¾	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	19	19	19	Nov 23
36	18½	Addressograph (1.40)	6	21¾	21	21½	— ⅛
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	7	1¾	1½	1½	
80¼	45	Air Reduction (11a)	30	67	64½	64½	—2
3½	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	3	10¼	10	10	
3¾	1	Allegheny	6	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
50½	10	Allegh pf xw	22	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
59⅜	11	Allegh pf $30 ww	1	13¾	13½	13½	Nov 18
89	11	Allegh pf $40 ww	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
53½	10½	Allegh pr pf	1	13¾	13½	13½	Nov 22
45⅝	13	Allen Bll (1.60)	2	14½	14¼	14¼	Nov 22
27⅞	6½	Allen Industr (1)	8	17½	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
258½	146	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ½
19⅝	9⅜	Allied Kid (1a)	11	168	168½	168	—1
33½	16	Allied Mills (2g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Nov 22
21⅝	6¼	Allied Stores (.20a)	6	13	13	13	
85	50	Allied Stores pf (6)	20	8¼	7¾	8	— ⅛
53½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	1	50	50	50	— ¼
39⅝	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	61	41½	39½	40¼	+ ¼
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	13¾	13	13	
82½	10	Amal Leather pf (3)	12	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Nov 23
114⅝	51½	Amerada (2)	1	19	19	19	Nov 23
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	4	53½	51½	51½	—1½
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	4	62	62¾	62	Nov 15
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅜
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	6	31½	31	31	+1½
174	151¼	Am Can pf (7)	7	82¼	81	81¼	—1¼
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (⅝g)	3	187½	187½	187½	Nov 16
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	19¼	19	19	— ½
33¾	11½	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	2	32½	37½	37½	Nov 23
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	12	15¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	90	90	90	Nov 23
23⅜	8¼	Am Colortype	2	8½	8½	8½	—¾
33⅜	12½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	7	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 23
13½	3	Am Crys Sug (3½g)	3	14	13¾	13⅝	+ ⅜
17	5	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	14	14	14	
13¾	2½	Am European	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
68½	17	Am & Foreign Pow	18	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 18
68½	19	Am & For P $6 pf	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅜
38½	8¾	Am & For P $7 pf	4	22½	21½	21½	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am & For P 2 pf	6	10⅞	10	10	
11¼	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	5	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
56¾	20½	Am Hide & Leather	5	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
52⅝	32¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	21	21	21	Nov 23
27⅝	14	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35	35	35	Nov 23
17⅜	6⅝	Am Ice	7	1½	1½	1½	Nov 23
58⅞	14½	Am Ice pf (2½g)	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
125	53	Am International	8	17¼	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	10½	Am Locomotive	1	63	63	63	—1⅛
13⅜	3	Am Locomotive pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	
68⅜	24¾	Am M & Fdy (1)	1	8	8	8	
129½	100	Am M & Met (.60)	17	26½	25	25¾	—1¼
16½	3	Am Metal (1¼g)	3	100	100	100	Nov 23
87⅛	31	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	74	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
72½	26	Am Power & Light	5	42	40	40	—1½
29½	9¼	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝k)	25	35¾	33	33	—3½
48¼	15½	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	*90	12¾	12	12	— ⅜
101⅝	70	Am Rad & St S (.80)	30	21¼	20¼	20½	— ¾
36	17½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	6	71	70¾	70¾	—2¼
21⅝	6¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	1	19⅜	18¼	18¼	Nov 23
85	50	Am Safety Raz (2)	9	13	12½	13	Nov 23
105¾	41	Am Seating (1½g)	63	43½	42	43	— ¼
154	125	Am Smelt & R (4g)	1	123	123	123	—2
67⅛	46	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	47½	47	47	— ½
73⅛	22½	Am Snuff (3a)	12	24½	23½	23½	
26½	8½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
56⅞	28	Am Stores	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	—1½
25⅞	14	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅛
187	140	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	7	11½	10⅞	11	— ¾
99	65¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	29	143	141	141½	—2¼
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco (6)	15	66½	65½	66	+ ¾
150½	123¼	Am Tobacco pf (8)	15	68¾	67¾	67¾	
70⅛	4¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	137½	136⅞	136⅞	Nov 23
29½	8	Am Type Founders	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
107	82	Am Wat Wks (.80)	47	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	3½	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	83	83	83	Nov 23
79	30½	Am Woolen	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
20	3¼	Am Woolen pf (3k)	3	30½	30½	30½	—1⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc L & S	13	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
69½	24½	Am Zinc pr pf (3½g)	1	38	38	38	Nov 10
97	39	Anaconda (1¼g)	165	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
24¾	10	Anaconda W&C (4)	2	40	40	40	Nov 23
37½		Anchor Cap (.60a)	5	15½	15¼	14¼	— ¾
10¼	2⅝	Andes Copper	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Nov 19
46	28	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
111	93	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	26¼	26	26	—2
127	96	Armour Del pf (7)	63	6	5⅞	6	
70½	30	Armour Ill pf (7)	2	64½	64½	64½	— ½
16¼	4⅞	Armstrong Cork (2g)	17	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
27⅜	2⅝	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	34⅝	33¼	33½	— ¾
24¾	6⅜	Artloom	1	6½	6½	6½	
101	71	Assd Dry Goods	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
125	83	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
57½	35	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
94¾	32½	Assoc Invest (3a)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
104	75¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
55½	18	Atchison pf (5)	32	35¾	34½	34½	—1⅜
29	5	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	5	75¾	75	75	— ¼
44	9	Atl Gulf & W In	9	14½	24	24½	+1½
27	18	Atl G & W In pf	2	7	6½	6½	Nov 22
116½	103⅜	Atl Refining (1)	12	12	11¾	11¾	
52⅜	39¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
94	40½	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	103⅜	103⅝	103⅝	— ¾
18¼	1½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	8⅝	8½	8½	
36⅜	6¼	Atlas Powder (3½g)	2	40	40	40	Nov 22
9½	2	Atlas Tack (⅝g)	7	40½	39¾	39¾	—1
9¼	2¼	Auburn Auto	4	6	5¾	5¾	Nov 23
		Austin Nichols	5	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
		Aviation Corp	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
			14	3¼	3	3	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	11	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	49	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	22	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	— ⅜
32	10½	Barber Co (1g)	6	15½	14½	14⅝	— ⅜
35¼	10	Barker Bros	4	9	9	9	
20¼	9¼	Barnsdall (1)	21	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
28⅜	13¼	Baruk Cigar (⅝g)	1	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
105⅝	92	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
114¾	90¼	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	92	92	92	Nov 10
15⅜	7⅜	Beech-Nut P (4a)	4	97	97	97	Nov 23
68⅛	54	Beidg-Hem (1)	5	8	8	8	— ⅛
30½	8¼	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
23¾	15	Bendix Aviat (1)	15	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
62¾	32½	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
105½	61	Benet & Co (2½a)	3	32½	32¼	32½	
20	14	Beth Steel (4g)	142	44⅝	44¼	44½	—2
129½	87	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	14¼	14¼	14	Nov 23
69¾	24½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	86	85½	85½	—2¼
38	13½	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	24¼	24½	24½	Nov 23
29⅞	9	Black & Decker (1a)	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
44⅜	21	Blaw-Knox (1.30g)	*7	11½	10⅞	11	— ¾
48⅜	21	Boeing Air (.40g)	45	23½	22	22	— ⅜
25	14	Bohn Alum (2⅝g)	1	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
28	17½	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	14	13⅞	14	
50⅝	24¼	Borden (1.60)	12	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅛
15⅜	3	Borg Warner (2a)	*16	27¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
4½	⅛	Boston & Maine	2	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	Nov 23
35⅜	18¼	Botany C M A	3	1	1	1	
23¼	7	Bower R Bear (2g)	6	19¼	18⅜	18⅜	Nov 23
59½	19	Bridgept Brass (3g)	25	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅝
53½	29¼	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	23	19½	18⅞	19	—1
47	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	4	29	29	29	— ⅜
8	1	Bruns-Mvera (2.40a)	4	30	29¾	30	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Queens T	3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
53	8	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Nov 23
102¾	32½	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10½	10¼	10⅜	
52⅝	19¼	Bklyn-M T pf (8)	8	34½	33¾	34	Nov 23
50	36	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	6	21⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
24½	6	Brown Shoe (3)	13	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
25¼	6½	Bruns-Balke (½g)	1	36	36	36	Nov 22
14⅜	2¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Mfg	10	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
45¼	10¼	Budd Wheel (.30g)	7	4½	4	4½	— ⅛
65¼	26	Bullard Co (2g)	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ¾
18⅜	7	Bulova Watch (4)	3	32	31	31	
35⅝	15	Burlington Mills (1)	1	7	7	7	
11⅝	1¾	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	6	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
39	8	Bush Terminal	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros (.60)	6	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9¼	2¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
33⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	3½	3½	3½	
34⅜	12½	Byers Co	2	18	18¾	18	Nov 20
		Byron Jackson (2a)					

C

48¼	36½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	22	21⅝	22	
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
20½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
37⅜	10½	Calumet & H (1.10g)	30	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
38¼	9½	Campbell Wy (1a)	5	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
17½	6⅝	Can Dry Ginger Ale	4	13	12½	12⅝	— ½
61½	28¼	Canadian Pacific	42	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	6½	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	38½	38	38	— ½
35⅝	13½	Cap Adm A (1⅛g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
9½	2⅜	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
191¾	80	Carpenter & Gen (.15g)	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
100	40	Case (J I) (6g)	7	85	83½	84¾	— ¼
105¼	102	Caterpil Trac (2a)	11	42½	40	40	—2
41⅞	17	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	102	102	102	Nov 23
115	100	Celanese Corp (2¾g)	13	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
48¼	21	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 22
39¼	24	Celotex (1.20g)	2	23	23	23	Nov 23
12⅜	2	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	28	28	28	Nov 23
41⅜	8	Cent Pdy	6	3½	3½	3½	Nov 23
24⅜	4	Cent RR NJ	1	11	11	11	Nov 23
14½	3¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5½	5½	5½	— ½
86⅜	35½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	21	35⅝	35¼	35¾	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & P (3)	7	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
69	5	Checker Cab	2	36	36	36	+ ½
88⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Nov 22
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	34	34⅝	35	35⅜	—1⅛
90⅝	41½	Ches Corp (2a)	*27	42¾	42¾	42¾	Nov 19
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	Nov 20
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	6	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	2	1¾	1½	1½	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1¾g)	3	11¼	11	11	Nov 23
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P	6	1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
32	6¾	Chi M St P & P pf	15	2	1⅞	1⅞	
45	29	Chi Pneu T	12	12	10	10½	— ⅝
3⅜	1	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 20
8⅜	1	C R I & P pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 23
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	7	2	2	2	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22⅝	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	9⅝	9¼	9¼	Nov 19
15⅞	3	Childs Co	9	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
135¼	53⅛	Chrysler (10g)	265	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
31⅝	11	City Ice & F (3)	2	55¾	52⅞	53⅛	—2⅝
			2	13	13	13	

10⅝	2	City Stores	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
48	22⅞	Clark Equip (4.50g)	7	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
48½	22	Clev Graph B (1⅛g)	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
37	28½	Climax Molyb (.90g)	5	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
29⅞	13½	Cluett-Peabody (1)	3	16⅝	16	16	
170½	93⅝	Coca-Cola (3a)	*4	110¾	110	110⅜	+1⅜
99	56½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	89¾	88¾	88½	Nov 23
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	18	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
104½	85½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
62⅜	29¾	Coll & Alk (8e)	3	31½	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
31⅝	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	8	22	21	21	—1
33	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
20¾	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45e)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Nov 22
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	109	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	Nov 18
46⅝	27	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	31	31	31	Nov 20
128⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	8	97¼	95	95	+1
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	*9	37	36¾	36¾	—1⅛
114	84½	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	88	84⅞	84½	Nov 19
80¼	38½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	39	38¾	38¾	—⅛
120	95	Comi I Tr ov pf (4½)	9	97	97	97	Nov 23
31¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	29	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	90	3¼	3	3	
73¾	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	42⅞	42	42	+ ⅛
18⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	2	11¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
46⅛	21	Congoleum-Natrn (3)	4	22⅞	22	22½	— ⅛
19¼	9	Congress Cigar	1	8⅛	8	8	
23¾	8	Consol Aircraft	14	11¼	10⅝	11	—1
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	6½	5⅞	6⅛	Nov 23
40⅜	23	Consol Edison (3)	80	25	23½	24⅝	— ⅜
108	92½	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Consol Film	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
18⅝	4¼	Consol Film pf	4	1½	1½	1½	Nov 23
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	8	6⅝	6	6⅜	Nov 23
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.60a)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
103⅞	101	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	81	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
3⅝	1	Consol Textile	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Nov 22
13¼	3	Consol Coal	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
10⅝	2	Consol Coal pf	2	3	3	3	
80¼	30¼	Consum Pow pf (6½)	2	32	32	32	Nov 22
37⅝	16¾	Container Corp (1.20)	36	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	Nov 23
37¾	7¾	Cont Baking A	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5½	1	Cont Baking B	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
89¾	41⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	79	79	79	Nov 18
23¾	8¾	Cont Can (3)	32	41¾	40¼	40¾	—1⅛
43¾	32	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	2	34	34	34	— ¼
45	24	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	35	32	33	—1⅝
37¾	3	Cont Motors	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
45	24	Cont Oil Del (.4a)	14	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
25½	9	Cont Steel (1)	35	15½	14¾	15	Nov 23
71¼	36½	Corn Products (3)	4	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	Nov 22
171½	163	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	Nov 23
34½	2	Coty	13	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
12	3⅛	Crane Co (1g)	19	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
37	21	Crane Co cv pf (8)	4	80	80	80	Nov 23
38¾	7	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	21	21	21	
100⅜	28¼	Crosley Radio	4	5	5	5	
56½	37½	Crown Cork (2)	10	39	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
47½	33	Crown Ck pf xw (3½)	1	38	38	38	Nov 9
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼g)	38	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
108¾	64½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	12	85	84½	85	Nov 10
81¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Power Authority Hits 'Propaganda' By the Utilities

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt sent to Congress a voluminous report by the New York State Power Authority charging "widespread propaganda" by private power utilities.

Disputing the alleged propaganda, the authority contended that government hydro-electric power could be produced at about half the cost of private steam power.

The report was sent to Chairmen Whittington of the house flood control committee; Mansfield, house Rivers and harbor committee, and Hill, house military affairs committee, and to Chairman Seavey, of the federal power commission and Vice-Chairman Delano of the national resources committee.

A letter from Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the power authority accompanying the report said the authority was "forced to take cognizance of widespread propaganda fostered by the committee of utility executives designed to mislead the public into accepting the unwarranted assertion that steam power is cheaper than hydro power and that, in consequence, the government power program is unsound."

"The power authority report shows that this propaganda is based in incorrect figures," Walsh asserted.

"It finds that the group of major government water power projects, which served as the basis for the propaganda, will actually deliver electric power to markets, involving 200 miles transmission, for a corrected average of approximately 3.3 mills to 6.3 mills, depending upon the cost of fuel in the areas served.

Mr. Walsh and White House officials said the timing of the report with the start of conferences of the President with private power utility executives was merely a "coincidence."

The report was made public just as the President began the first of these conferences with Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation.

In transmitting the report, the President advised the various chairmen:

"It is in the public interest that if there are two sides of any question both sides should be fairly and freely laid before the public. Conclusions and figures submitted by the power authority of the state of New York are so amazingly different from the conclusions and figures heretofore given out by certain private interests that I feel certain that they may be considered to be of national concern."

Business Personals

Robert S. Potter has been elected a vice-president and John F. Russell Jr. has been made secretary and treasurer of the Ironrite Ironer Company.

George P. Hood, traffic representative of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Grand Rapids, Mich., is to retire on Dec. 1 after having been in railroad service 57 years. He has been an employee of the Lackawanna since 1908. Earl W. Burger of the company's Detroit agency will succeed Mr. Hood.

J. J. Barnhardt, vice-president of the Cannon Mills, was elected president of the Carolina-Virginia Purchasing Agents' Association at the closing session of the association's convention at Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel. C. W. Coker of Hartsville, S. C., was elected vice-president; R. V. Spangler of Charlotte, N. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

In keeping with a resolution unanimously adopted at the June convention of the National Macaroni Manufacturers Association in Cleveland, Lester S. Dame has been chosen president of the organization.

Charles S. Brown, vice-president and a director of Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Stevens, Inc., has been elected a director of the Fulton Trust Company of New York to fill a vacancy.

Woodward Babcock of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co. was elected a director of the United Paperboard Company at the annual meeting of stockholders, succeeding James Todd.

Otis A. Glazebrook Jr. has been elected a director and president of Kreutoll Realization Company, Ltd.

John K. Ottley, president of the First National Bank of Atlanta, has been elected a director of the Southern Railway, it was announced. He succeeds Devereaux Milburn, resigned.

Townsend, Anthony & Tyson announce that George Putnam has retired from the firm as a general partner. Mr. Putnam plans to devote his time to the formation and management of a new type of investment fund, description and details of which will be announced shortly.

James H. Perkins, chairman of the board of National City Bank of New York, has been elected a director of General Electric Co., filling a vacancy.

Appointment of E. E. Williams, treasurer of the American Optical Company, to the advisory board of the Boston district, U. S. Ordnance Department, has been announced. Other members of the board include: Alf E. Anderson, president, Albert & J. M. Anderson Mfgr. Co., Boston; Frederick S. Blackall Jr., president, Taft-Pierce Mfgr. Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; H. C. Dodge, president, S. A. Woods Machine Co., Boston; Ralph E. Flanders, president, Jones & Lamson Machine Co., Springfield, Vt.; John W. Higgins, president, Worcester Pressed Steel Co., Worcester, Mass.; Henry D. Sharpe, president, Brown & Sharpe Mfgr. Co., Providence; and John F. Tinsley, vice-president, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
34 3¼s '41	106.26	106.22	106.22
15 3¼s '46-43	106.23	106.23	106.25
14 3¼s '46-44	106.20	106.17	106.20
1 4s '54-44	111.22	111.22	111.22
5 2¾s '47-45	103.1	103.3	103.1
9 3s '46-48	104.21	104.17	104.20
37 2½s '52-49	98.24	98.20	98.24
13 2¾s '54-51	100.18	100.14	100.18
1 3s '55-51	103.19	103.19	103.19
9 2⅞s '60-55	101.6	101.4	101.6
15 2¾s '59-56	100.5	100.5	100.5
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 2¾s '47-42	102.8	102.8	102.8
3 3s '49-44	102.22	102.22	102.22
Home Owners' Loan			
13 2¾s '49-39	101.2	101	101.1
1 2¼s '44-42	100.21	100.21	100.21
6 3s '52-44	102.22	102.20	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
7 Alleghany 5s '44	73¾	73	73¾
15 Alleghany 5s '49	60	59	59
6 AllisChalmers4s '52	100½	100½	100½
40 Am & For P 5s 2030	54¾	54½	54½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	95½	95½	95½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Am Int 5½s '49	96½	96½	96½
72 Am T & T 5½s '43	113¾	113¾	113¾
13 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100	100	100
17 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100 13-32	100 11-32	
58 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100	99⅞	100
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	105	105	105
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	95	95	95
34 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	101⅛	100¼	100¼
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	39	39	39
4 Arm Del 4s '57	83½	82	82
26 Arm Del 4s '55	82½	78	78
10 AT&SF 4s '95	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	105	105	105
4 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
24 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Atl & Birm 4s '33	19⅝	19½	19⅝
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	87	87	87
15 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	29	27	27
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	62¼	61½	61½
7 B&O rfg 6s '95	47½	47	47
28 B&O 1st 5s '48	80½	80	80
32 B&O rfg 5s '95	41½	40⅝	40½
23 B&O 5s '96 F	41¼	40	40
19 B&O 5s 2000D	41¼	40	40
49 B&O cv 4½s '60	37	35½	35½
57 B&O 4s '48	77	76½	76½
9 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	68	67⅝	68
8 B&O 5s S W '50	56½	56	56
3 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	126⅛	126	126
26 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100	99⅝	100
18 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	92½	92¼
23 Bost&Me 5s '67	50	49	49
4 Bost&Me 5s '55	50	50	50
2 BotConMills 6½s '34	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 BotConM 6½s '34 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	84	84	84
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	48	47	47
1 Bur C R&No 5s '34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55	55	55
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
3 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
3 Can Nat2Ry 4½s '51	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	101¾	101¼	101¾
15 Can Pac 4½s '46	101¾	101	101
9 Can Pac 4s perp	85¾	85½	85½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10	12	11½
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	40	40
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	94¾	94	94¾
3 Cen R R N J 5s '87	35	35	35
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	58	58	58
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	93½	93½
11 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94	94	94
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	23½	23	23
18 CB&Q rfg '71 A	105	104½	104½
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	102	102	102
6 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12	12	12
42 Chic Gt West 4s 59	16	15¼	15¼
2 Chi I & L 6s 66	5¾	5¾	5¾
12 Chi I & L 6s 47	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	5¾	5¾	5¾
6 Chi I & L 4s 47	13	11	12
88 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	9¾	9½	9½
45 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3¾	3½	3⅝
7 CM&SP 4¾s 89	28¾	28¾	28¾
21 CM&SP 4½s 89C	28	28	28
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	27½	27	27
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	20	20	20
196 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	5¾	5¼	5¾
2 Chi&NW4½s2037C	9½	9½	9½
20 Chi & NW 4s 87	17¼	17¼	17¼
7 Chi & NW 3½s 87	16¾	16½	16½
6 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8	8	8
2 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4¾	4¾	4¾
35 C R I & P 4s 88	19⅛	19¼	19¼
13 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	7	6¾	6¾
1 C T H & SE inc 5s60	48½	48½	48½
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
3 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	96¾	96½	96½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	60	60	60
5 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s66	102	101½	101½
18 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	110	110	110
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s61	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	96½	96⅝	96⅝
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	90	90	90
4 Col & So 4½s 80	39¾	39	39¾
11 Colmbia G 5s 52May	91½	91⅛	91⅛
2 Col Ry P&L 4s '65	106	106	106
2 Com'l Cred 4¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
49 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	99⅝	99	99
7 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	102⅝	102¼	102¼
14 Con Coal Del 5s '60	50½	50	50
2 6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104	104	104
25 Con Oil 3½s '51	95⅛	94⅝	94⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s '66	100	100	100
9 Crane Co 3½s '51	98¼	98	98
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	38	37	37
22 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	63½	63	63¾
4 D&R G 4s '36	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
3 Det Ed 4s '65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	101½	101½	101½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	99½	99½	99½
46 Erie rfg 5s '67	41¾	40⅝	40¾
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	41¾	40¾	41
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	81	81	81
20 Erie gen lien 4s '96	52½	52	52½
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	49	49	49
7 Frairbnks Morse 4s '56	99½	99½	99½
1 FedL&T 1st 6s '42	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
17 Fla E Sst 5s '74	7	6⅞	7
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	97	97	97
11 Gen Mot Accept3s'46	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Gen MotAccep3¼'51	101½	101½	101½
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	19½	19¼	19½
10 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	22¾	22¾	22¾
19 Goodrich 4¼s '56	90¼	89¼	89¼
22 Goodrich 6s '45	90⅛	90	90
65 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	101⅝	101	101½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	97½	97½	97½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	87¼	87¼	87¼
28 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	108¼	108	108
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	101⅜	101⅜	101½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94	93½	94
6 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
2 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	84	83	84
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103	103	103
2 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	98½	98½	98½
27 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	30	29½	29½
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	50½	50	50
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¼	17¼	17¼
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
7 Ill Cen 4s '53	42½	42	42
11 Ill Cen 4s '55	45½	45½	45½
30 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37⅝	36½	36½
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	57	57	57
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	42	40⅝	41
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	38	37½	38
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ind & Lou 4s '56	14	14	14
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58½	58½	58½
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
43 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	54½	54	54¼
17 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	4¾	4¾	4¾
8 Int Gt Nor 1st 6 '52	18	17½	17½
12 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64	63½	63½
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52½	52	52½
11 Int Paper 6s '55	81⅝	81	81⅝
7 Int Paper 5s '47	94¼	94	94
2 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	96½	96½	96½
19 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	79¾	79½	79½
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	52	52	52
3 Int T&T 5s '55	55¼	55	55¼
1 Jones&Lgn St 4¼s '61	92	92	92
2 KCFtS&Mem4s'36	30	30	30
2 K C South 3s '50	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 K C Term 4s '60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Kentuck Cen 4s '87	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	84	84	84
1 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
14 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
22 Lac Gas 5½s '53	65	64⅝	64⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	64¼	64¼	64¼
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	27½	27½	27½
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '38	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
12 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	29	28	28
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	30½	30½	30½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	28	28	28
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	26⅞	26	26
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	128¼	128¼	128¼
8 Liquid Carb 4s '47	101	101	101
25 Loews 3½s '46	97	96½	96½
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	91	91	91
24 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	71¾	71¼	71¼
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82¾	82¾	82¾
3 Manat Sug 7¼s '42ct	38½	38½	38½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	29	29	29
2 McKes&Rob 5¼s '50	97	97	97
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅝	107	107
4 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99	99	99
5 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	7½	7½	7½
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	14¾	14	14
4 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	13⅝	13¼	13¼
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	45¼	45	45¼
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21	21	21
15 M-K-T 4½s '78	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	71	71	71
27 Mo Pac 5¼s '49	5⅛	5	5⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19½	19½	19½
10 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¼	19¼	19¼
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
20 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
12 Monongah Ry 4s '60	107	106⅞	107
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98½	98⅛	98½
7 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	96⅛	96	96⅛
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2 NatRRMexext4½s'26asd	3½	3½	3½
11 Ntal Steel 4s '65	104	103⅝	104
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	94½	94½	94½
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94½	94	94
4 NY&Q E&P 3½s '65	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	63	62½	62½
4 NYC cn 4s '98	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
1 NYC 3¾s '46	86	86	86
17 NYC 3½s '52	82½	81⅞	82½
23 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	63	62½	62½
11 NYC&HR 3½s '97	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
16 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	58½	57¾	57¾
10 NY Conn 4½s '53	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47	47	47
21 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101⅝	101¾	101⅝
5 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102	101½	101½
5 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	23½	23¼	23½
17 NYNH&H 4½s '67	22⅝	22½	22½
8 NYNH&H 4s '56	20½	20	20½
10 NYNH&H 4s '57	8½	8⅛	8½
1 NYNH&H 3½s '56	18½	18½	18½
30 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	10	9¾	9¾
8 NY O & W gen4s'55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 NY Ry 6s '58 st	91½	91½	91½
6 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
5 Niag Falls P 3½s '66	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Norfolk&Sou 5s '41	55	55	55
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104½	104½	104½
20 Nor Pac 6s 2047	86⅛	86	86
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	70	70	70
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	92½	92½	92½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	62¾	62⅝	62¾
2 Ogden & L Ch 4s 48 st	10	10	10
21 Ohio Ed 4s 65	100⅞	100⅛	100⅛
5 Okla G&E 3¾s 66	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
10 Okla O&E 4s 46	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Ont Pw N Falls 5s 43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
6 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	115	115	115
6 Or-Was RR&N 4s61	104	104	104
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62	72	72	72
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 66	98¾	98⅛	98⅛
5 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Pac G&E El 4s 64	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
20 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Penn Dix 6s 41 A	90	90	90
26 Pen P&Lt 4½s 81	100⅛	100	100⅛
1 Pen Co 3½s 41 B	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Pen Co 4s 63	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
17 Pen RR gen 5s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
2 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87½	87¼	87½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	97	96⅞	96⅞
24 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	97	96⅞	96⅞
4 Pen RR 4s 43	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Pen RR 4s 48	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
4 Pen RR 3¾s 70	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
27 Pen RR 3¾s 52	84	83¾	83¾
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	109	109	109
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	76½	76½	76½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	69½	69½	69½
69 Phelps D 3½s 52	99	98¼	98¼
3 Phil Bal &W 4s 43	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
18 Phila Co 5s 67	91	90⅛	90⅛
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	105	105	105
16 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	16⅛	16	16
2 PCC & StL 4½s '77	101⅛	101	101⅛
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	62	62	62
5 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	55	54½	54½
11 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
10 Potomac El P 3¼s'66	104	104	104
6 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	75	70	70
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	88	88	88
3 Readg 4⅛s '97 A	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2 Readg 4½s '97 B	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	93⅛	93	93
12 Republic Steel 5½s'54	105	105	105
11 Republic Steel 4½s'61	79⅛	78	78
10 Republic Steel 4½s '56	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
5 Revere Cop&Br4½s'56	98⅛	98	98
25 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 St J & G Isl 4s '47	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
3 StLIM&C4sR&G'33	56	55⅞	56
7 St L S F 4½s '78	9½	9⅛	9⅛
32 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	8⅝	8	8⅜
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	12	12	12
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
14 StP&KCShL4½s'41	8½	8	8½
4 StPEGrTrk4½'47	8	8	8
1 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
12 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¼	6⅝	7¼
3 Sea A L aj 5s '49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	6½	6	6½
3 Sea-AllFla6s'35Act	4½	4½	4½
1 Sea-AllFla6s'35Bct	4½	4½	4½
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	94½	94½	94½
5 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 SoBellT&T3½s'62	101	101	101
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	94½	94½	94½
27 Sou Pac 4½s '81	58	58	58
34 So Pac 4½s '69	59½	59	59
59 So Pac rfg 4s '55	86⅝	85½	86⅛
33 So Pac 3¾s '46	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
7 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	69¼	69¼	69¼
20 So Ry gen 6s '56	55½	54⅞	54⅞
39 So Ry cn 5s '94	79⅛	79	79
8 So Ry gen 4s '56	46	45½	45½
5 S W Gas&El 4s '60	101	101	101
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	101	101	101
21 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	99	98⅛	99
6 Studebaker 6s cv '45	67½	67	67
6 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	85½	85½	85½
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	109	109	109
12 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	104	104
3 Tex&Pac 5s 2000	110¼	110¼	110¼
6 Tex&Pac 5s '77B	83½	83½	83½
8 Third Ave aj 5s '60	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
12 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	99¾	99½	99½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
47 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	105	104¾	104¾
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	114¼	114¼	114¼
4 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104½	104½	104½
10 Un Pac 3½s '71	92½	92½	92½
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	92	92	92
21 Unit Drug 5s '53	75¼	73¼	73¼
57 U S Rub 5s '47	101¼	100⅝	100⅝
21 Utah P & L 5s '44	87	84	84
4 Util P&L 5½s '47	50½	50½	50½
19 Util P&L 5s '59	50½	50½	50½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Wabash 1st 5s '39	66	65	65
1 Walker H 4½s '45	101	101	101
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 West Md 4s '52	89	89	89
7 West Pac 1st 5s '46	17½	17	17½
10 West Un 5s '38	99	98¾	98¾
1 Western Un 5s '51	72	72	72
2 Western Un 5s '60	69	69	69
2 Western Un 4½s '50	67	67	67
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	86	85½	85½
89 Wilson & Co 4s '55	96	93½	93½
2 Wis Cen 4s '49 ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
13 Youngst S&T 4s '61	97	96	96

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Antioqua 7s '45 B	6	6	6
2 Antioquia 7s '45 C	6	6	6
1 Antwerp 5s '58	97½	97½	97½
16 Argentine 4s '72	83½	82¾	82¾
25 Argentine 4s '72 new	82¾	82¾	82¾
35 Argentine 4½s '71	90	89⅝	90
12 Australia 5s '55	105⅝	105¼	105¼
5 Australia 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
28 Australia 4½s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Bergen City 5s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	21½	21½	21½
1 Bery City El 6s '55	21½	21½	21½
3 Brazil 8s '41	22¾	22¾	22¾
28 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛
16 Brazil 6½s 27-57	20	19⅛	19⅛
19 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	21	20¼	20⅛
10 Budapest 6s '62	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
2 Buenos A 6½s '55	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15 Buen A 4¼s 4¾s 77	64¼	64¼	64¼
8 BuenA4¼s4½sAug76	65	64⅝	65
5 Bulbaria 7s '67	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 Canada 5s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
2 Canada 4s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Canada 2½s '61	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
27 Canada 3s '67	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
6 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	11⅝	11½	11½
52 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	12	11¼	11¼
17 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	11½	11¼	11¼
12 Chile 6s '60	13¼	13	13
6 Chile 6s '61 Jan	13	13	13
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	13	13	13
3 Chile 6s '61 Sept	13	13	13
12 Chile 6s '63	13¼	12¾	13¼
3 Chilean Mun 7s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 Copenhag 5s '52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Cordoba City 7s '57 st	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
17 Cuba 5½s '45	60⅛	60	60
3 Czecho 8s '51	103½	103½	103½
2 Denmark 5½s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3 Denmark 4½s '62	100	99⅝	99⅝
1 Dom 1st 5½s '69 ext	61	61	61
1 Dom 2d 5½s '69 ext	61	61	61
2 Frankfort 6½s '53	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
12 Ger CAg Bk 6s'38 Apr	32½	32½	32½
1 GerCAgBk6s 60 Oct	32¾	32⅝	32¾
20 GerGov 5½s'65	26½	26	26½
2 Greek 6s '68 pt pf	25	25	25
2 Hung Munic 7s'46	18¼	18¼	18¼
5 Italy 7s 1951	74½	74	74½
18 Japan 6½s '54	78	77½	78
29 Japan 5½s '65	67⅝	66½	66½
1 Kreuger&T 5s'59 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2 Mex 4s '04 and '54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Mex 10 4s asd '45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4 Minas Ger 6½s '58	11⅛	10¾	10¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	11	10⅞	10⅞
2 Montevideo 7s '52	60	59⅞	60
5 N Sou Wales 5s '57	101	100⅝	100⅝
3 N Sou Wales 5s '58	101	101	101
3 Norway 6s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
28 Norway 4¼s '65	103	103	103
7 Norway 4s '63	102	102	102
2 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	104	104	104
7 Orient Dev 6s '53	62⅞	62	62
10 Orient Dev 5½s '58	58⅛	58	58
4 Oslo City 4½s '55	101	101	101
1 Paulista Ry 7s '42	80	80	80
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	10⅛	10	10
1 Poland 6s '50	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
5 Poland 6s '40	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Queensld 7s '41	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Rhine West 6s '53	30	30	30
2 Rio de Jan 5½s '53	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
2 Rio Gr do ul 8s '46	14⅛	14	14
2 Rio Gr do Su 7s '67	11	11	11
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	11⅛	11	11
5 Sao Paulo t 8s '50	13	13	13
22 Sao Paulo t 7s '40	48	46⅝	47½
2 Sao Paulo t 6s '68	11	11	11
2 Sydney 5½s 55	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
29 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	61⅝	61	61
1 Tyrol HyEl P 7s 52	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 UnSti Wk 6½s37A	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
5 Uruguay 8s 46	50	50	50
10 Uruguay 6s 60	48	47⅝	47⅝
8 Uruguay 6s 64	48	47⅝	48
1 Uruguay aj 79	49	49	49
14 Vienna City 6s 52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 Warsaw City 7s 58	52	52	52

U. S. Wool Trade Affected by Drop In London Prices

Weekly Wool Review

Rather sharp declines in the price of raw wool in the London market within the past seven days provided more food for thought among Boston wool men than had been anticipated. The developments further upset the equilibrium of the Boston market by instigating a downward revision in prices.

Because manufacturers have little immediate need for wool, actual trading in the Boston wool market is deplorably small again this week. Some houses are asking prices around 70@75 cents, clean, for good 12-month Texas wools and good French combing fine territory wools, which is the level at which some recent but limited business was consummated.

Wool men are pointing to reports of scattered lots of wools of this description being available at less than 70 cents. Fortunately for the trade at large, several large holders hold fast to their previous policy of refusing to offer wool for sale under existing conditions.

Reports from Texas indicate sales of fall wool in quantity at prices equivalent to about 55 cents, clean, landed Boston and involving a million pounds or more. But for 12-month wool, 70@75 cents is being paid in some of the relatively few transactions coming to light.

In the market for mohair, prices are lower for sorted mohair and mohair tops than any recent quotation. Sales were limited.

Louisiana Governor Plans Broad Means To Save Sugar Crop

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Gov. Richard Leche announced heroic means would be used to try to save approximately 60 per cent of Louisiana's $10,000,000 sugar cane crop remaining in the fields.

He said the Works Progress Administration had decided to close all State projects using Negro labor and he appealed to industries to lend all men who could be spared.

Gov. Leche said state militiamen would be used in transporting the workers to the fields and that the guardsmen also would supervise housing and feeding the workers. Use also would be made of the state police force, Gov. Leche said.

Fluctuations Mark Chicago Grain Mart

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (AP) — Wheat prices fluctuated over a range of about a cent a bushel today, but held close to yesterday's finishing level. After dipping fractionally at the start of trading prices rose a cent in some cases, but at noon this advance had been wiped out.

The market was strengthened by a 1 to 1⅝ cents higher close at Liverpool. Recovery of most early losses in securities also encouraged buying. July wheat was the strongest contract and stayed above yesterday's close most of the time. Traders said uncertainty over weather conditions for the new winter wheat crop caused some interests to favor purchases of July wheat.

Export business in domestic wheat continued disappointing, although sales of Canadian wheat were estimated at 250,000 bushels. Domestic corn export sales were estimated at 80,000 bushels. A sharp slump in domestic flour business last week was reported and milling sources said large buyers were not well supplied. Corn prices were unsettled.

Disciplinary Action Against Specialist

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange took disciplinary action against a specialist in stock of Nash-Kelvinator for failing "to fulfill his duty" in that capacity.

"The governing committee," an announcement said, "having found John J. Phelan guilty of the charge and specification, directed that he should be prohibited from acting as a specialist on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange for a period of three months and that he should be censured by the president of the exchange."

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.00⅝	$5.00½	$8.2397
Cables	5.00⅞	5.00⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0340¼	.0340¼	§
Belgium—belga	.1702	.1702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2314	.2316	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4041	.4044	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5564	.5554	§.
Sweden—krona	.2579	.2581	.4537
Norway—krone	.2514	.2516	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2234	.2235	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	§
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0456	.0456	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2940	.2960	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0595	.0600	.2025
Chile—peso	.0375	.0375	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2918	.2920	.8440
India—rupee	.3778	.3781	.6180
Java—florin	.5579	.5569	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3125	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975x	.2911x	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5875	.5880	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5013	.5012	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.006	1.007	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.278	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. xNominal.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	2.35	...	...	...	—.02
Wld. Mar. No. 4	1.12	...	...	...	+.01
Wld. May No. 4	1.15	...	...	...	+.01

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
100	Air Investors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	62	62	62
400	Alum Co Am	73½	73	73
150	Alum Ltd	88	85½	85½
100	Am Beverage	1	1	1
100	Am Box Bd (1.00g)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Am Cit P&L A (2a)	25⅝	25½	25½
300	Am P&LA ww (2¾h)	21	21½	21⅛
100	Am C P&LB (.20g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Am Cyan B (.60a)	21	20⅝	20⅝
2300	Am Gas&El (1.60)	25⅝	25½	25⅝
300	Am G&E pf (6)	105	104⅛	105
250	Am Hard Rub	12⅛	11½	12
100	Am Inv Ill (1.00a)	26	26	26
200	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	16	16	16
400	Am Lt & T (1.20a)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Am Meter (4g)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
900	Am Republics .10g	7⅛	6⅞	7
200	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1800	Am Sup Power	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
100	Am Sup P pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Anch Post F	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ang Wupp (.20g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Ark Nat Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3½	3⅝
400	Ark Nat Gas pf	6	6	6
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	As El Ind (.30⅝g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	Asso G & El	1	1	1
1700	Asso G & El A	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1000	Asso G & El pf	9⅛	8⅝	9
300	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	4	3⅛	3⅛
2700	Atl Cst Line Co (3g)	24	24	24
300	Atlas Ply (1⅝g)	11¼	11	11
200	Austin Silver M	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Auto V Mach (⅛a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Avery & Sons (.60g)	8	8	8
20	Axton Fis A	16	16	16
125	Babcock & Wil (4)	69	68⅛	68⅝
600	Baldwin Loco war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Barium Sta Stl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Beech Airc	1⅛	1¼	1¼
150	Bell Tel Can (8)	150	150	150
300	Bellanca Airc	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
300	Bens & Hedges	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
600	Berk & Gay Furn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Berk&Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Birdsboro S Fdy (1g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
600	Bliss E W	6	5⅞	5⅞
25	Bliss&Laugh (2a)	18	18	18
100	Bourjois	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Bowm Blt H 1 pf	10	10	10
300	Bras T&L (.80g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100	Breeze Corp	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
200	Brewster Aero	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
600	Bridgpt Mach (⅛g)	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝
100	Brill B	2	2	2
50	Brill pf	20	20	20
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
750	Brown Co pf	30	28	28
100	Brown F&W (.60a)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Buf N&E P pf (1.60)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
700	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	14	14	14
400	Burma Ltd (.407g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Cap City Prod (.60)	1	1	1
300	Carib Syn (⅛E)	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	Carnegie Met	1	1	1
1500	Carrier Corp	26	25⅝	25⅝
200	Carter (JW) (.30g)	6	6	6
100	Catalin Am	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
25	Celanese 1 pf (7a)	83	83	83
100	Cen & Sw Ut	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10	Cen NY Pow pf (5)	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	74	74	74
1400	Cen St El	⅝	⅝	⅝
175	Cen St El 6% pf	7	7	7
100	Centrif P1 (.40a)	4	4	4
300	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	36⅛	35⅛	36
75	Childs pf	33	33	33
4400	Cities Service	2⅝	2	2⅛
500	Cit Serv pf	24⅝	24	24⅛
600	Cleve Tract	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
100	Club Al Uten	1	1	1
700	Colon Develop	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Colo Fuel & I war	⅛	⅛	⅛
2400	Colum O&G (.40g)	5	4⅝	4⅞
2000	Comwlth Edis(1⅝)	25½	25⅛	25⅛
3100	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (.40g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3400	Cons Cop Min	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
100	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	63¾	63¾	63¾
300	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
100	Cons Mng &S(1⅛g)	49	49	49
300	Cons Stl Corp	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Cooper-Bess	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	Copper Range	6⅛	6¼	6¼
300	Cord Corp	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Cor&Rey pfA(4½k)	63	63	63
800	Cosden Petro	2	1⅞	2
3100	Creole Pet (⅛a)	23¾	22	22
800	Croft Brewing	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Crystal Oil Ref	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cusi Mex	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Darby Pet (½)	7	7	7
300	Dayton Rub	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Derby Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3½
400	Det G&M pf (1.20)	12	12	12
300	Det Gray Ir (.04)	1¼	1¼	1½
300	Det Mich Stove	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Det Paper Prod (¼)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Dobeckmun (1.40)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
130	Draper Corp (3a)	56	55	55
100	Dubilier Con (.15g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Duro Test (.40a)	6	6	6
100	Duval Tex	6¼	6¼	6¼
2100	Eagle Pich Lead(.40g)	9	8¼	8¼
100	East Gas F	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	East Sta Corp	1⅛	1⅛	1½
300	East Wash MB (⅛g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Edis Br Strs (1)	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10700	El Band & Sh	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
700	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	54½	53	54½
200	El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	49½	47¼	49½
300	El Pow As (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	El Pow As A (.15g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
30	El P&L 2pf A	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
100	El P&L war	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Elect Share	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Electrographic	11	11	11
100	Electrol vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1½
100	Empire Pow	22	22	22
600	Emsco D&Equip	9⅛	9	9⅛
500	Equity Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Europ El deb rt	¼	¼	¼
100	Evans Wallo pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
800	Ex-Cell-o Corp	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
100	Fairchild Av	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Fidelio Brew	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Fst Nat St 1 pf (7)	113	113	113
400	Fisk Rub	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
50	Fla P&L $7 pf	37½	36	37½
500	Ford M Can A (1) xd	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Gen Firepfg (.85g)	12⅛	12	12⅛
400	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Gen Tel (1a)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1000	Glen Alden (⅛g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1000	Goldfield Con	10	10	10
400	Grand Nat Films	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Gray Tel P S (1)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	56	55	55
100	Groc Str Prod (⅛g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Guard Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
1600	Gulf Oil (1)	36½	35	35
100	Hartford Rayon vtc	2	2	2
100	Harvard Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hat CorpAmB (.80g)	4½	4½	4½
400	Hazeltine (3)	15	14¾	15
300	Hearn D Strs(1.65g)	8	8	8
1000	Hecla Min (.70g)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Holling Gold (.65a)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Horn B Hard (2)	23	23	23
1600	Hud Bay M&S	19	18¾	18¾
1900	Humble Oil (2a)	55½	54⅞	55½
400	HummellRF (.80g)	6½	6⅛	6½
50	Hygrade Sylv (2⅛g)	36	36	36
300	Ill Iowa Pow	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Ill Zinc (&g)	11	11	11
1900	Imp Oil Can (⅛a)	18	17⅝	17¾
200	Ind Pipe Line (.80g)	7⅝	7½	7⅝
300	Ins Co N Am (2a)	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
300	Int Hyd-El pf	17	16⅛	17
1700	Int Pap&Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2100	Internat Pet (1⅛a)	29	28⅝	28⅝
300	Inter Prod	3	3	3
200	Inter Radio (.80g)	6	5⅝	5⅝
100	Inter S Raz B	½	½	½
100	Inter Util B	1	1	1
300	Inter Vitamin (½)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Inters Pow Del pf	5½	5½	5½
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
700	Irving Air Ch (1)	7½	7½	7½
300	JacobsCo	3	6⅝	6⅛
200	Jeanette Gla	2	2½	2½
60	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	82	81	81
500	Jonas & Naum (.30g)	5	2¾	2½
500	Jones & Lau Sta	30	28½	28½
10	Kans G&E pf (7)	106	106	106
600	Kingston Prod (.40)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Kreuger Brew (1⅛g)	7	7	7
2000	Lake Shore M (4a)	52¼	51¾	51⅞
100	Le Tourneau (1)	15	15	15
1200	Lehigh C&N (.30)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
800	Leonard Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
7900	Lion Oil (1a)	16	14½	15¾
700	Lipton TJ) A (1)	10	9⅝	10
100	Lit Bros	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Lockheed Airc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Lone Star Gas	8	7⅝	7⅝
1500	Long Is Lt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
60	Long Is L pf (7)	53	47	47
325	Long Is L pf B (6)	40	37½	37½
500	Louis L & E (.40a)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
50	Lynch Corp (4g)	33	33	33
100	Mapes Cons (3a)	17	17	17
100	Marion St Shov	5½	5½	5½
400	Massey Harris	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
200	Mead John (3a)	95	95	95
400	Memph N Gas (.60g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Merritt-C & S	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
600	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
3700	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Michigan O & O	4	4	4
100	Mid St Pet A vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Mid Oil cv pf (⅛k)	4	4	4
600	Midwest Oil (1)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Molybdenum	4½	4½	4½
100	Monogram Pict	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Montana Dak Util	5	5	5
10	Mantg Ward A (7)	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛
200	Moore (T) Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Mount City Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
700	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
800	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Nat CityLin cvpf (3)	35	35	35
300	Nat Container (1g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
400	Nat Fuel G (1)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200	Nat Mfr & Strs	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
800	Nat Rub Mch	4⅛	4	4
100	Nat Service pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Nat Tunnel&Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Nat Un Rad	1	⅞	⅞
700	Neptune Met A	7¼	7	7
50	N EngP Ass% pf (6)	64	64	64
200	N H Clock (1⅛)	10	9½	10
200	Nor Am Ray A (2g)	21	20	20
400	Nor Cent Tex (.35g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
600	Nor St P A	12	12	12½
100	No'west Eng (1g)	11	11	11
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	20⅝	20	20
50	NJ Zinc (4⅛g)	53	53	53
300	Newmont Min (3a)	54	52	52
100	NY Merchand (.80a)	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
4000	Niag Hud Pow (.40g)	8⅛	8	8⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Niles-Bem-P (2a)	31	31	31
100	Nipissing Mns (.?)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Nor Am Lt&Pw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
300	Ohio Brass B (2⅛g)	34	33½	34
1300	Oldetyme Dist	3⅛	3	3
700	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
75	Pac Lighting pf (6)	99½	99½	99½
200	Pac P S 1st pf (1.30)	17⅞	17	17⅞
300	Pan-Am Air (⅛g)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3000	Pantepec Oil	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞
50	Pender Gr A (2⅛)	20	20	20
100	Penn-Mex Fuel (⅛e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Pennroad (¼g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Pen Gas & El A (1½)	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
10	Pa Salt (6⅝g)	135	135	135
200	Pepperell (6a)	61	58½	60⅛
1000	Phoenix Sec (⅛a)	3⅛	3	3
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Pitts Pr	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
60	Pitts&Lake E (6⅝g)	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝
400	Pitts PlGl (6½g)	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
400	PleasValWine(.15g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Petrero Sugar	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Powdrell&Alex(.15g)	4	4	4
100	Pred Corp	⅝	⅝	⅝
20	P S Ind $7 pr pf	27	27	27
100	P S Ind $6 pf	13⅝	13	13
50	Pug Sd $6 pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Pug Sd $5 pf (6¼k)	20	20	20
300	Red Bank Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
300	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	23⅛	23	23
200	Reliance E&M (.?)	11	11	11
100	Raybarn Inc (.10g)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Rich mRad	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Rustless I&S	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	St Anth Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
3300	St Regis Pap	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
25	St Regis Pap pf	57	57	57
200	Scoville Mfg (1⅛g)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
100	Segal Lock	1	1	1
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
100	Selected In cv (1⅛k)	9	9	9
100	Sentry C Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Seversky Airc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Shattuck Denn	7⅛	7	7
300	Shaw W&P (.80)	19	19	19
50	Sherwin-Wms (4a)	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
100	Simplicity Pat (⅛g)	5½	5½	5½
50	Singer Mfg (8a)	221½	221½	221½
100	Solar Mfg (.20g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Sonotone (.20g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Sosa Mfg (⅛a)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	So Penn Oil (1⅛a)	35⅛	35	35
50	D S W P P L (1⅛g)	20	20	20
300	So S Ed B pf (1½)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
300	So S Ed Cpf (1⅛)	23⅝	23¼	23¼
100	Southland Roy (⅛g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Spencer Shoe (1.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Stand C & S (1.60a)	15	15	15
100	St Oil Ky (1a)	17⅛	17	17
100	St Oil Neb (⅛g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	21	21	21
800	St Pow & Lt	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	St Pow & L B	1½	1½	1½
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	StandStlSprg (⅛g)	9⅛	9	9
100	SterchiBrStrs	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
75	SterchiBrSt 1pf (3)	30	30	30
100	SterlAlum Pr (⅛g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Sterling Brew (⅛g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
75	Stetson (JB) (⅛g)	10	10	10
100	Stinnes (H)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Stroock&Co (3)	12½	12⅝	12⅝
100	Sun Oil cvpf (5)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
100	Sunray Oil (⅛g)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
10	Swiss-Am El pf	100	100	100
400	Taggart	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Tampa El (2.24)	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
11000	Tampa El rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Taylor (E) Dist	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Technicolor (½g)	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞
100	Tob Prod Exp (.75g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Todd Ship (2)	36	36	36
200	Tonopah Belm	¼	¼	¼
400	Union Premier	19⅛	19	19
3300	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
5300	Unit Gas	4⅛	4	4⅛
200	Unit Gas war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Unit G&E pf	80	80	80
2000	Unit Lt&Pow A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1300	Unit Lt&P cv pf	28⅛	27	27⅛
25	Unit Milk Pr	18	18	18
37	Unit Milk P pf	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
75	Unit Shoe Mach	70⅛	69⅛	70
10	Unit Shoe M pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
200	Unit Specialty (1.00)	5	5	5
100	U S & Int Secur (5k)	47	47	47
700	U S Foil B (1⅛g)	6⅛	6	6
50	U S Play Cd (1a)	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
200	U S Radiator	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	U S Rub Recl	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅛	3	3
900	UnitWallPaper (.12g)	3⅛	3	3
200	Univ Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Utah P&L pf (.66k)	43	43	43
300	Util Power & Lt	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Utility & Ind	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Utility Equit	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Van NormaMT(1.00)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Venez Mex Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2500	VeVnezuel Pet	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	Virg P Svc pf (7)	80	80	80
200	Vogt Mfg (1g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
100	Walker Min	1	1	1
100	Welington Oil	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
600	WentworthMfg(⅛g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	West Tab& Sta (2)	19½	19½	19½
200	Wms Oil-O-Mat(⅛g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Wil-Low Caf pf	1⅛	1	1
700	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅛	17⅛	7⅛
300	Young St Door (⅛g)	15	14⅝	14⅝
500	Yukon Gold (.12g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Total stock sales today (Nov. 24), estimated, 200,000; year ago, 636,750.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Accumulated				
Am P&L $6 pf	$1.12½	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Am P&L $5 pf	93¾c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Am P Sv 7% pf	$1.75	..	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Cen & S W U $6	$3	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
C & S W U $7 pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
Comwl & So $6 pf	75c	..	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
So Col Pw 7% pf	$1	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Sou'w Lt pf	62½c	..	Dec. 18	Nov. 30
Extra				
Beech-Nut Pack	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Household Fin	$1	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 4
Monsanto Chem	$1	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Norfolk & West	$6	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 3
Plymouth Oil	25c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Ruberoid Co	$1.40	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Std Oil Ohio	50c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Yale & Towne Mfg	40c	..	Dec. 17	Dec. 6
Increased				
Cent Aguirre Asso	50c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
Columbia O & G	40c	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 3
Elgin Nat Watch	$1.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Midvale Co	$2.50	..	Dec. 18	Dec. 9
Interim				
Rem Rand Inc	25c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Resumed				
Vanadium Corp	$1	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Special				
Cent Aguirre Asso	38c*	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 4
*From income Luce Co.				
Regular				
Amer Euro Secur Co $6 pf	$5	..	Nov. 3	Nov. 27
Am Tr Co (San Fr)	40c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Beech-Nut Pack	$1	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Briggs & Stratton	75c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Brillo Mfg	20c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Brillo Mfg A	50c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Chicago Pneumatic Tool $2.50 pf	62½c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Chi Pnu Tl $3 pf	75c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 13
Con GEL&P(Balt)	90c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Consol Gas El L&P (Balt) 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Natl Funding 6% pf A	37½c	Q	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Natl Lead Co	12½c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 18
Natl Lead B pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
NY Pw&Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
NY Pw&Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Niagara Huds Pw	40c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Nor NY Trust (Watertown, N. Y.)	50c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Okla Nat Gas 6% pf pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Olympia Brew	20c	..	Nov. 29	Nov. 20
Peoples Tl Cp (Butler, Penna) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Phila El Pw 8% pf	50c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Plymouth Oil	35c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 6
Publication Corp vt cm	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Publication Cp non-vot cum	50c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Publication Cp 7% 1 pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
Reading Co 2d pf	50c	Q	Jan. 13	Dec. 23
Remingt'n R pf	$1.12½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 13
Reno Gld Mines Ltd	3c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 10
Ruberoid Co	15c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Security Engineering Co Inc 7% pf		Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Security Engineering Co Inc (np)	15c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
San Gabriel River Improvement Co	20c	M	Nov. 24	Nov. 24
Southwestern Light pf	$1.12½	..	Dec. 18	Nov. 30
Southwestern Portland Cement Co	$1	Q	Dec. 15	....
Southwestern Portland Cement Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Dec. 15	....
Standard Brands	20c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 1
Std Brands pf	$1.12½	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Standard Oil Ohio	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
St Oil Ohio pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Tappan Stove Co	20c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Thermoid Co $3 pf	75c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Un Carb& Carbon	80c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 3
United Corp	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 4
United Corp pf	75c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 8
Virginia Electric & Pow Co (np) $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 3
Warren (SD) Co	75c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
W Texas Util pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Wisconsin Mich Pow Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Yale & Towne Mfg	15c	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 6

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
Dec.	.89½	.90½	.88¼	.89⅝	—.00⅝
May	.89⅝	.90¼	.88⅝	.89¼	—.00¼
July	.84⅝	.85⅝	.83⅞	.84⅝	+.00½
Corn					
Dec.	.54	.54¼	.53¾	.53¾	—.00½
May	.56⅝	.57	.56½	.56⅝	—.00¼
July	.57⅝	.57⅝	.77½	.57⅝	—.00¼
Oats					
Dec.	.30⅛	.30¼	.30⅛	.30¼	+.00⅛
May	.29⅝	.29⅞	.29⅝	.29⅞	+.00⅛
Rye					
Dec.	.67½	.68⅛	.67¼	.67½	—.00⅛
May	.67⅝	.68⅛	.67	.67½	

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York					
Dec.	7.85	7.93	7.85	7.90	+.06
Jan.	7.91	7.96	7.88	7.88	
March	7.98	8.01	7.85	7.95	+.01
May	8.04	8.09	7.99	8.01	+.01
July	8.09	8.10	8.02	8.07	+.04
Oct.	8.16	8.08	8.05	8.08	
Liverpool					
Jan.	4.54	4.58	4.54	4.55	+.10
March	4.60	4.61	4.60	4.61	+.11
May	4.65	4.66	4.63	4.66	+.11
July	4.68	4.69	4.68	4.68	+.08

Columbia Pictures Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp., estimated net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30 at $147,000, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 27 cents a share on 349,468 common shares, against $129,258 or 26 cents a share on 296,649 common shares in the like 1936 quarter.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	8.45	8.50	8.11	8.20	—.23
June	8.83	8.82	8.40	8.57	—.21

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Curb Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
24 Ala Pow 5s '68	83⅛	82	82
11 Am G & E 5s 2028	107	106⅝	107
1 Am P & L 6s 2016	78	78	78
1 Am Rad 4½s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Am Seat 6s '46 stp	80	80	80
21 Appal El Pw 5s'56	106⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6 ArkLou Gas 4s '51	99¼	99	99¼
19 Ark P&L 5s '56	92⅝	92	92⅛
9 As Elec 4½s '53	38⅛	37	37½
12 As G & E 5s'50	31	30	30
1 As G & E 5½s'77	36	36	36
22 As G&E 5s '68	29⅞	29	29¼
20 As G & E 4½s '49C	29	27½	27½
4 As T&T 5½s '55 A	73	73	73
6 Baldw L 6s '50	61	60	60
1 Bell T Can 5s '60 C	122	122	122
1 Can Nor P 5s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Caro P & L 5s '56	94	94	94
2 Cen Ill P S 5s '56 E	102	101½	101½
5 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	98½	98⅛	98⅛
21 Cen Ill PS 4½s '67 F	91¾	90⅝	91½
33 Cen P & L 5s '56	86⅝	85⅞	85⅞
3 Cen Pow 5s '57 D	69¼	69	69¼
8 Cen St El 5½s '54	41⅛	39⅛	41
3 Cen St El 5s '48	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
6 Cen St P&I 5½s '53	42¾	42	42
10 Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106⅛	105¾	106⅛
6 Chi&Ill Mid Ry 4½s'56A	92	92	92
3 Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	106	106	106
1 Chi Ry cod 5s '27	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
40 Cities Ser 5s '50	56½	54⅝	54⅝
3 Cit S Gas 5½s '42	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝
12 Cit S G Pipe 6s '43	100	99½	99½
20 Cit SP & L 5½s '49	53½	52	52
41 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	52⅛	50	50
1 Comw'l Ed 5s '53A	112¼	112¼	112¼
3 Comwl Ed 4s '81F	107¼	107	107¼
41 Comwl Sub 5½s '48A	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Commun P&L 5s '57	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛
7 Comu Pub Svc 5s '60A	96	95½	96
5 Con GEL Ba 3½s '71	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	60¼	60¼	60¼
30 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	77⅛	76⅝	77¼
1 Det C Gas 6s '47A	104½	104½	104½
24 East G&F 4s '56A	74	71	71
1 Edsn El Illu 3¼s '65	106¼	106	106
32 Elc P&L 5s 2030	67⅛	66	66
2 Elmr W L 5s '56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Empr Ds E 5s '52	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
8 Emp O&R 5½s '42	78¾	78⅛	78⅛
9 Fstone Tire 5s '42	104⅝	104½	104½
21 Fla P&L 5s '54	85⅛	84	84
2 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	86	85	85
5 Gatin P 5s '56	102	102	102
6 Gatin P 6s '41	100½	100½	100½
5 Gatin P 6s '41 B	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5 Gen Bronze 6s '40	78	78	78
2 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	73	73	73
1 Gen Rayon 6s '48	73	73	73
1 Gen WWks 5s '43 A	77	77	77
19 Geo Pow 5s '67	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛
14 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
1 Hall Pr 6s '47 A st	80	80	80
21 IllPow&L 5s'56C	87	85⅞	86½
1 IllPow&L 6s'53	96	95½	95½
1 IllPow&L 5½s'54B	89	89	89
8 Ind Svc 5s'50	57⅛	57¼	57¼
1 Ind Svc 5s'63A	57	57	57
3 Indnapls Gas 5s'52	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
1 IndP&L 5s'57A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛
11 Inters Pow 6s'52	26⅛	25⅛	26
13 IntersPow 5s'57	42	41	41⅛
1 Inters P Svc 5s '56D	68	68	68
8 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	64⅝	64	64
35 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	103⅝	103	103
2 Kan G&E 6s 2022A	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Ky Util 6½s '48 D	97½	97½	97½
3 Ky Util 5s '69 I	78½	78⅛	78½
2 Ky Util 5s '61 H	80	80	80
2 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Lib McN & L 5s '42	102⅝	102½	102½
3 Long Isl Lt 6s '45	103	103	103
5 Lou P&L 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Memph P&L 5s '48	82	82	82
4 Mengel Co 4½s '47	84	83	83
5 Metro Ed 4s '71	104	103⅛	103⅛
3 Midland Val 5s '43	69	69	69
3 Minn P&L 5s '55	100	100	100
2 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	80⅛	80	80
3 Miss Pow 5s '55	70	70	70
1 Mo Pub Svc 5s '60	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
3 Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
9 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	71	70⅛	71
21 N E G&E 5s 50	54⅞	53⅞	54½
2 N E GE 5s '48	54	54	54
14 N E G&E 5s '47	54⅝	54	54½
1 N E Pow 5s '48	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
4 Orl P S 5s '42 ct	91⅛	91	91⅛
7 NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Nor Am L&P5½s'56	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Nor Con Ut5½s'48A	41	40¼	40¼
1 Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	98½	98½	98½
5 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	99½	99½	99½
6 Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
2 Nor'west El 6s '45 st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 Nor'west P S 5s '57	90	90	90
4 Ogden Gas 5s '45	102⅝	102	102
4 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	82⅛	80½	80½
11 Okla Nat Gas 4½s'51A	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
10 Pac PL 5s '55	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
9 Pen Cen PL 4½s '77	88	87	87½
5 Pen El 4s '71 F	86	86	86
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	85	85	85
4 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	108	108	108
2 Phila El P 5½s '72	110½	110½	110½
2 Pied El 6½s '60 A	60	60	60
2 Pitts Steel 6s '48	97	97	97
3 Portland G&C 5s '40	59¼	57	57
18 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107	107½	107⅛
2 Pub SN Ill 4½s '78 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 PubSNIll 5s '66 C	105	105	105
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s '80E	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Pub S N Ill 4½s '81F	103	103	103
3 Pub S N Ill 4½s'60	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Pub Sv Okla 4s '66A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	68⅛	67	68⅛
2 Pug SdP&L4½s '50D	62½	62½	62½
16 SafeHar W 4½s '79	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
6 San Joanq L&P6s'52	127	126	127
1 Schulte RE 6s '51	24	24	24
7 Scripps 5½s '43	95⅛	95	95
15 S E P&L 6s 2025A	91	90⅛	90⅝
1 Sout Car Pow 5s '57	81	81	81
5 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	105½	105½	105½
12 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
3 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105	105	105
5 So Ind Ry 4s '51	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
6 So'west L&P 5s '57A	94⅛	93	93
2 Stand G&E 6s '35 ct	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
6 Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛
3 Sta G&E 6s '35 cv ct	55	55	55
3 Stand G&E 6s '51	56	56	56
17 Stand G&E 6s '66	56½	55⅝	56
15 Stand P&L 6s '57	52	51½	51⅛
5 Starrett Corp 5s '50	19	19	19
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	105½	105½	105½
3 Tenn El P 5s '56	75	75	75
7 Tex El S 5s '60	95⅛	95	95¼
8 Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	102⅛	102	102⅛
3 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	87	87	87
9 Toledo Ed 5s 62	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
12 Twin CRT 5½s52A	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
4 Ulen&Co6s50 4th ST	38	36⅛	37
1 Unit L&P 6½s 74	66	66	66
36 Unit L&P 5s 75	61	59⅞	61
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	105½	105½	105½
1 Unit L&Ry 6s 73 A	60	60	60
1 Utah P&L 6s2022A	77	77	77
10 Utah P&L 4½s '44	85	84	84
5 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	15	15	15
5 Wash Gas Lt 5s '58	104½	104½	104½
3 Wash Wat P 5s '60	105	104⅛	105
5 West Tex Ut 5s '57A	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
3 W Un G&E 5½s '55A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
13 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	90⅛	90	90⅛
Curb Foreign Bonds			
4 Cauca Val 7s '48	6	6	6
2 Com Pvt Bk 6s '31	67	67	67
2 Danish Con 5½s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Danish Con 5s '53	101	101	101
1 Fin RM Bk 5s '61st	103	103	103
3 Ger C Mun 7s '47	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
1 It Sup Pw 6s'63 A	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
17 Lima Peru 6½s'58	20	20	20
4 Rio de Jan 6½s'59	11	11	11
6 Ruhr Gas 6½s'53A	25⅛	25	25⅛
7 Russian 6½s 1919	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Russ 6½s NC '19	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	58	58	58

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

FDIC Head Urges Private Capital Flow Into Banks

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. (AP)—Chairman Leo T. Crowley of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation said the movement of private capital into banks was "long past due" and cited the increased use of such capital as one of eight steps needed for the "permanent strengthening of our banking system."

In an address prepared for delivery before the third annual conference of banking at the University of Illinois, Mr. Crowley said return of private local capital into the American banking system would not only "build an adequate ratio" but would also replace loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

RFC aid was necessary and welcome in a time of emergency, he said, but "continuous government participation in ownership of the country's banks is quite inconsistent with the theory and practice of private capitalism."

In addition to more private local capital he recommended minimum operating standards for all insured banks; conservatism on the part of bankers, supervision of thrift and loan institutions other than banks; reduction of banks' speculations; realization by bankers of their responsibilities; bigger reserves, and sound capital.

Minimum operating standards would "remedy the competitive disadvantage of state banks," he said.

"I can already hear the horrified cries that will arise to greet this proposal, based on the charge that the corporation is attempting to usurp states' rights. In anticipation of this criticism, may I say that we have no such intention?"

He said he was "disturbed" by the fact that organization and operations of building and loan associations, co-operative banks, credit unions and similar institutions were "largely unregulated," and suggested immediate steps for their supervision.

Criticising bankers who seek profit through speculation, Mr. Crowley stated the order of a banker's responsibilities as "first, to his depositors; second, to his stockholders, and third, to his borrowers."

Copper Status More Encouraging Than Generally Supposed

NEW YORK (AP)—Supply statistics on stocks of refined copper show a more encouraging picture than meets the eye.

In October, United States stocks of refined copper shot up to 181,840 tons, highest of any month this year. This was a jump of 37,520 tons over September.

The upswing followed a spurt of mine output in July, which—with the exception of June—was the highest since December, 1929.

Looking back over the year's copper history, the story is one of rising, then sinking prices and production. At the start of the year, the metal was 12 cents a pound. Carried along on a wave of swelling domestic industrial demand and buying abroad for arms purposes, the price soared to a peak for the year of 17 cents and is now just under 11 cents.

Furthermore, it is emphasized that although the October total of refined stocks is the highest in the past 13 months, it is well under the 1936 monthly average of 209,700 tons.

Trade circles feel the relationship between supply and demand should improve. Even if it is no more than maintained, standard statistics says, the low-cost producer of the metal stands a fair chance to turn in a profit "even though 1938 consumption falls off from the present rate and the domestic price dips to about 10 cents."

On this score, it is recalled copper averaged only 9½ cents a pound last year. Well-informed trade experts say the large low-cost companies can make money at around 7½ cents a pound.

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading sellers of copper for delivery in the United States reduced the price of the metal to 11 cents a pound from 12, a nominal quotation that had prevailed for about two weeks in face of little buying. The export price for some time has been around 10 cents.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 24, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	100	100	100	99½
5.00	Bos Elevated	53	52½	52¾	53
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
..	Bos & Me pr pf	12	12	12	12
..	B & M A pf	3½	3½	3½	4¼
.50a	Copper Range	6	6	6	6⅛
8.00	Edison Elec	118	116¼	116¼	118⅛
1.00b	Emp Group	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1.87½	Fi Nat Stores	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
.65d	Gen Cap	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
.50d	Gilchrist	6½	6½	6½	6½
2.00	Mergenthaler	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26
..	Narr Rac A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4.75d	N E Tel & Tel	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
..	North Butte	50c	50c	50c	50c
..	Old Col c.o.d	5	5	5	6
3.50a	Old Colony	6½	6	6	5¼
.50d	Pac Mills	12⅛	12	12	11⅞
..	Quincy Min	3	3	3	3⅛
.70d	Torrington	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	70	69½	70	69½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	..
..	Utah M & T	95c	91c	91c	95c

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Boston Fund, Inc.

Boston Fund, Inc. as of October 30, reports net assets of $1,282,937 after deduction of accrued expenses, accrued taxes and reserve for dividends of 18 cents a share payable November 20. On the 75,531 shares outstanding at the end of October, this total amounts to $16.98 a share. Cash holdings amounted to $165,829 on October 31, on which date they comprised 11.8 per cent of the total fund.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 22: Receipts, $22,815,820; expenditures, $37,920,382; balance, $2,622,773,461; customs receipts for the month, $24,082,411. Receipts for the fiscal year since July 1, $2,347,218,440; expenditures, $2,995,591,798; including $824,402,353 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $648,373,357; gross debt, $37,082,428,142, an increase of $1,141,469 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,779,024,426, including $1,247,472,972 of inactive gold.

Two Church Pleas Ask Austrian War On 'Infidelism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The "Reichspost," one of Austria's leading dailies and the chief organ of the Clericals here, recently gave prominence to two remarkable religious appeals, one from the leader of Austria's Protestants and one from a leading Roman Catholic, for co-operation between these two churches in defense of Christianity against growing "infidelism" and "new heathenism."

The appeals were written independently and are said to show how the two churches are moving of their own accord toward one another. Both point out that in many lands powerful forces are opposing the fundamental ideas of Christianity and tending to impose upon humanity a philosophy of violence and brutality. The spirit of internationalism, universal brotherhood, world unity and peace is being ridiculed and compromised, while nationalism and militarism are being exalted. In view of this crusade against every form of Christianity, Christian leaders here suggest that all branches of the Christian church co-operate in opposing it.

This development is all the more noteworthy, inasmuch as heretofore the Protestant and Roman Catholics here have been very hostile to one another. The Protestants have tended to favor Adolf Hitler and the Third Reich, while the Roman Catholic leaders are vehemently opposed to National Socialism. The Protestants, also, have been very much against the Fatherland Front, which is the chief political organization of the Clerical régime here. The Protestants have repeatedly protested against alleged Roman Catholic persecution.

Skilled Labor Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It used to be queues for jobless, but now it is employers who are forming queues here. There is such a shortage of skilled female labor in and around London that employers have to wait their turn or else hire unskilled workers. Juvenile labor is also short, it is reported, and there are very few young jobless in London.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS
Singles and Doubles, $60 up
Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage. Exclusive West Hollywood District, Los Angeles.
Bessie Mae Teory, Manager
1236 N. FLORES ST. GL. 5281

GIFTS

THE POD SHOP—$1.00 Specials; Mexican Charm Strings, 18 in.; Mexican Ox Carts filled; Pod Bouquets, Gourds; 12 Calif. Pods; express collect. 3610 W. Jefferson, Los Angeles, Calif.

PHOTOGRAPHY

SNAPSHOTS enlarged from negatives in natural colors. 5"x7", 36c; 4, $1.00. 8"x10", 45c; 3, $1.00. Work from print, 25c extra. SCHLOSSER MULTICHART, 508 S. Dearborn, Rm. 1280, Chicago.

PLAYWRITING

JESSY TRIMBLE, PROFESSIONAL PLAY-READING — Experience, New York, London, Hollywood; need constructive criticism? Send Miss Trimble your play and three dollars. Offices American Play Co., 33 W. 42 St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

CENTRAL FLORIDA—Land of the orange; self-supporting estates, beautiful homes, apartments; all year climate; buy, build, invest. NOBLE SMITH, North Orange Ave., Orlando.

EASTERN FOR LOCAL
Exchanges. We will handle entire deal. Listings over wide territory. List with
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

ORLANDO, FLA.—FOR REAL ESTATE SERVICE, WRITE GEO. P. BRASS REALTY CO., 19 E. CENTRAL AVENUE, ORLANDO, FLA.

PASADENA, CALIF. — Unusually well-built 2-story home, 8 rooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch; 2-car garage; will sell, exchange or rent; lot 60x195. 36 N. Marengo, Room 208.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN to sell cosmetics, full or part time; good commission. See our advertisement on Woman's Page. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN to solicit orders for beautiful Kentucky evergreens for Christmas decorations, stores, homes, etc.; special cellophane wrapped 50c package of six different evergreens, including mistletoe, holly, blueberry, juniper, mailed on request; excellent seller to groceries trade. SPANGLER BROS., Prospect, Ky.

TIE SALESMAN—All silk handmade neckwear; exceptionally generous comm.; experience and capital not necessary; immediate profits; pay daily as you sell. L. J. Scott, 192 North Clark, Chicago.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AUBURNDALE, MASS.—Unfurnished 5 rooms, garage; heat, light, gas; $42; adults; owner's home. Box R-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 sunny rooms, kitchen and bath; heated; near bus. Kent St., near Aspinwall Ave. Long. 5870.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I., N. Y.—Homelike apartments in a dignified building; fireplaces; 2 to 6 rooms; $55 to $120; 2½ minute walk to Christian Science church and subway. Forest Arms Apartments, 1 Ascan Ave. Bou. 8-10461.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement, The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments. Furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-2200

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SHERIDAN SQ., 10 GREENWICH VILLAGE —Modern elevator building facing 3 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one ½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 13 West Preston St. Vernon 2016

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

Local Classified Advertising

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOP
Specials All Week—BU. 4-9028
758 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

COMPLETE clearance, everything in Broadloom Carpeting, at worthwhile savings. DEXTER CARPET, 171 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 776 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 962 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

Rugs. Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
472 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3218

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone LIberty 8077 Pettingill & Pear
77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519.

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL uph. divans, chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 68.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SIX-ROOM house, garage; situated in Vernon, N. Y., Route 5; reasonable for cash. Write Lena Holmes, 56 Rock St., Fall River, Mass.

INSULATION

HOME INSULATION—Quickly and inexpensively applied by insulation experts; for free estimates call or write Paramount-Rich Corp., Flintkote Certified Insulators, 70 Needham St., Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. CEN. New. 5300.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

LAMPSHADES

EXCLUSIVE lamp shades for the better homes; all hand sewn and decorated; we mount and wire your vases also. Fannie Sherman Rose Lamp Shade Studio, 1664 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES. Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PARTITIONED furnished office, $15 per month. JOSEPH SOBEL, Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

GREENWICH, CONN. — Practitioner's office available one day weekly; rent reasonable. Room 128, 34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 291.

PAINTINGS

FOR CHRISTMAS
A PICTURE TO LIVE WITH
Monitor Readers in search of a really admirable gift will find a selection of recently completed oil paintings by
ROBERT ATWOOD
At his studio at 354 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J. Res. Phone, Orange 5-0228. Fifteen to one hundred fifty dollars.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

W. W. MAYO, First Class Paper-hanging and Painting. Flushing 9-2065. 38-31 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal,
Sea Pines School Brewster, Mass.

TRUEX HOME
"A QUIET RESTING PLACE"
134 Chester St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 1678

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

A FINE selection of bungalows and houses from $35 to $100 a month. COLLYER AND BAILEY, 10 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin 4151, Long Island, New York.

ALLSTON, MASS., FACTORY
Corner Franklin and Braintree Streets; wooden building; nicely finished; 15,000 ft. floor space; sprinkler system; low rate insurance; oil steam heat; modern plumbing; electric current, lights; sale on easy terms; brokers protected. Owner, H. W. HEATH, Natick, Mass. Tel. Natick 318. Open daily 10 to 12.

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Law School—12-room single house in first-class condition; all improvements; hot water heater; oil burner; will sell for $500 down and balance as rent; price exceptionally low. Telephone MR. CONWAY, TROwbridge 2278, or evenings, call KIRkland 8672.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS
FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre
Cen. New. 5252

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

IDEAL, low cost real estate mortgages to suit the borrower. Ask for details. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Square.

MIAMI, FLA.—Tourist home, 20 rooms, 5 baths, completely furnished; corner lot, 100x150; C. B. S. building; close in; $18,500, terms. Tamiami Trail, 966 S. W. 8th St.

PLYMOUTH
In the south part of the town, one of Plymouth's finest residences. This property is within a few minutes' walk from the center and in a select neighborhood. It is situated on the shore with private beach, having a splendid view of the Massachusetts Bay. Handy to golf course, beach club and summer colony. Commuting distance from Boston 38 miles. The property consists of an all-year-round house of 15 rooms and three baths, shower and dressing rooms in the basement. Spacious grounds, including lawn tennis court and pergola, also three-car modern garage. Plans on request.
Priced reasonable for quick sale
For further details consult
EDWARD C. WARNSMAN
65 Main Street (Tels. 140 W-140 R)
Plymouth, Mass.

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot, $19,000.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Telephone 930. Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON-BROOKLINE—Rooms with and without board in guest and private homes. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Palmouth St. KEN. 4033.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.—Two rooms with board; sunny, furnished; for mature people; ideal for couple, as one can be furnished as living room. MRS. E. F. FERN, 50 Ferry Road.

SO. SUDBURY, MASS.—In country home with private family, 1 single room, 1 double room with twin beds. Tel. Sudbury 80. Write Box R-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WEST NEWTON, MASS.—Rooms, single or double, with board; quiet private home; near transportation; garage. West Newton 0315.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel. 28180.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm cozy rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily, special weekly rates. TROY, 1810 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large room, second floor; two smaller rooms, third floor; continuous hot water. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, 29 Winchester St.—Attractive sunny rooms for permanent guests or transients, twin beds; parking. LON. 8775.

DEDHAM, MASS.—Pleasant sunny room for lady; breakfast if desired; also garage accommodation. Call Ded. 1186-M after 7 P. M.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Unfurnished, large, adjoining bath, privacy; transportation; references. Edgecombe 4-7636, after 5 or week-end.

N. Y. C., 609 West 114th Street, Bingham—Sunny room in quiet, attractive apartment to business woman; transportation. CA. 5-6187.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (116th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $8, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5343. L. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 71st and Broadway—In refined apartment, large, light room, river view; also single room, private bath. Write Box W-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. CITY, 255 W. 98th St.—Medium size, sunny, light; two baths; near church; reasonable. DE WOLFE.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

TAMPA, FLA., 906 So. Rome Ave.—"The Eagles Nest," vacation or rest; every convenience; daily, weekly; reasonable rates.

ROOMS WANTED

SMALL clean room for ex-service single man, Christian Scientist preferred; elevator apartment on ground floor; $16 per month. Write Box A-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Rug Cleaners of Distinction
156 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Ind. 3-5565

SEWING

HOUSEWIFE would appreciate information as to where she can obtain plain sewing, knitting or crocheting to do at home. Box T-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

LOUIS MONTINI
Reliable and Reasonable
SHOE REPAIRING AND SHINING
13 Alden Street CRANFORD, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGE 35, 15 years' experience traffic, credits and collections, correspondence, marketing, sales promotion. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Good mechanic; excellent long time ref.; attentive, thoughtful service; go anywhere; Christian Scientists preferred. SERVICE BUREAU, 58 Palmouth St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman qualified by age, experience, personality to give valuable assistance to busy executive; broad, seasoned experience; wide contact with public. Write Box X-61, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WHAT CAN I DO FOR YOU?
LADY, intelligent, good appearance, extensively travelled, desires to serve individual or couple as companion; unencumbered; go anywhere. Write Box D-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

OPPORTUNITY for intelligent service desired by mature energetic woman; commercial, publishing and sales experience; file expert, proofreader; accustomed to handling details and matters of responsibility; administrative ability. Write Box K-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, splendid training and experience; German-English. Write Box S-50, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

PUBLIC stenographer will call for local dictation if desired; service to Christian Scientists preferred; correspondence confidential. STECKER, 516 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C., Suite 405. MU. 2-3383

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, Singing Speech for reading and radio; also choral club; call mornings or evenings. BRyant 9-1700, N. Y. C.

KENNETH HUMES
Westfield, New Jersey, and Vicinity
Pianist and Teacher
Theory and Harmony included during course of lessons. Active as accompanist.
214 E. Broad Street Tel. West 4674

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE E. LAWRENCE
New Address, 170 W. 73rd, N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

EMILY LAWRENCE
PIANIST-TEACHER-ACCOMPANIST
126 W. 71st St., N. Y. C. En. 2-5301

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trip to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678-0034-W 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Berg. 4-8333.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. J. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

OLD silver, grape and rose chairs, old dishes, bric-a-brac, etc. Write Box S-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Fur Trimmed
Sport and Dress Coats, $25
DOWN STAIRS DRESS SHOP
All Sizes

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

PIES CAKE
NUT BREAD
Margaret Doyle's
Bake Shop
376 Wood Avenue Delivery

Everything Is Ready for Christmas Gift Shoppers at
HOWLAND'S
Gift Shop and Toyland Open

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

FOSTER-BESSE
Fall Heel Hugger Shoes
For Women, $4.50
The only place in Bridgeport where you can get this wonderful shoe that combines Comfort, Style and Quality.
Men's Faithful Shoes $4.00
Vitality Shoes $5.50

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Davis & Hawley
80 Years Jewelers
PLAIN SOLID SILVER
6" Bread and Butter Plates
$4.50 each
Other Gifts $1 to $50
Mail Orders Given Thoughtful Attention

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 5660

W. D. WEBB, Inc.
Jewelers
You may select and reserve your Christmas Gifts now, upon a small deposit.
117 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 74-W

A Few Christmas Suggestions:

Skates with Shoes	$5.00 to $10.00
Sleds	$2.00 to $8.00
Carving Sets	$5.00 to $10.00
Electric Waffle Irons	$4.00 to $8.00

Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 P. M. daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Delicatessen — The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 6-1341

BROWNIES
40c a dozen
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

MERIDEN

BULLARD FOWLER & LA PLACE INC.
75 W. MAIN STREET Phone 3200
A Special Autumn Sale
Desks and Secretaries especially priced, including desk chair and lamp with each selection.

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

Arch Preserver Shoes
For Men and Women
All Fittings by X-Ray
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

Walk-Over
SHOES *for Men and Women*
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY
J. Poliner & Sons
548 MAIN STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW BRITAIN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
Meat—Groceries
Sea Food
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Ph. 6300
437-439 West Main Street

ART JONES
Men's Wear
New Britain Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Story's Dairy
INC.
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
192 BAILEY ST. 8-4824

WALK-OVER SHOES
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Paul H. Taylor
Insurance Adviser
185 CHURCH STREET
PHONE 7-1033

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 8-8107 2-1274

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

WHALLEY TIRE CO.
TYDOL GAS
LUBRICATION
MILLER TIRES
BATTERIES
223 WHALLEY AVE. 7-1661

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

DEVOE PAINT
saves one Whole Coat. Two coats of Devoe House Paint do a better job than three ever did before.
THE GORHAM CO.
126 Washington St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171
The Connecticut Corner's Headquarters for
Barbizon Lingerie

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR
MEN and BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Francis Travis
160 GREYROCK PL., STAMFORD, CONN.
"The Home Shop" for those who want the unusual in gowns . . . dresses . . . sportswear for all occasions.
ALSO HOSIERY
PHONE STAMFORD 3-1891

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW THINGS
for the Little Folks
Our Infants' and Children's Section offers Mothers a wide variety for selection in all things for the Babies.
We are most particular in our buying for the little tots—Particular as to quality—particular as to how nicely they are made, and particular to sell them at an always reasonable price.
Bring the Youngsters Here and Get Them Fitted Out for Winter
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INCORPORATED
WATERBURY, CONN.

Let the Cold Winds Blow!
Any boy will be warm if he wears one of our
Tweeduroy Jackets
with wool plaid linings $4.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Woodcock
Our delicious ice cream served in individual forms will make the Christmas Dinner perfect.
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
and Receive the Best Selections
Sugenheimer's Inc.
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

What could be more satisfactory than to entertain holiday guests in freshly decorated rooms?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3686

A complete selection of practical Christmas Gifts for every miss and matron . . . Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Negligees and Robes.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FANCY CAKES — GLASER — FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 East North Avenue
Phone Univ. 2929

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Did you know that Blatt's carry a complete line of the famous
Society Brand
CLOTHES?
No matter what your size may be you can be perfectly fitted in one of these splendid garments.
Society Brand Worsted Suits $40
Society Brand Staunchley Suits $45
Society Brand Hudderford Coats $50
M. E. Blatt Company
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
South Carolina and Atlantic Avenue

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

HERMAN LEON
Upholstering and Remodeling
Living Room Furniture Custom Made. Slip Covers Made to Order
2612 Atlantic Ave. Phone 4-1471

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Telephone Dial 5-3204
SEAMAN & MARTENS
INC.
Coal
and Fuel Oil
Yard: Corner Vermont and Melrose Avenues

COLLINGSWOOD

You Will Enjoy Shopping
AT
FINNEY WOOD'S MEN'S SHOP
COLLINGSWOOD AND HADDONFIELD
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD 1832 WESTFIELD
PHONE 1400
Coal — Lumber — Millwork
Mason Materials — Hardware
Paint

Interior Decorator
S. F. SMITH
25 years with McGibbon & Co.
Draperies, Slip Covers, Venetian Blinds, Broadloom Carpets.
303 Orange Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 4-4671
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas Cards
you will send
visit POST'S
in
East Orange
Post's

Have your RADIO Serviced for the Fall and Winter Programs—Call
M. B. ROSS, Inc.
Or. 3-3300 621 Central Ave.

Anna Kampmeyer
Women's and Misses'
DRESSES
Minor alterations free of charge.
1 North Arlington Ave.

INDIVIDUAL WASHING makes 5-HOUR LAUNDRY SERVICE practical and economical to you. Try our FAMILY and PERSONAL LAUNDRY WORK.
For delivery service phone Or. 4-7575
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST., Opp. East Orange Station
Cash and Carry will save 20%

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

JANE DAWSON
Hairdresser
Men and Women Attendants
Specializing in Hair Styling
393 MAIN ST. OR. 5-9739

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker
FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Orange 4-1650

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
Select your personalized Christmas Cards Now
Special Cards of interest to Monitor Readers.
Open Evenings until 8:30
15 S. Harrison Street Or. 4-0509

Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

PETITE — High front with strap, in Wine, Black, Brown Suede, or Mat Kid Sizes 3½ to 10; AAAA to C. . . $6
Suede Shoes
are News when they're
ENNA JETTICKS
534 MAIN STREET

ELIZABETH

Neureiter & Horre Coal Co.
COAL—Double Screened
Fuel Oil and Koppers Coke
Free delivery service to all towns within fifteen miles radius.
Phone Elizabeth 2-9797
328-336 East Jersey St. Elizabeth, N. J.

Brownfield's Bakery
Thanks You
Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
for Your Patronage
PHONE EL-2-1432
318 Morris Ave. Elizabeth, N. J.

KALISTENIKS
Shoes for Children at
Hilgendorff's
BROS., INC.
1166 E. Jersey Street, Elizabeth

WM. NEILSON
Rendering a 100% Guaranteed Satisfactory
GREASE and OIL SERVICE
AT PURE OIL STATION
Corner Elmora and Rahway Avenues
Phone El 3-9602 Elizabeth, N. J.
"Monitor Readers—Make Yourselves Acquainted"

NEW JERSEY

ELIZABETH (Continued)

KLEIN'S
Are Now Showing a Complete Line of Fall-Winter Coats and Dresses
Open Evenings
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.

HACKENSACK

H. WESTERVELT
Shoes for
Men, Women, Children
244 Main Street, Hackensack

Willner's
Corset and Glove Store
Expert consultation and fittings for every type of figure. Lingerie.
171 Main Street HACKENSACK
3 East Palisade Avenue ENGLEWOOD

HOBOKEN

A. J. VOLK CO.
MORTICIANS SINCE 1863
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

HOPATCONG

THAT SLUGGISH BOILER
of your Steam or Hot Water Heating System will have New Life and Original Pep if you clean its inner surfaces by using my safe, easy and guaranteed method.
(Miles ahead of Soda)
Price $2.00 *Folder on request*
WM. C. HESPE LANDING, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bergen 3-3943-J daily.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY
• Convenient Branches for All Business Sections of Hudson County

Henry's Hair Stylists
Creator of Coiffures
By Appointment — 910 Bergen Avenue (Room 206)
Jo. Square 2-4545 — Jersey City, N. J.

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
372-390 Mercer St., Jersey City
Tel. Bergen 3-2426

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

Flowers for Thanksgiving Season
DeKimpe's
Floral Shop
285 CENTRAL AVENUE
Tel. Jr. Square 2-0924

BON PALATE
Caterers
Ice Cream as You Like It
40 Flavors
490 Bergen Ave. Phone Del. 3-9059
Dry Ice Delivery

MAPLEWOOD

Cornelius Jackson
Representative
for
Financial Independence Founders
Booklet on Request
24 Park Avenue Maplewood, N. J.
Tel. S. O. 2-6073

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Heinz Plum Puddings and Mince Meat—Eatmor Cranberries
Our Own Assorted Chocolates
Watch for our Christmas advertisement.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Sale Announcement
We offer the choicest of gowns, afternoon dresses and sportclothes at greatly reduced prices.
The Primrose Shop
AT THE CENTER
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HENKE'S INC.
Jewelers—Silversmiths
We Carry Silver by
Kirk — Watson
Gorham — Rogers, Lunt
Towle — & Bowlen
and Others
Clairidge Theatre Building
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

Bogart & Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors
and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tels.: MOnt. 2-0510—MOnt. 2-7734

Henry F. Goepfert, Inc.
Warehouse and Distributor for the B. F. GOODRICH CO.
GOODRICH TIRES — BATTERIES —ACCESSORIES—SOCONY VACUUM PRODUCTS — MOBILGAS—MOBILOIL
Bloomfield Ave. and Orange Road

Treytag and Anderson Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2821—2922
Gifts Furniture
Always a splendid variety of useful items at reasonable prices

DAWTON'S LTD.
28 So. Park St. Montclair

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by the Store for Better Shoes
B. Grossman & Co.
235 MAIN STREET

SOUTH ORANGE

ELITE ART and GIFT SHOP, Inc.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-2281
Place orders now for monograms on handkerchiefs and sweaters!
Christmas Cards and Gifts!
Make Your Selection Early
MISS ALBERT, Mgr.

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Waterman Fountain Pens, Toys, Games
21 Vose Ave. S. O. 2-1656

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES — Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50

ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

OTTO FISCHER
Stationers and Printers
A Fine Selection
PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Order Now
6 Smith Street Sher. 2-3412

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STATE TRUST Company
Plainfield, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
Offering Complete Banking Facilities

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
50 Years of Quality Merchandising

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6514
Property Management

RIDGEWOOD

BERGER'S BAKERY
For Better Baking
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
Delivery Service

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

Why Not Shop at
WERNER'S
for your CHRISTMAS GIFTS?
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4091

UNION CITY

B. S. Andrews
MASTER WATCHMAKER
Jewelry
147-48th St., Union City, N. J.

The Christmas Gift that only you can give
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
Materne Studio
140 48th Street Union 7-3043

WESTFIELD

RED CROSS SHOES
NEE DELL SHOE
135 EAST BROAD STREET

Meet Me at
KLINGERS MARKET
70 Elm Street
Specials Each Week
Meats · Poultry · Groceries
Fruits · Fresh Vegetables
Telephone 2-2640

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
SERVING NOW IN WESTFIELD
205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall Phone Plfd. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahegan Park
Flowers From Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3656
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Milady's Shoppe
121 E. BROAD STREET
"Westfield's Ladies' Specialty Shop"
wishes all our customers and friends a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Leo M Steurnagel M W Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
817 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2103

Telephone WEstfield 2-0298
BISSELL'S
Westfield Textile Store
YARD GOODS—CURTAINS
DOMESTICS
Benjamin Bissell, 221 E. Broad Street

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Have You Ever Visited Our Suite of
Model Rooms
Completely Furnished on the Fourth Floor
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Single and Double Breasted
TUXEDO SUITS
FALL DRESS SUITS
Derby, Homburg and Opera Hats
Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY NEW YORK

You are assured of Finest Quality and Good Service with
BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
SUPPLIED BY
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
SERVING ALBANY SINCE 1879

AUBURN

Sears
SANTA'S HEADQUARTERS for Every MEMBER of the FAMILY
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
AUBURN, N. Y.

Just in Time for Christmas
NEW 1938
Westinghouse
Kitchen-proved REFRIGERATOR
SMITH & PEARSON Inc.
GENESEE AT EXCHANGE AUBURN

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

Season's Greetings
To our friends of the Monitor, we wish to extend to them thanks for their loyal support and strive to earn the same in the future.
Parlor City Shoe Store
40 COURT STREET

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

Christmas City Welcomes You
Our entire store has been converted into a gift city, the entire population ready and willing to help you with your Christmas gift problems.
Bring the children to meet the mayor of Christmas City at
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Hair Styles in Good Taste
Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service. Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
85c-$1
Also 50c Supper Sunday Dinner from 12 to 8 P. M.
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1473—1473 TUCKAHOE

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

BUFFALO (Continued)

GRANT 3345
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging — Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst EL. 9784

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
38 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 2000

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 5994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos
NOW!
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

The A. T. Dunn Co.
Phone Cortland 49 126 Elm St.
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal That Satisfies"

CORTLAND—HOMER

'blue coal'
Lumber and Building Supplies
65 Years Serving Cortland County
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone 52 Homer, N. Y.

FLEETWOOD

LUCILE BEAUTY SALON
693 Locust St. Oakwood 5484
At Fleetwood Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
1 CAFAUDITTA STREET

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

A Store Full of Christmas Gifts
That Will Bring Year 'Round Happiness to Your Home
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
108-110 MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
"Where Good Homefurnishings Are Not Expensive"
Phoenix Vita-Bloom Hosiery, 89c to 1.25
See It—Feel It—Wear It
LOCKWOOD'S
Third at Cherry
GIFTS
are ready at
BIGELOW'S
of Jamestown

ORDER
Your Christmas Cards Now
50 Cards, Name Printed, $1.00
Christmas Greetings for every member of the family, sweetheart or friend.
GEER-DUNN CO.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
EL. 1220

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars.
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-2424
New Haven Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

MR. HENRY and MISS MAY
For many years with Emile, East 56th St., "Edmonds," Queen Marie's Beautician, and the Hotel Biltmore.
Formerly "Wally your Hairdresser"
462 Central Ave. Cedarhurst 5283

Little Washington Market
CHARLES and JOSEPH, Props.
Dairy, Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
We specialize in sandwiches
Phone
Cedarhurst 4210, 4211 443 Central Ave.

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-2745—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
FLUSHING 9-2277

La Maisonnette Fontainebleau
specializing in beautiful Hostess Coats and Negligees—Handmade Lingerie—Antique Jewelry—Imported Perfumes.
136-48a ROOSEVELT AVENUE

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc. Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Quality Photography
Portraiture at Home or Studio
Commercial Photography
Restoring old pictures
North Shore Studios
142-36 NORTHERN BLVD. Ind. 3-1006

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon.-Wed.-Fri.
FRANK H. CORDTMEYER AGENCY

INSURANCE
Personal attention to your requirements
Lido Blvd. Point Lookout, L. I. L. B. 823
Evenings 54-01 Parsons Blvd. Flushing 9-1759

CROKER-EVANS
For Christmas—A Radio or Electrical Gift
41-27 Main Street
Nr. Post Office Ph. Flushing 9-6056

Tailored to Measure Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, Dobbs Hats
J. C. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-7677

FOREST HILLS

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

20 Years' Experience
All Branches Beauty Culture
Licensed Notox Expert
Maycrest Beauty Shop
71-20 Austin Street Bou. 8-2929

GREENGARD'S VANITY SHOP
Imported and Domestic Perfumes
Toilet Articles, Hand Bags and Hosiery
71-13 Austin Street Bou. 8-3872

Two Weeks of Unequalled Values in Woolen and Dressy Frocks
LORENZ Town Shoppe
71-35 Austin St. Bou. 8-6590

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FREEPORT

Sharlene
Modes, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
62 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island

Phone Freeport 4639
ALMA ELLYSON
BEAUTY SHOP
With Proper Care, Your Hair Can Be Lovely
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over The Fair Shoppe

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Goldman Shoe Shop
Agency for Arch Preserver Shoes
For Men and Women
Kali-sten-iks
FOR CHILDREN
24 S. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

Bararch's
61 So. Main Street Freeport
CHRISTMAS GIFTS for ALL

GREAT NECK

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3031
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC BRAKE SERVICE
Brakes Relined
Brakes Adjusted
FIRESTONE AUTO SUPPLY AND SERVICE STORE
214 Main Street
HEMPSTEAD
Phone Hempstead 1676

C. J. WILLIAMS PAINTS Est. 1895
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN *Hammond* ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 till 11

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques - Interior Decorating Gifts
79-19 37th Ave., Jackson Heights
Ha 9-4747

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50
Phone HAvemeyer 6-1079
37-44 90th Street Jackson Heights

Dulion's
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30 DINNER 5:30 to 8:30 SUNDAYS 1:00 to 8:30

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
featuring Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-2070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Li
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-47 161 STREET

BERKY'S SHOP, INC.
Outfitters to
Boys—Preps
Younger Men
89-65 165TH STREET

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
97 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

Van Roon's
25 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 2150
Featuring FLEXEES Foundations, FAY MISS Brassieres, Hosiery, Gloves, Lingerie and Sports Wear.

Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, New York
50 Christmas Cards With Your Name $1
Many Styles

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask for FREE TRIAL of 'blue coal' Automatic Heat Regulator"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

THIS and THAT SHOP
82 NORTH OCEAN AVE.
Gifts of Quality
QUARTERLY REST
PRICE 85 CENTS
Mail orders filled
IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
Do your Christmas shopping here.
Gifts, Antique Glassware, Toys and many inexpensive things.
COME IN AND BROWSE AROUND

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 Port Jefferson 555

Headquarters for Christmas Gifts
KALLER'S
Reliable Since 1899
LONG ISLAND'S MOST COMPLETE JEWELRY STORE
30 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, L. I.

KURT ROELOFFS
OPTICIAN
35 EAST MAIN STREET
Telephone
PATCHOGUE 1424

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

Photographs for Christmas?
Have Them Taken Now by
B. MORELAND BUXTON
Home Portrait Photographer
8947 115 St. Cleve. 3-2457

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
Watches—Diamonds
Clocks—Jewelry
116-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2283

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Bigelow 3-3111

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone ULI 8 A. M.-4 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze
Registered
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677
Tel. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE
Headquarters for Armstrong's Linoleum and Broadloom Carpets. Expert Service!
274 Merrick Road Rockville Centre Long Island
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2340

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
103 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-6383
98 Rodney Place Tel Rockville Centre 3787

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

ECKHOFF'S
Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

We Have the Largest and Finest Selection of Gifts at Varied Prices
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
Wm. S. Ring, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

New and Rebuilt ELECTROLUX HOOVER
Expert Service
The ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr., 125 N. Park ave Grand. ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2340
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK N Y

CHRISTMAS GIFT
Combinations
GUERLAIN—LELONG—CHANEL
in Holiday Dressing
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We Carry a Complete Line of Gift Slippers for the Entire Family
THE York Shoe STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Oakwood 7296

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
PRECISION VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4308

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor
THE
FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 8181

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

WOLKOFF FUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

Henry Hairdresser
featuring
Air Cool Hair Drying
New invention of Mr. Henry's, operated only in this shop. This new device keeps you cool on the hottest day and not too warm on the coldest day!
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 3552
458 Main Street
Bet. North and Locust Ave.

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Expansion Spells Business
During alterations we offer you special values in
Clothes for Men and Boys
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle
Free Parking Opposite

On Millions of Soles
This Mark of Fit and Fashion
Specialists exclusively in
RED CROSS SHOES
314 Main St. New Rochelle 5187

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
535 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

RYTEX STATIONERY
CHRISTMAS CARDS
THE LITTLE PRINT
NEW ROCHELLE • NEW YORK

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

I. B. COHEN
- HICKEY-FREEMAN CLOTHES
- NETTLETON SHOES
- ARROW SHIRTS
- DOBBS HATS

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

BIG REDUCTION
On All Our Women's and Children's
SHOES
W. L. DOUGLAS for Men
POLLY PRESTON for Women
SUN DIAL for Children

FISHER'S
2968 Third Avenue, near 153rd Street

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Selective
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Linens, Handkerchiefs
Imported Novelties
Massab & Massab Inc.
844 Flatbush Ave. BU. 2-8210

The Harper Method Shop

Mrs. Helga Nelsen
Shampooing
Children's Care
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5068 Suite 213

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
BArclay 7-3100
Residence—480 E. 21ST ST., BROOKLYN

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
59 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

NIAGARA FALLS

FLYNN'S SHOE STORE
Is Now Celebrating
Its 51st Anniversary
Shop Us for Lower Prices

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 FIFTH AVENUE
Buy Your Christmas Gifts Here
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL Paint, Schick Shavers, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

Shop Where You See This Sign
AT THIS MAYFLOWER STATION EASY TERMS
Mayflower Stations, Inc.
151 Wolf's Lane Tel. Pelham 0465

PORT CHESTER

Westinghouse Precision Radio. Model WR 120 $19.95
Six-tube. Short wave. Improved dynamic speaker. Automatic control. Adjustable wave trap. Two watt output.
Frank L. Rockey, Hardware
129-131 N. MAIN STREET

POUGHKEEPSIE

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home-Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

Thanksgiving
We wish to thank our many Friends and Customers for their continued patronage.
BAUER'S
260 MAIN STREET

B & M FOOD MARKET
Groceries and Meats

We stock many Monitor-advertised items including HEINZ FOOD PRODUCTS

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
The Home Store
We're officially open for Christmas! Buy now, while stocks are new and complete, the aisles uncrowded, and an unhurried sales staff has time to give you full individual attention! For better gifts, with less effort . . .
DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING GRADUALLY!

HOT DELICIOUS BUTTER-SALTED NUTS
Fresh as the Dawn
The KARMELKORN Shop
15 ACADEMY STREET

TOYLAND IS OPEN
The Wallace Co

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3270
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries Meats Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow
We ask your patronage MAIN 18

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
360 Park Ave 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR FLOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

ELECTRIC SUPPLY SALES CO., Inc.
230 Andrews St., near Clinton
Main 5947
RADIOS
Electrical Appliances, Fixtures
FREE PARKING ON PROPERTY

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

Meisenzahl's Dairy
Guernsey Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
"Direct from the Farm"
Won State Fair Diploma for two successive years.
Henrietta, N. Y. Monroe 8029-J

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

Real Estate
Are You Interested in Buying a Home?
Call
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
Sales, Mortgage Money, Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5581

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAM, N. B. C., Red Network, SUNDAY—10:00 to 10:30 P. M.

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1873
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

JOHN VAN INGEN
COAL-COKE-OIL
Famous Reading Anthracite
202 ARNETT BLVD.
GENESEE 63

SCARSDALE

William Beauty Salon
106 GARTH ROAD
Miss Elizabeth, Miss Mae
Mr. William attending
Expert Service in Restful and Quiet Surroundings
Phone Scarsdale 3633
for appointment.

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
WICK
Telephone 2222

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 926

The De Lorme
GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel. Scarsdale 4584
Hosiery Millinery Handbags
Clearance of All 2 and 3-Piece Suits

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8886

SCHENECTADY

"Your Footprint in Leather"
Matrix Shoes
Barney's
STATE STREET TEL. 4-8411

It's Never Too Early to Order Christmas Cards
Our Samples Are Ready
Union Book Company, Inc.
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

WOOD GLASS CO.
Storm Sash
All Glazed Sash Are Waterproofed
127 James Street Tel. 2-1107

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries
Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

WILSON
Mutual Insurance
Fire, Auto—All Lines
Dividend Paying Companies
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

Holiday Boxes
Set-up paper boxes, including holiday and gift boxes.
SCHMEER'S PAPER BOX CO., Inc.
202-4 HERALD PLACE Tel. 2-5158

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Fitted Perfectly*
All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
429 SOUTH SALINA STREET

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST.
208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

The Linen Shoppe
R. A. TEFFT

DRESSES — COATS MILLINERY
Open Evenings
Tel. 4-1915 324 Square Street

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
Authorized General Electric Sales and Service
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 25129

Pittsburgh Paints
Auto Glass Replacement
Artist Materials
THE GURLEY COMSTOCK CORP.
14-18 ELIZABETH STREET
Phone 4-5175

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1977-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For CHRISTMAS

Large Selection of Diamond Rings from $20 to $500
Use Our Time Payment Plan
Meyer-Gordon, Inc.
Over 33 Years in the Jewelry Business at 125 MAIN STREET

Capitol Typewriter Company
$1 a Week Buys a
ROYAL
THE ONLY PORTABLE WITH TOUCH CONTROL

We Carry All Makes
5-7 Grove St., White Plains
Tel. W. P. 9743-9744
312 North Ave., New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3797

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. W. P. 4235

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

UNITED SERVICE MOTORS
A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION
We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
Wheel Alignment
LARSEN'S
Auto Electric and Brake Service, Inc.
50 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 3308

Silverex Printing Co.
Photo Offset—Engraving
Publications—Direct Mail
Creative Advertising
239 Grove St. Tel. W. P. 518

"Wearing daringly *Casual* Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
We Also Specialize in "Teen-Age" Hats That Are Different.
Casual Hat Shop
68 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 675

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
We Carry Many Food Products Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Dairy and Delicatessen
105 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10300 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

RADIO Repairs
ALSO WASHERS
By Expert Service Men
Nominal Charges
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & COMPANY

We are ready for the biggest, jolliest, most-present-givingest Christmas you've seen in years . . . we've turned the store over to our old associate, Santa Claus, and he says "Come in Now—We're Ready."
A Christmas Store on Every Floor
Phone 5181 Allentown

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 Hamilton St., Allentown

Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Zollinger Harned Co.
Department Store
ALLENTOWN, PA.

ALTOONA

WOODWORTH'S
1115 Twelfth Street
We Always Consider It a Pleasure to Serve You

BETHLEHEM

Spinets and other Pianos
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KIMBALL

at
Goodenough's
451 Main St., Bethlehem, Penna.
41 North 4th St., Easton, Penna.

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Nesco Enameled Ware and Japanned Ware for Gifts

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
Model
1210 No. Third Street Telephone 2-4266

PERMANENT WAVES
$5.00 and $7.50
Other Services $.50 each
KAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
320 Pine St., Steelton Phone 9-3334

Phone 2-3136
STANLEY R. LINGLE
Florist
Flowers by Wire to all parts of the world
933 N. 3rd St., Harrisburg

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Ardmore, Pa.
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats
for Women

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
Parkdale Market
Everything for the Table

KARP
Cleaning - Dyeing
We do our own cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

gifts
christmas cards
medici florentine
boudoir accessories
lamps lingerie
marie k. leonhardt
415 york road

PLESSNER HAIRDRESSERS
740 YORKWAY PLACE
JENKINTOWN, PA.
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE)
PHONE OGONTZ 144

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Commercial Printing
6912 STATE ROAD
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Fur and Cloth Coats altered into latest styles.
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

We are *thankful* to "Each and All" for their patronage during the past year.
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. BROAD 5603 N. BROAD
Books for Every Age and Taste
Including
STUDIES IN THE PSALMS
DIARY OF SNUBS
Associated Authors Better Books Guild
Represented by
Mrs. Ada Truitt Nunes
4713 Hazel Ave. Baring 4194

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

A World's Fair of GIFTS
will satisfy your every Christmas need
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE *Electropure* MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Sheeley's Drug Store
COR. ADAMS AVE. AND LINDEN ST.
Try Our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
Hot Chocolate
Evening in Paris Gift Sets
Yardley's Gift Sets
Manicure Sets
Atomizers
Compacts

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

APPAREL GIFTS for Everyone on Your Gift List!
Just choose something from Samters for every man, woman and child on your list . . . and choose easily and pleasingly from our vast gift selections, so pleasingly gift-priced!
CHARGE IT . . . pay within 90 days, at no extra cost. Makes it easy to pay conveniently next year for this year's Christmas gifts!
Samters
SCRANTON, PA.

- "Perfectly Dependable Quality"

PAINTING and DECORATING
Wallpaper
Paints, Oils, etc.
REHRIG'S
Established 1873
Telephone 2-3503
127 Adams Avenue

N. B. LEVY'S *for Gifts of Luxury . . . Diamonds, Watches, Silver, Handbags, Eye Glasses*
Deduct 15% savings for cash . . . except on price-restricted items. OR 90 days to pay—it costs nothing extra! Open a charge account.
N. B. LEVY'S, 420 Spruce St.

C. M. DARLING
ART SHOP
SCRANTON LIFE BLDG
Fine China, Glass, Pictures and Picture Framing
Gifts of Rare Charm

The Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.

Hard to Start? Hard to Shift?
Let us change your oil and grease to winter grades.
NARISH SERVICE STATION
North Main Ave. and Green Ridge St.
Phone 3-9952

RAE WATKINS
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
Beautiful Silk Stockings
Lingerie—House Coats—Accessories
430 SPRUCE STREET

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
Successors to G. W. Fritz and Scranton Luggage Company
LUGGAGE
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVE.

SEWICKLEY

We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

Complete Fuel Service
WILSON COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

BUILDERS
Alterations and Repairs Painting
GEORGE GILLESPIE & CO.

Join Our
Purpose Club
Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.

PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Should Be Ordered Now
MICHAEL'S
COLLEGE PHARMACY

UPPER DARBY

REYNOLDS
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Greeting Cards Rytex Stationery
Fiesta Pottery
14 So. Lansdowne Ave, Lansdowne
MADISON 7791

For GOOD FOOD
Dine at SHERRY'S
MARKET AT 69TH ST.
UPPER DARBY, PA.

Marion Diner Co.
2331 Marshal Road, Drexel Hill
Bakery and Retail Shop
Visit Our Diners
Baltimore and Maple Ave., Lansdowne
52nd-City Line Ave., Bala
CLEARBROOK 4377

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram deals with the subject covered in the last puzzle in the column. With this as a hint, it should not be difficult to solve:

SIM LEAEZM EL BYM BC SIM ABLS XYDEMYS CBVAL BC LFMMDI. ES EL SIM IXYGAXEG BC XZZ MXVZK HBVG VMDBVGL. ES IXL FVBJMG ESLMZC MLLMYSEXZ SB MJMVK CBVA BC IOAXY OSSMVXYDM.

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this problem, when properly arranged will spell a 10-letter word. As a hint—"Down dark 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0." The letters in that order represent the corresponding digits.

BIY)ANRHTL(NRT
ARYT

ALLT
LTAS

AHTL
AHLA

IH

Letter Changing

This is shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader: Following the usual rules, try changing FLEE to STAY in 6 moves.

What Was the Width?

A picture 8x12 inches was placed in a frame of uniform width. If the area of the frame was equal to that of the picture, what was the width of the frame?

Fun With Similes

Another list of similes to be paired off. Those who solved the cryptogram today will note the value attached to similes in conversation.

1	waddle like	an eagle	
2	bent like	a plume	
3	crawl like	a duck	1
4	darted like	a bride	
5	wallow like	fireflies	
6	flare like	a plummet	
7	blushing like	a snail	
8	drops like	a boar	
9	gleamed like	torches	
10	nodded like	a rainbow	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Thanksgiving

I's so grateful that I is livin'
Dis gran' good life dat de Lawd is giving',
I'se thankful to be,
I'se thankful to see,
An' I's thankful fo' thinkin' so cheerily.

I's thankful fo' fren's,
Fo' de gif's dat He sends,
Thankful I'se foun'
Love all aroun';
Fo' peaceful days,
An' fo' all God's ways.

I's glad to raise dis song ob praise—
But I's thankful mos' fo' de gratitude,
'Cause it bring me close to de fount of good!

Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Sounds Come From Which We Hear In a Sea Shell?

You may have held a large sea shell to your ear and heard a sound very like the roar of a distant surf. Since the shell that made it possible to hear the sound came from the sea, it was easy to imagine that the roar of the ocean

had been somehow imprisoned in the shell and that that was the sound you heard.

However, the ocean has nothing to do with producing the roar in a sea shell.

Sound of any kind is the result of vibrations. These vibrations travel through the air, and if they reach the ear with sufficient strength to cause the thin membrane called the eardrum to vibrate, a sound is heard.

The sea shell is so shaped that it catches sound vibrations which are too faint to be heard by the unaided ear, and it intensifies them.

The roaring sound which you hear in a sea shell, therefore, is really caused by the jumbles of noises around us which are too faint to be heard without being gathered together and brought to a focus by the hollow shell, so that they become strong enough to be heard.

Making Use of It

Bishop White of Pennsylvania was dining with Robert Morris, the bold financier of the Revolution. "Bishop, I have made my will, and have devised to you all my impudence."

"In that case," replied the Bishop, "you have certainly left me the greater part of your estate."

"Yes, Bishop," interposed Mr. Morris, "and it is plain that you have entered immediately upon your inheritance."—James Henry Potts, D. D.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The simile is one of the most ancient forms of speech. It is the handmaid of all early word records. It has proved itself essential to every form of human utterance.

Letter Division: LABYRINTHS
1234567890

Letter Changing: Flee, fled, sled, shed, shad, shay, stay.

What Was the Width?: 2 inches.

Fun With Similes: Waddle like a duck; bent like a rainbow; crawl like a snail; darted like an eagle; wallow like a bear; flare like torches; blushing like a bride; drops like a plummet; gleamed like fireflies; nodded like a plume.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Officer or Substitute

Question: (a) When officers are elected by the membership, if and when a vacancy occurs, the board appoints a member to fill the vacancy as required by the Bylaws, is he recognized as a substitute or a regular officer?

(b) What qualifications are requisite when the duration of vacancy is over one-half of the regular term?

Answer: (a) A person elected to fill a vacancy is the regular officer. A substitute is only appointed to fill the office during the temporary absence of an officer.

(b) The same qualifications are required as would be required for election to the office.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Riding Upon an Ass'

The prophecy of Zechariah (9:9) with reference to the coming of the king of Israel, "riding upon an ass, and upon a colt the foal of an ass," is quoted in Matt. 21:5 as being fulfilled by Christ Jesus when he rode into Jerusalem over the Mount of Olives in this very manner—his disciples having obtained the ass from a near-by village.

To many of those who are accustomed to the ways of western civilization, the reference to a grown man "riding upon an ass" is apt to seem decidedly unusual; but in Palestine today one sees numbers of country folk riding into town on diminutive but sturdy donkeys, which seem to be used for this purpose in preference to camels, which are there employed for carrying all sorts of goods.

What's in a Name?

The universal spread of the Boy Scout movement produces some odd troops. Take, for example, the new unit which has been established at the remote settlement of Port George on James Bay, Canada.

It is a flourishing little concern, but it must hold the world's record for the roll-call. It includes Scouts Jimmie Bearskin, Johnny Fireman, Peter Bullfrog, Ronnie Lameboy, and James Sealhunter.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

The First Snow

Monitor Camera Club From Coursin Black, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Spray Painting

One man noticed the chairs in a church basement were scratched, and anything but neat looking. Then he decided to look about a bit at chairs in lodge rooms, entertainment halls, funeral parlors, and the armory.

Finding out how long it took him to spray a chair, and how much paint was required to paint one, he made a price by the dozen, and went to owners and asked for work of this kind. He was soon busy spraying chairs; and even home owners asked him to redecorate metal lawn chairs and tables.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Warning

When one becomes indifferent to women, to children, and to young people, he may know that he is superannuated and has withdrawn from what is sweetest and purest in human existence.—A. B. Alcott.

Quotation for Today

TO love life through labor is to be intimate with life's inmost secret.—KAHLIL GIBRAU, Arabian Poet.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brevities

Studebaker Wheel: And one college boy of our acquaintance swears he is now getting more than 30 miles to the fender.

Detroit News: A chuckle-headed beginner back from his first driving lesson is complaining that there isn't enough space around a telephone pole.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Advertisement Game

The Advertisement Game is much fun, is instructive, and keeps one up-to-date.

One of the party is appointed instructor. The instructor has before him The Christian Science Monitor. The teacher in charge reads from some of the well-known advertisements, but leaves out the name of the firm. The members write down the name of the firm, and also the slogan of the firm, if there is one.

Another way, is to have the slogan read, and then jot down the name of the firm, and the line of merchandise such firm handles. The papers are graded, and the winner is announced. The winner then becomes the instructor. From five to ten well-known advertisements may be used.—M. H. H., Long Beach, Calif.

Odds and Ends

Palm Oil

Successful tests have been made with palm oil as a motor fuel.

Beaver

The biggest North American rodent is the beaver.

Bible Botany

Palestine has the world's only Museum of Biblical Botany. It is at the Hebrew University.

Chemical Elements

Eleven of the 90 chemical elements of the earth make up 99.5 per cent of the earth's layers.

In Lighter Vein

Hm-m

Judge: "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Prisoner: (not hearing): "I beg pardon."

Seek-And-Ye-Shall-Find System

"Can you type?"

"Well, I use the Columbus system."

"What's that?"

"I discover a key then land on it."—Think.

Found

Two men were talking together in the public library. Said one: "The dime novel has gone. I wonder where it's gone to."

The other, who knew something of literature in its various phases, answered cynically: "It's gone to two dollars and fifty cents."

Mulling It Over

"You've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?"

She did not reply.

"I said, you've been out with worse-looking fellows than I am, haven't you?"

"I heard you the first time. I was trying to think."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Born Again

A man came to President Adams saying: "I'm an Irishman, sir, and I want to shake hands with you."

"How do you like this country?" asked the President.

"I like it very much," replied the Irishman, "so much, indeed, that I intend to become a native."

Daily Anecdote

An Improvisation

Hunger was a familiar companion to Bransby Williams, famous impersonator of Dickens's characters, before he became well known. One night he was scheduled to perform in a sketch in which he was supposed to consume a steak pudding.

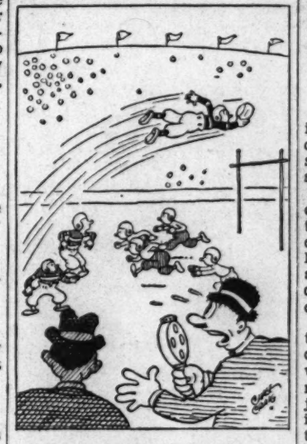
"Imagine my delight," he said, "when a real good smoking hot steak and kidney pudding arrived on the scene. 'Jove!' I exclaimed to myself, 'this is capital.'

"I was supposed to cut and serve it, and in the usual course of events the meal would have been finished in five or six minutes. But not tonight, I vowed. I made up my mind that here was a meal that was not going to be wasted, but eaten. And so I fell to, and when I had finished, not a bit of the pudding remained."

"But how did you entertain the audience during such an extended meal?" someone asked.

"Oh," replied Williams with a laugh, "I simply improvised conversation till it was all polished off!"

Jest a Minute



"It's a pass—but he forgot to turn loose of the ball!"

Use Your H's

London teamster (explaining things to friend): "It ain't the 'eavy 'aulin' as 'urts the 'orses 'oofs; it's the 'ammer, 'ammer, 'ammer on the 'ard 'ighway."

Ready to Start

"Wanted—An expert carver," read the advertisement. "Only those used to first-class restaurant work need apply."

To the man who asked for the job the manager said, "Well, what are your qualifications?"

"I have only one, sir," replied the other cheerfully. "At my last place I cut the meat so thin that when the door opened, the draught blew the meat off the plates."

"You're engaged," said the manager.—Railroad Trainman.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

West Mansfield, Mass.

A school principal, who owned a farm where he and his family spent the summers, was very proud of his large flower and vegetable garden. However, right in the midst of a row of tomatoes which were tied to tall stakes, a song sparrow decided to build her nest in one of the largest vines.

The garden was spotlessly free of weeds; but immediately an area of sufficient size was set apart for the bird so that she would not be disturbed. And though the weeds came in, and it was expected that certain vines would not produce well, it was a great joy to the owner to know that one of the sweetest of native song birds was successfully rearing its family.

But surprisingly, when the bird family matured and flew away, it was found that in spite of weeds, the vines had delicious fruits in great numbers. The song sparrow and her mate had fed the insects to the growing brood.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Cardboard Floors

In driving, women find that there is considerable wear on the backs of their heels—often disfiguring their shoes. (There always seems to be some grit on the floor to scratch.)

There are extra heels or "heel-coats" that one may purchase—these are good; but somehow one so often forgets to remove them upon leaving the car. Some women carry along an old pair of shoes to use in driving—these necessitate several changes.

The problem was solved for me in this way: I discovered that the cardboard pieces in men's shirts when returned from the laundry made an excellent "floor" for me just where my heels rested in driving. Only one piece is needed at a time, so these can always be fresh and clean.—Mrs. Bessie O. McL., New Orleans, La.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Flexible Poetry*

By LE PELLEY

Animal Town—*A Good Will Dinner*

By DUMMER

What They Say

The System

"Any system which turns out millions of people who fall for get-rich-quick schemes must have something wrong with it."—Henry Ford.

Prodigal Sons

"The great artists and scholars have always been what might be called the prodigal sons of the class structure."—Thomas Mann.

Golden Rule a Trade

"By making it possible for other countries to sell commodities and products they are best able to produce, we make it possible for them to buy the commodities and products we are best able to produce. This is a Golden Rule of international trade which I should like to see taught and practiced, not only in this country but throughout the world."—Thomas J. Watson.

Price of Peace

"Peace is in danger all the time if trade competition for the control of essential production is allowed to run riot among sovereign states. The production and distribution of the main goods must be worked on a co-operative basis, and control must come from the center. This is the price we must pay for peace."—Lady Rhondda.

True Humility

True humility is in reality true greatness, though few men seem willing to practice it. Humility is ready to waive its own rights, to accept less than its due, to rate its own claims low. It is not like diffidence, which distrusts its own powers, nor weakness, which submits passively to insult or humiliation. True humility is strong though simple, confident though modest, intelligently alert though kind and forgiving. Jesus was the supreme example of these two great qualities: obedient to the Father, and humble toward men.—Grenville Kleiser.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Farm Subsidies—and Others

CURRENT discussion of the agricultural legislation in Congress pins attention on the high cost of farm subsidies. No question about it, they are expensive. Half a billion dollars appropriated for the present year and from that much to $1,000,000,000 expected to be required next year. The sooner the nation becomes aware of the cost of this and other subsidies the better.

But while we are about it, there might be value in looking at some of those other subsidies. For example, the protective tariff which according to one school of thought has operated largely to make agricultural subsidies necessary. There are some interesting comparisons to be made between these farm subsidies to which the nation seems politically committed and the industrial tariffs which have been a long tradition.

The farm benefit payments on major crops of which there is an exportable surplus have to be paid to producers through government channels. The money has to be collected and then distributed in the form of cash bounties; for that reason the amount and cost of farm subsidies is directly measurable in dollars. The country can estimate from an item in the budget what agricultural subsidies in the aggregate are costing.

On the other hand, the subsidy which many manufacturers and some branches of farming enjoy by reason of tariff protection for home industries is not a sum that can be measured. The reason is that the amount of the subsidy consists not of what the consumer (or importer) pays to the government in customs duties; it consists instead of what the consumer has paid to manufacturers in higher prices rather than pay the duty on an imported product.

For example, suppose Mrs. Blythe buys a set of imported sterling silver knives and forks on which a 65 per cent duty has been collected. At the same time various Mrs. Smiths and Mrs. Joneses are buying American-made sterling at a price which may or may not be as much as 65 per cent above what the American manufacturer would charge if there were no tariff on sterling and the competing silverware could come in free. The price difference is not always the full amount of the tariff since domestic competition may hold it down somewhat, but it presumably is some fraction of that amount or there would be no demand for the tariff.

The nation will never know how much or how little it has paid for the encouragement of home industries, since the amount of the subsidy is not what the government collects but rather what the government does not collect. The volume of customs collections is little indication of the extent of protection, since a high tariff will sometimes yield less revenue than a low one, because the exclusion is more effective. It is difficult to compute how much protected goods has been sold behind the tariff wall and impossible to determine to just what extent within the tariff rates its price has been enhanced.

Measured by customs receipts, Americans paid $486,356,599 for the protection of home industries during the fiscal year closed June 30, 1937. This is only part of the bill and probably much the smaller part. How much more was paid directly to industries in tariff-protected prices must —for the reasons stated—remain unknown. However, it is something for the American people to take into account when they think of reducing the subsidies of one kind and another that they are paying.

For Better Civil Service—Now

AS THE MONITOR ends its series stressing the urgency of extending and reforming the civil service, it seems well to repeat that mere placement under the merit system of employees now exempt would not prove a panacea for the ills of government.

Graft, inefficiency, favoritism and "the insolence of office," when they occur, derive from a complex of influences. The best possible civil service law might be enacted and all the employees brought under it, yet faulty administration of the law might perpetuate the same old abuses. Politicians might seize control of the machinery of civil service and warp it to their ends. There may be apathy and the danger of bureaucracy in the service as now constituted.

But the first essential step is the outlawing of political interference with the general administration of government. Let Congress pass laws extending civil service to the entire government personnel and it will have adopted a self-denying course that should pave the way for the speedy elimination of the major deficiencies in the service. Through a mistaken sense of their own good, American politicians cling to spoils, though it is to the credit of many that they can foresee the benefits that would come to them through removal of the spoils system. Once freed from spoils, British Parliamentarians found a new freedom and opportunity for serving their nation. There is no reason to suppose that the growth of thinking in America will not sooner or later result in a government service as fine as any in the world. It might as well be now.

'Coonskins and Colleges

FROM garment manufacturers and others who concern themselves with trends in scholastic styles comes word that the masculine element of the campus group is discarding what seemed to many to be the least essential of the "Three R's" of higher education—the Raccoonskin coat—and that the 1937 college youth has turned to tweeds.

Just as styles in higher education change, so do modes in student dress. And styles in students change likewise. Whereas it formerly was in keeping with scholastic tradition that the sheepskin seeker should pursue his studies free from financial worry, today's crop of collegians shows a commendable inclination to "stand on its own feet" while acquiring an education, with the result that students in increasing numbers are "working their way" through college. Employment office statistics disclose that 1300 collegians, or one-third of the student group at Harvard College, register each year for "jobs" ranging from radio singing to snow shoveling.

The difficult years of 1931-35, lived while many of today's collegians were attending the high schools of the land have made their imprint for your co-ed or "college man" is nothing if not imitative. During that hectic period which followed the World War adult conduct was reflected largely in schools and colleges to the end that "view-with-alarmists" were much concerned with the "rising generation" and dire things were predicted for the young people of the country, who often were but aping their elders.

Those who profess to see in the release of raccoonskins a trend toward the ominous may solace themselves with the knowledge that yesterday's "flaming youth" has resolved itself into a steadily shining beacon light that is alike the inspiration and guidance for coming collegians.

Colonies?

CHANCELLOR HITLER'S Augsburg speech recalls Signor Mussolini's outspoken demand that Germany shall be given a place in the sun with the return of her African colonies. The colonial problem would be difficult if the only question at issue were: Ought Germany to regain the colonies she lost in the World War? But it is complicated by a further consideration. How great is Germany's desire for colonies?

Superficially the answer is simple enough. At first sight it appears unlikely Signor Mussolini should not be acquainted with Germany's policy. But there is a further point: As European statesmen see it, if Germany does not soon expand into a colonial empire, she may move immediately in Central Europe. It is obvious that, between an excursion in the neighborhood of Austria, which borders upon Italy, and an excursion in Africa, Signor Mussolini would undoubtedly prefer that Germany should try the latter.

Then, too, Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay cannot quite forget that Herr Hitler has written a book that contains an elaborate outline of the policy he would wish Germany to pursue. That policy would appear not to include the owning of colonies.

Herr Hitler's objections to an energetic colonial policy were twofold. In the first place, it might lead Germany into conflict with Britain, whose friendship he has declared over and over again is essential to the prosperity of Germany. This, however, would not in itself indicate more than that Germany would be willing to delay the demand for colonies if Britain were unalterably opposed to it. It does not necessarily mean that Germany does not want colonies if she can get them.

But Herr Hitler has also said that several European nations are like pyramids standing unsteadily upon their points, with small territories at home and huge empires abroad, and are therefore fundamentally weak. Their responsibilities are greater than their resources for bearing them. Such an argument suggests that Germany would not desire colonies in any circumstances. Herr Hitler is himself a German-speaking Austrian. It would be quite natural for him to long before all else for a reunion of all the "Germanies," which would mean a policy of expansion first of all in Europe.

Such are the elements of a situation which it is taking all the powers and subtlety of European statesmanship to analyze, and which accounts for the intense interest in Lord Halifax's visit to Berlin. There are, apparently, three possibilities. Germany may be using the demand for colonies to prepare a bargaining ground for a request for something else of more immediate interest; Herr Hitler may have been forced from his earlier position by the pressure of his entourage and of public opinion; he may genuinely have changed his mind. If he has, enormous modifications have taken place in the long-distance policy which Herr Hitler formulated in "Mein Kampf."

Japan Over Asia

Book News of the Day

JAPAN OVER ASIA, by William Henry Chamberlin (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50), is as fascinating and timely a book as has been written about any of the major theaters of world diplomacy in a long time. If, as Chamberlin's opening sentence indicates, "a specter is haunting East Asia: the specter of Japan," that specter is taking on a grim actuality. No book has made clearer the tragic pity of the transformation of this peaceful island Empire from the days of the Shogunate into the modern scourge of Asia. The forces, both material and intellectual, that drive Japan on military conquest are described with all the insight and clarity that made Mr. Chamberlin's books on Russia so outstanding.

There is this difference: Japanese militarism, semi-fascist though it may be, does not seem to fill its author with the distaste, often amounting to hostility, that marked his accounts of Russian communism. He writes with detachment and with a certain sympathy for the Japanese—a sympathy which few people who have lived among them fail to show.

* * *

The Chinese, briefly treated in relation to Japanese designs, leave him apparently baffled by the sheer mass of their problems. Not that he is unfair. He is scrupulously detached. But he sets himself much more sympathetically to interpret the soul as well as the trials of modern Japan.

Natural beauty has its charm, and ritual, too, in this esthetic people who carry the teaching of the arrangement of flowers even into the training of factory girls. Japan today, far more ideally than western fascism, answers the hunger of undisciplined and therefore unhappy nations whose family life is as shaken as the social structure by the "dangerous thoughts" of individualism. The Kodo (Imperial) way of life is struggling in Japan against the modernizing influences of capitalist industrialism. And the officer class of the army, recruited from the frugal and puritanical peasantry, is trying to put the limits of a Platonic "Commonwealth" upon a mere tradesman's view.

* * *

In brilliant and entertaining chapters, some parts of which have already appeared in The Christian Science Monitor's columns, the "split national personality" of the Japanese is shown leading them on to the conquest of Asia, and perhaps to eventual clash with the West.

As for America's stake in the outcome in China, Mr. Chamberlin feels that it is too small to warrant any but quixotic motives for interlocution. American trade with Japan has been growing, he shows, till it now totals about two or three times that with China. He discounts China's future as a market, though at the same time he points out that if China ever does become a great market she will also become a much more formidable competitor along the lines that make Japan's "cheap labor" so exasperating to western industrialists.

* * *

It may be questioned whether Mr. Chamberlin or any other foreign correspondent can unravel the tangled skein of the Japanese economic position. But he makes the most valiant and intelligible effort so far available. The drift toward a war-time economy and the resultant crisis in Japan's present economic position is clearly sketched. The vicious circle, clearly evident in Germany and Italy also, of having to stifle domestic distress with nationalistic exaltation, is shown in both the Manchurian and the present Chinese crisis. What ultimate failure to relieve the position of industrial laboring classes and particularly the peasants may mean he does not venture to predict—though he thinks the short-run prospects all against revolution. It is a matter that may be vital to the peace of the United States. For foreign adventures are most tempting to relieve political strain if they do not threaten revolution.

W. Y. E.

Mirror of World Opinion

Prosperity Waits on Peace

EVERYWHERE it appears that the ascertainable facts of industry and commerce are either favorable or not badly unfavorable. Given a buoyant psychology, further progress in the world as a whole, and maintenance of substantially the present level of activity in Great Britain, could be predicted with some assurance. But a buoyant psychology is just what is lacking. The economic factors are very much better than in 1929. But the international political position is incomparably worse. It is questionable whether the world can afford even a minor setback to economic recovery at a time when political tension is already almost unbearable.

Relaxation of this tension thus becomes an economic as well as a political imperative. This is not merely the major prescription for maintaining recovery, but almost the only one; for, in the paradoxical state of our present affairs, the more familiar economic remedies are not immediately applicable. Money can hardly be made cheaper; nor can public works plans be put into operation while there is still a shortage of labor. Every finger, economic as well as political, thus points to the single conclusion: it should be the supreme task of governments, in the interests of prosperity no less than of peace, to bring the present international uncertainties to an end. Any expenditure of courage and resolution to this end will be paid most directly in cash, as well as in the peace and liberty of mankind.—*London Economist.*

Britain's Stewardship in Palestine

AS FOR the mandatory Power itself, the concern with which it has for nearly twenty years sought to appease the antagonistic feelings prevailing in Palestine must awaken in any man of good will a degree of admiration all the higher in that it was exercised in a world in which brutal violence often stills the voice of humanity.

Let the Jews, who all too often, and without justification, show impatience at the delay and hesitation which the Mandatory Power has felt compelled to bring to the building-up of their National Home, ask themselves whether there is any other nation by which they have been so little persecuted and to which, for generations past, they owe so many benefits.

Let the Arabs, whose opposition to what is nevertheless a measure of higher justice which cannot be carried out without a sacrifice from their side can be readily understood, remember the origin of their national emancipation.

Without British efforts, certainly, there would have been no Jewish national home; but also there would have been, on the threshold of the twentieth century, no independent Arab States.—*Preliminary Report on Palestine submitted to the League Council by the Permanent Mandates Commission.*

The Ponte Vecchio, Florence

Moon Upon the Arno

My Mediterranean Journey—V.

FLORENCE is beautiful at any time of day, the Arno a river of poise and charm whether it be clear enough to mirror a sky of azure or whether, disturbed by recent rains, its waters be thick and brown. But Florence and the Arno under the moon are framed in everlastingness. They have no particular century, and this silver-flooded night the Lungarno and the Ponte Vecchio and the Piazza Pitti seem peopled with the beauty-lovers from ages uncounted.

Climbing out of the city, beyond the gate of the Porta Romana, up the winding Viale dei Colli, I reach the heights that center in the Piazzale Michelangiolo. "Leaning up a cypress tree" I look down over the dreaming palaces whose walls have echoed the voices of the Medici; over the narrow streets through which Dante and Petrarch have walked, making their poetry; over the dome of Santa Maria del Fiore, and the campanile of Giotto. The square where Savonarola took his last glimpse of the walls which had rung to his denunciations of ecclesiastical wickedness, lies hidden from this far point, though it is doubtless thronged by the customary procession of tourists. They walk as usual around the piazza, or sit at sidewalk tables, eating and drinking and listening to a café orchestra.

All the great yellow-brown houses are shuttered, so that no trace of the home light within penetrates to the pedestrian. Through the sweet, earthy warmth of this tree-planted hill comes faintly the fragrance of jasmine, from a lower terrace near the Michaelangelo gate. A fountain which I cannot see is lapping, softly lapping, in a stone basin close at hand.

Beyond the pools of blackness, glittering with jewels of electric light, lie the shadowed hills of Fiesole. I am not too certain of the direction, for the tram and bus which took me there this afternoon made many turnings. From Fiesole, too, at this moment, the city of red roofs and yellowed walls, in a setting of dark, warm green, as it looked from a sun-washed monastery garden, must appear a pattern of black and silver, platinum and gold.

The modern goldsmiths and carvers of picture frames have closed their shops on the Ponte Vecchio. The girls who set the cheap mosaic glass rings and brooches are sleeping in their high, narrow beds, under a white canopy of mosquito netting. Behind the Boboli Gardens, the Casa Guidi dreams in the long shadow of the Pitti Palace, dreams perhaps of the two English poets who made it their home for many happy years. The light must be paling the tablet on the outside wall, with its inscription, "Qui scrisse e morì Elisabetta Barrett Browning. . . ." It will not penetrate the huge door to shine upon the marble tablet in the hall, beneath the bronze bust of Robert Browning, yet memory will form the lines thereon:

O world, as God has made it! All is beauty:
And knowing this, is love, and love is duty.
What further may be sought for. . . . ?

Do the men and women who inhabit the apartments at this house in the Piazza San Felice walk in the moonlight on the little balconies opposite the old church, as she did who wrote:

I heard last night a little child go singing
'Neath Casa Guidi windows, by the church,
O bella libertà, O bella!—stringing
The same words still on notes he went in search
So high for, you concluded the upspringing
Of such a nimble bird to sky from perch
Must leave the whole bush in a tremble green,
And that the heart of Italy must beat,
While such a voice had leave to rise serene
'Twixt church and palace of a Florence street:

Yesterday, in the yellow afternoon, I turned the huge brass knob on the Casa Guidi door, and after much climbing up and down of stairs, finally gained admittance to the suite of rooms in which the poets lived. The housemaid whose liquid voice caressed the name "Ayleesabet-ta" as she led me gently from chamber to chamber, probably knows as well as I that they are a part of this enchanted night. They seem to pass and speak to me, with many other friends—Petrarch and Boccaccio, Dante and Giotto, Raphael and Leonardo and Botticelli, sharing with me in the moonlight the Florence that was theirs.

PEARL STRACHAN

"Setback to Recovery"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Upon reading the initial editorial, "Setback to Recovery," in your recent issue, I was reminded of that well-known aphorism by Disraeli: "It is much easier to be critical than to be correct." It is a common practice just now to blame the Administration for all our economic difficulties, but the thinker with discriminative perspicacity will readily see that just now, it is not a question predominantly of either under-expansion or over-expansion.

He will take the broader view, and will more likely agree with the statement of Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to Great Britain, when he said that the decline in the stock market was "forced upon the country by the brokers and bankers in New York City and throughout the rest of the country." The paradox is, that this self-same budget became unbalanced through some of their own sins of omission or commission before 1929, when they were in a "slough of despond" for three years after, and then they came to this new Administration with hat in hand, and begged the President to do something.

The President immediately responded and supplied employment and purchasing power for many millions of needy unemployed, thus laying a new foundation for private industry to rebuild its economic structure again. He has primed the pump. In 1933, in order to provide employment for millions of unemployed, the Government was spending $175,000,000 per month, increasing this until in 1934 it was spending $400,000,000 per month, and only then did private business begin to regain some confidence.

In 1935 the President repeatedly warned private industry of the necessity and intention of the Administration to curtail government spending and that it was imperative that private industry itself should begin to assume full responsibility to keep up the pace that had been set in reducing unemployment and providing purchasing power for the many still unemployed.

Apparently private industry has not risen to the occasion to assume the burden of responsibility of this curtailment, and absorb the dismissed unemployed. And this default concomitant with increasing costs of living, restriction of expenditures from the current income and deflation of the meagre purchasing power of untold millions may more likely be the direction to look for the cause of the present business recession, and stock market slump. The claim that such recession could be traced to industry's inability to spend for new equipment seems untenable in the light of statistics disclosed by investigations which showed undue amounts of corporate earnings undistributed even after allowing for replacement or necessary extension of capital equipment.

Statistics provided by the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, disclose the degree to which we have failed to utilize our available potential productive capacity since 1930. The President's many critics, and presumptive wise-acres have all had their own little jests about the President taking rabbits out of the hat, but there is just one more left yet to take out that they are much worried about, and that is they want him to balance the budget immediately by some method of tax reduction.

New York, N. Y. FRANK BERTRAND

The Wide Horizon

Ethics, Politics, and Natural Science

By Harold Hobson

AIRPLANES thunder over Chinese cities. Civilized nations denounce the war methods pursued by Japan. Dictators meet in central Europe, and their whispers into each other's ears rumble round the world. The question of piracy in the Mediterranean wakens the British Lion from his uneasy slumbers, and Spain keeps a match flaming in a powder-magazine. The world in 1937 has known no lack of momentous incidents that have been blazed to the ends of the earth in the newspapers and on the radios of all countries. But Sir Richard Gregory's statement that natural science is not independent of ethics received comparatively little publicity. Yet it may prove ultimately to be more important, more significant, than anything else that happened during the whole year.

Sir Richard is a distinguished natural scientist, formerly professor of astronomy at Queen's College, London, and his observation crystallizes a feeling in Britain whose strength is rapidly growing. The extent to which it has permeated the national consciousness, for example, was shown at the conference of the British Association, held during the summer at Nottingham. The Association displayed a keener interest than ever before in the question of how scientific research might be applied to problems of human existence; and it also revealed an exceptional awareness that natural scientists can no longer legitimately follow the pursuit of fresh knowledge unmindful of the uses to which it may be put. For the natural scientist is a citizen as well as a research worker.

* * *

This realization has been a long time in coming, and the delay has been dearly paid for, as the burning towns of China testify. Its perception has been somewhat hindered, perhaps, by an attitude toward education in Europe that is in itself entirely justified and even noble.

The Greek tradition of education which Britain, in common with some other countries, adopted at the time of the Renaissance, enjoined that knowledge should be pursued for its own sake, and that the search should not be abandoned no matter where it led. Particularly did this result in a conviction that education should not be vocational, though as late as the end of the seventeenth century the philosopher John Locke could designate, as the subjects most suitable for a gentleman's training, arithmetic, drawing, history, Latin, gardening, shorthand, and account-keeping.

It is, of course, just and right that education should not be treated merely as a means toward earning a living; on the other hand, some attention should be paid to its ultimate end and aim. That is what the newly asserted conviction that natural science should acknowledge ethical control fundamentally and essentially means.

* * *

It is a conviction fraught with the profoundest political consequences. When Machiavelli declared in medieval Italy that politics were indifferent to the moral law, he earned the execration of mankind. As late as the end of the nineteenth century a distinguished Cambridge historian could pass judgment on his doctrine as the most "hateful" known in European experience. There was no one who would say a good word for it.

Then the exponents of natural science claimed for their branch of knowledge the same ethical freedom that Machiavelli had postulated for politics. They very soon won this freedom. Economic writers like Ruskin, who continued to maintain that considerations of right and wrong were still relevant and important, were covered with ridicule and even abuse. A system of economic science grew up, fostered by the influence of men like Herbert Spencer, completely independent of ethical criteria. Similar things happened in other realms of natural science.

* * *

What Machiavelli had been unable to do for himself, this new orientation of human thought accomplished for him. Natural science, by its almost incredible achievements in the sphere of material activity, won to itself an enormous prestige. Here was a variety of human enterprise, absolutely unaffected by moral considerations, which nevertheless gained the highest plaudits of mankind. Politicians began to follow the same trend of thought, with the result that today, in Europe and the Far East, the doctrines of Machiavelli are receiving, for the first time in civilized history on a large scale, open and unashamed allegiance.

But evidence continues to multiply that natural science is beginning to find such freedom illusory and undesirable. It is returning to recognition of moral laws and ethical considerations, and in so doing it may not improbably affect the whole atmosphere of human thought, with an influence upon the orientation of political doctrines that cannot but have the most beneficent consequences.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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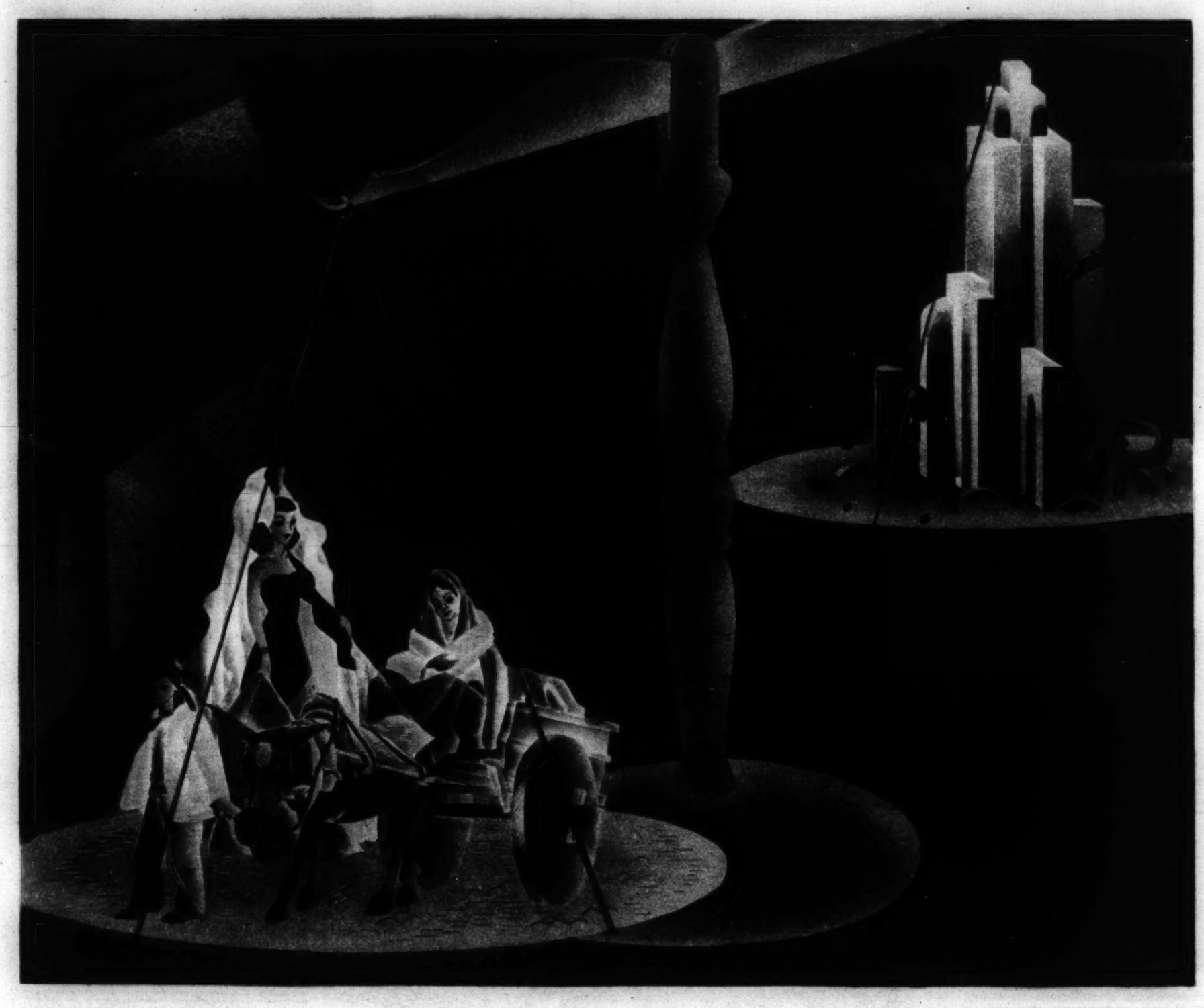
BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1937



Spain Calls Its Own Tune

By Dr. Franz Borkenau

Author of "The Spanish Cockpit"

ONE HEARS PEOPLE SAYING that General Francisco Franco is striving to establish "Fascism" in Spain and that the Valencia Government defends "democracy" against him; people more in sympathy with the Spanish Right will contend that General Franco is only setting out to beat "Bolshevism." And thousands of enthusiastic, idealistic young people from all over the world rush to Spain to defend these causes, perfectly convinced that the present civil war in Spain is only one episode of the fight between those forces of the Right and of the Left which today divide Europe into two hostile camps.

These young people, with all their enthusiasm, do not even know the language of Spain, and often come back as satisfied with their preconceptions as when they first went to the battlefields. But people who know Spain, and do not merely view it through the more extreme sections of the press, can only wonder at the convincing power of certain slogans. I never met a man who knew Spain well who did not question whether it was a European country at all, not in a geographical sense, but as to its civilization.

It has experienced seven centuries of Arab domination. And, obviously, some of the most characteristic features of the Spanish national character derive from this period—wild emotionalism at moments, against a background of truly Islamic fatalism and inertia, the lack of care for the future, the strict seclusion of women, the strange mixture of cruelty and chivalry which has bewildered foreigners during this civil war. Spain has remained completely refractory against the ideals of "progress"; only the non-Spanish regions of the north, Catalonia and the Basque country, have participated in modern industrial development.

The average Spaniard is not interested in the achievements of the technical age, and he emphatically dislikes the discipline which inevitably goes with modern ways of factory work and political and administrative organization. In such an atmosphere, words such as Fascism, Democracy, Socialism, lose all their real meaning. They may be dear to the hearts of a few Europeanized intellectuals in Spain. But what about the majority of both the upper and the lower classes?

Fascism? Is General Franco a Fascist? He would like to be one, certainly; he pretends to be one, because Fascism, for all dictators today, is the model which they aim to imitate. But there is all the difference in the world between calling oneself a Fascist and achieving the things Herr Adolf Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini have achieved.

Has not Herr Hitler risen to power on the back of an enormous mass movement? Did he not achieve the unity in this movement of classes hitherto deeply antagonistic to one another, such as academic youth, farmers, workers, unemployed? And was not his person the link which knit all these forces together in one loyalty to the Führer?

The achievements may have been good or bad, but incontestably his attempt to form such a mass movement was a complete success. And I wonder what "Fascism" is at all, unless it is precisely such a movement of all classes which brings a "Duce" or "Führer"

into a position of absolute predominance. But such a movement depends on certain conditions. It depends on the successful application of the most modern forces of propaganda, on the efficient working of a centralized party machine, and, last but not least, such a movement has to be democratic, it must have a powerful appeal to the lower classes.

Now, what is the position with regard to General Franco? Is he a Führer who, by the convincing force of his speeches, won the allegiance of a nation? He is the contrary. His accession to the supreme command is a matter of chance. The two men really destined to lead the insurrection, Calvo Sotelo and General José Sanjurjo, were killed at the outset of the war.

Thus General Franco came to the top, as the ablest of the generals, not as a political leader. He came to the top, not because the masses brought him there, but because his colleagues, the other insurgent generals, acknowledged him as chief commander, as the head of a military "junta." The word means a conspiracy of officers, a thing typically Spanish.

General Franco is not the representative of a mass movement. He is the head of a military group, and if his colleagues withdrew their allegiance, he would have to retire, even today. Strikingly, he has not even a political movement behind him. There are two major political groups in his camp, the "Carlists" and the "Spanish phalanx." Whereas the absolute unity of the party is one of the mainstays of genuine Fascism, these two parties are violently opposed to each other, and both are heavily at odds with General Franco.

The "Carlists" are extreme monarchists, standing for the royal absolutism of the seventeenth century. The "phalanx" is somewhat nearer the Fascist ideal, in so far as it tries to organise the masses of the people. But they and General Franco are really bitterly opposed. They have had to submit to a court of formal dissolution, and continue their work half underground.

What is at the back of this antagonism between the "Fascist" dictator and the Fascist party? The explanation is that General Franco, besides being the chief of the army, is mainly backed by the landed aristocracy, an aristocracy of a pre-industrialist, feudal type, rackrenting its tenants as the Irish gentry racked them before the days of Parnell. Every movement of the people must clash with these magnates. And a party of the magnates could not conceivably be, at the same time, a party of the people. That is the final reason why General Franco, with all his pretensions to be a Fascist dictator, can, in reality, only be a military chief, a "caudillo" (to use the Spanish word) of the old aristocracy, and those military and administrative groups which are closely connected with it.

* * *

Now let us have a look at the other camp. How far do the groupings there correspond to the movements of the Left in other countries? One single observation is sufficient to answer the query. A dominant element of the mass movements of the Left—an element which is deeply rooted in Spanish history and in the heart of the people—is anarchism, a thing which has no counterpart in any other country today; for the small anarchist sects which exist in certain countries are only misleading as to the real character of anarchism in Spain.

It is difficult to describe this very complex movement in a few words, but a short definition would probably have to say that anarchism is an altogether Spanish version of Bolshevism minus the Communist Party. A comparison with the Russian revolution will make the point clear. In Russia there were, in the first phase of the revolution, Soviets, directly organized by the individual factories and the individual villages, chaotically expropriating the rich and terrorizing them. Exactly the same was done by the anarchists in Spain in the first days of the civil war, when the regular administration had broken down. Only the "Soviets" were called "committees" and the burning of churches was one more important item of revolution.

In Russia, this first chaotic stage was soon followed by a second one, no longer dominated by the Soviets but by the Communist Party under Lenin's leadership. It curbed the chaotic movement, put iron discipline instead of anarchic freedom, transformed the wild "red guards" into the "red army," organized the terrible "Cheka," centralized industry. The end, as is known, was the attempt to modernize the country at top speed, under the heel of a dictatorship.

* * *

Now the anarchists in Spain, while admiring and imitating the first phase of the Russian revolution, detest the second one. They stand, by principle and instinct, for the complete liberty and autonomy of the smallest unit, the individual factory, the individual village, the individual militia group. They go so far as to wish the complete abolition of the state, and the very idea of a centralized party is anathema to them.

It is a conception incompatible either with military efficiency or modern industrial and administrative organization. But the root of the matter is that those Spanish masses which express their feelings through anarchism do not care a rap for efficiency in any direction, that they do not wish to transform Spain into a modern, progressive country, that the one thing they care for is individual freedom, such freedom as the revolutionary peasant obtains when he leaves his wretched lot of land and withdraws to the mountains as a brigand.

There is nothing like this mentality in the rest of Europe today, though it is easy to find parallels in earlier centuries. The core of the thing is that Spain has not participated in modern industrial and political evolution and that the masses do not want to share in it.

Though this is most clearly expressed in anarchism, the peculiar mentality here described is, in fact, predominant among all sections of the mass movement. Incredible heroism combined with grotesque inefficiency was the signature of the first months of the civil war, whether it went on under the orders of the liberals, who happened to be at the helm at the outbreak, of the socialists, who took over the government a few weeks later, or of the anarchists who acted on their own account, unconcerned with orders from above.

The end was that, after three months of warfare, General Franco stood at the gates of Madrid, helped, to be sure, by Italian planes and bombs, but not by any means so extensively as has been generally assumed. (The really important foreign interference dates from a later stage of the war.) Then the foreigner stepped in and saved Madrid. The Russians sent their planes and pilots, but, most of all, the Communist International sent 15,000 volunteers of many countries. The scales turned at once. Where Spanish heroism had been completely unavailing, foreign efficiency won the day and Madrid was saved.

Incidentally, the Spanish mass movement of the anarchist type was crushed. For, with armed help, the Communists became paramount. They attempted to introduce the same sort of military and administrative centralization which had saved the Russian revolution. But Moscow of today is no longer Moscow of 1918. The Communists have become a very moderate force, at least in certain countries, and in Spain they set out, at once, to abolish all vestiges of revolution and to limit the struggle to the "defense of the democratic government." This new trend is expressed in the withdrawal of both the anarchists and the more advanced Socialists from the Government, which is now formed by the Communists, together with the Liberals and the most moderate section of the Socialists.

There remains the question: If both "Fascism" and "Bolshevism" have no real counterpart in Spain, is at least Spanish "democracy" the same thing as what is called democracy in other countries? The answer is that

(Continued on page 12)

Keystone

IN THE SPANISH PICTURE TODAY

General Francisco Franco (at top of page) Is the Military Leader of the So-Called Fascist or Aristocratic Group. An Air View of Madrid, Target of Franco Bombing Planes and the Chief City of the So-Called Loyalist Part of the Country, Is Below. Two Newspapers Representing Fascist Views Appear Directly Beneath General Franco's Pictures, While the Other Papers Speak for Factions in the Loyalist Camp

Man at Work

Ralph Budd, President of the Burlington Line, and Sponsor of Streamlined Trains, Apparently Never Ceases to Think Railroading, and His Conclusions Have Proved Sound

By Ralph W. Cessna

RALPH BUDD STEPPED GINGERLY out of his little chugging auto-rail inspection car in the Burlington yards, not far from the spot where a crew busied itself about one of those snorting, streamlined, Diesel-engined Zephyr trains. As I watched him turn to wave a smiling good-by to the pilot of the diminutive automobile with its flanged wheels, I couldn't help but note the contrast between those two modes of transportation, and think of the parallel contrast between what Mr. Budd is, and what one would expect in the man who has done so much to bring about the spectacular advancement in railroading characterized by those new fast trains.

For Ralph Budd, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, isn't at all spectacular. He is quiet, unassuming, kindly, thoughtful, almost retiring. Once, it is reliably reported, he was mistaken in his office for a filing clerk.

* * *

Yet, there are those anything-but-modest-and-unassuming Zephyrs, and Ralph Budd is responsible for their being.

He has done spectacular things, not because of a desire for the sensational, but because what he has done has proved to be spectacular through circumstances which just happened to work into his plans.

Not by way of proving his practicalness—but because it is interesting to him as an engineer, he told me the story behind the development of those Zephyr trains. He chuckled when he related it because he thought it was funny that anything so simple could have resulted in such a commotion.

The Burlington, though its gleaming rails spread out in five long fingers over quite a section of the rich territory west of Chicago, has a large number of comparatively short branch lines. With the coming of the automobile and good highways, Mr. Budd, like other railroad operating men, looked about for an economical way of providing service on light branch lines without having to run heavy, costly-to-operate steam trains. The gasoline-motored, one- and two-car trains seemed to answer the need for economy. But those "puddle jumpers," as they soon began to be called by those who rode them, didn't prove popular. People laughed at them, Mr. Budd explained with an appreciative grin. They didn't attract the trade they should.

* * *

By 1932, three developments in the field of transportation and commercial research were receiving wide attention: the principle of streamlining, stainless steel, and a new type of Diesel engine. The Diesel, which is an internal combustion engine somewhat similar to the gasoline motor, but which has no ignition system or carburetor and burns low-grade fuel oil, had heretofore been too heavy for use in trains and otherwise not adaptable to high-speed service.

Physicists had, through use of alloy metals and other improvements, reduced the weight and increased the efficiency so that it was found possible to run a comparatively light train with Diesel power at a great saving. (The trains really are operated electrically, but the electricity is generated by the Diesel engine.) Streamlining seemed to offer some advantages in high-speed travel, and anyway was popular with the public because of its use in automobile design, so it seemed only natural, as long as a new train was being developed, to give that a trial, too. Added to this was the stainless-steel coach body construction, providing a great saving in weight without sacrifice of strength.

Out of it all came the streamlined, Diesel-motored, stainless-steel Zephyr trains.

"But," Mr. Budd pointed out in emphatic tones, "it was created principally by a desire, or should I say need, for economy consistent with public fancy and demand, not a desire to startle the public into riding something new and different."

That the public was startled and did ride the trains in such numbers that more and more of them had to be built doesn't displease Mr. Budd at all. The main thing, though, he repeats, is that those trains can be operated much more cheaply under most conditions than conventional steam trains. They have answered the problem on many short runs, but they're also saving operating expenses and providing a fast, comfortable ride on the longer runs, from Chicago to Denver, for example.

Ralph Budd absorbed much of his knowledge and skill and experience under James J. Hill, famed pioneer builder of the Great Northern. And from Hill, Mr. Budd admits, he learned to watch for ways to eliminate work. Looking for ways to conserve energy has meant more work for Mr. Budd, but it has meant less work for his trains:

He believes that a loyal and efficient personnel is the greatest asset a road can have, and feels that nothing improves employee and management morale more certainly than keeping the physical plant up to date and operating it in a way that justifies an employee feeling of pride of accomplishment.

* * *

"Take out the curves and the hills, run your trains as straight and as nearly on the level as possible, thus making them move with the least possible effort," he says, "and one of the biggest jobs of running a railroad is done."

The most important thing about the new lightweight cars, for both passenger and freight traffic, he insists, is that they produce economies precisely as do reduced grades, curves and distances.

Mr. Budd is first an engineer—a civil engineer, that is. But that doesn't mean he's not a first-rate financier. He pumped me full of figures showing something of the problems a railroad president must work out with bankers and bond buyers and employees. The piloting of the financial machine which moves in the background of all railroads, whether they run streamlined trains or not, is a major job. The president of the Burlington handles a budget exceeded only by those of seven of the 48 states.

Mr. Budd spends probably, he figures, half of his time out on the road, either traveling between business engagements, seeing people who live along the line, inspecting jobs and tracks, often in that auto-rail car, or just getting the feel of the trains and sounding out rider opinion.

"Oh, I'm much happier outside," he insisted. But almost in the same breath he began quoting income and outgo statistics to show how the Burlington business stands today compared with 1931, which may be regarded as a typical year with most railroads.

* * *

Just for example, he noted that in 1931 his road took in 2.37 cents for each passenger carried one mile, while in 1937, with increased volume apparently offset by lower fares, the intake was 1.64 cents per passenger mile. So with freight, he went on in a matter-of-fact way, without any of the tone of defense or pessimism which might be expected to characterize a statement of this kind. In 1931 the road took in 9.93 mills per freight ton mile, while in 1937 this had shrunk to 8.61 mills.

While we were on the matter of revenue and costs and such, I asked Mr. Budd his views on labor and wage problems. He is as dispassionate in his approach to this subject as to others. He likes his workers. He refers to them as "a fine set of men, a marvelous group." But he isn't without firmness in expressing his disagreement over the wisdom, for example, of what he calls "shortsighted" demands of union leaders for a larger share of income.

* * *

"Oh, yes," he said, "we've always gotten along together, and I think we always will."

"But," he added, as an afterthought, yet with meaning, "we have the owners and the public to think about, too, you know."

He admits that just building a good railroad and running it well won't produce profits if there isn't any business. And he has a theory that the railroads may not again see the volume of business they enjoyed during the period up to 1929. That boom, he holds, was due largely to the development of the automobile and good roads. The railroads carried the materials and machines and the men for the building of cars and highways. In effect, they helped build what has turned out to be their chief competitor.

The auto factories and the roads are now built. That pioneer work in this new field of transportation, from which the railroads profited so much, is done, he says, and the railroads won't again, no matter how good things get, have that business to count on. The spread of electric power and pipe lines, he adds, also means less freight for the rails.

* * *

Ralph Budd was born in 1879 in Waterloo, Iowa, right in the heart of the fertile farm country which his railroad now serves. Graduating with a degree in civil engineering from Highland Park College at Des Moines in 1899, he turned at once to railroading. Starting with the Chicago Great Western in the engineering department, he jumped soon to assistant division engineer. From 1902 to 1906 he served as roadmaster, general superintendent of construction, and divisional engineer with the Rock Island.

At this point he began to do not only more interesting but important things, he says. In 1906 he went to Panama and for three years, first under John F. Stevens and then under General Goethals, served as chief engineer of the Panama Railway. During those three years the old railroad was rehabilitated and the new Panama Railroad laid out and nearly completed under his direction.

"That job," he says, figuratively smacking his lips, "was an engineer's paradise."

* * *

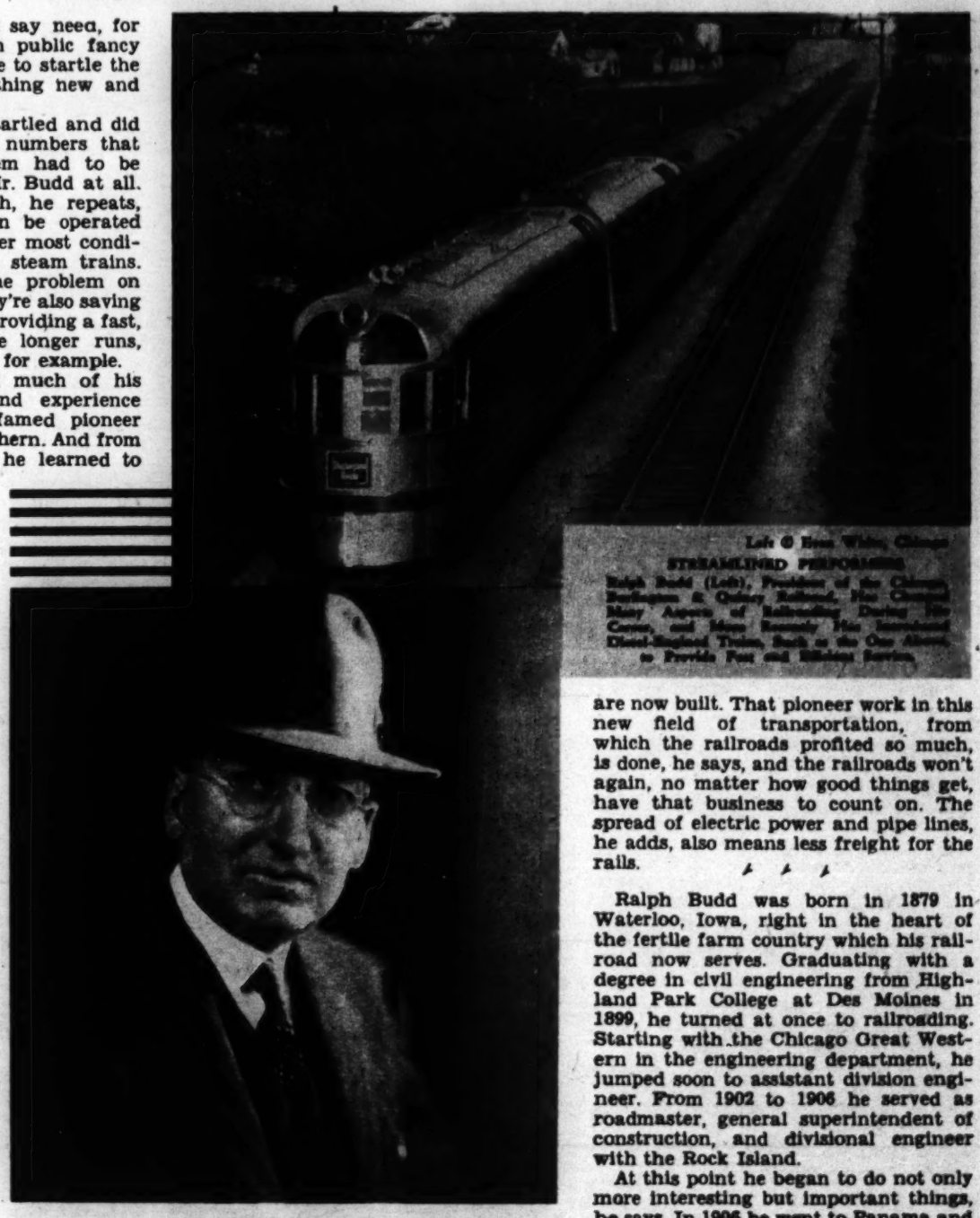
Returning home in 1909, he went as chief engineer with the Oregon Trunk Railway, the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, and the Spokane & Inland Empire Railroad, remaining until 1912.

Then came what he considers the most important phase of his career, his 19 years with the Great Northern. Starting in 1913 as assistant to the president and chief engineer, he was elevated in 1918 to executive vice-president, and in 1919 to president.

The Great Northern, winding over the mountains of the Northwest between Chicago and the Pacific, provided a new outlet for Mr. Budd's engineering skill. Included among his tasks was a $25,000,000 rehabilitation and line construction program in the Cascade Mountains.

Here he built what some insist is a sort of monument, not only to his engineering ability, but to his Hill-inspired ability to cut costs by spending money—the eight-mile Cascade tunnel, longest on the American continent. This hole, bored straight through a

(Continued on page 15)



Left © Ewing Galloway, Chicago

STREAMLINED PERFORMERS

Ralph Budd (Left), President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Has Changed Many Aspects of Railroading. During His Career, and More Recently Has Introduced Diesel-Engined Trains, Such as the One Above, to Provide Fast and Efficient Service.

Back to the Ballet

The Older European Art Form Is Becoming Americanized in Its Adaptation by Younger Performers in the United States, and Is Even Coloring the Modern Dance and the Tap

By Margaret Lloyd

Scene Design for "BARN DANCE," by Catherine Littlefield, Popular Ballet in the Repertoire of the Philadelphia Ballet Company, Taken to Europe Last Summer

(From Philadelphia Ballet Souvenir Program)

THE EUROPEAN ART FORM that first came to the United States on a passport and then extended its visa, has now taken out citizenship papers. And, like any other hyphenated American, it relinquishes some of the old traits while acquiring the new.

This rapid assimilation of ballet—classical, operatic and theatrical—into the national life is attested by the frequent organization of new American companies, by their steady growth in sureness and strength and by the lavish increase in audience support.

It all has happened within the last few years. How far it is due to the enticing spectacles spread by visiting foreign companies can only be surmised. But the success of these companies is an established fact.

* * *

Colonel De Basil's Ballet Russe, now entering its fifth American season, touring from coast to coast, gains in prestige from year to year. There are American dancers in the cast. There is modern feeling in some of the newer ballets, notably Massine's. The De Basil Company upholds the classical tradition, if not flawlessly, with a forward trend.

The Jooss Ballet, now in its fourth American season, and Trudi Schoop's Comic Ballet, in its third, are not strictly of the tradition. Jooss combines plasticity with ballet technic, leaving out pointes and bravura display. He is concerned with satire and social comment. "The Green Table" is a masterpiece of anti-war appeal, "The Mirror" a serious reflection of the aftermath of war. Trudi Schoop leaves pure ballet farther behind and goes in more for mime. But ballet is the structural base of both companies and each American season wins them a warmer welcome than the last.

The engagement of the Juan Martinez Spanish Ballet Company, making its American début in New York last season, was prolonged far beyond the allotted time, by popular response. Shan-Kar brings his Hindu classicism to American audiences, and soon that odd neck-jerking movement of his is attempted on the musical comedy stage.

* * *

It was said that Pavlova was the supreme inspiration of youth toward ballet careers; that wherever she danced, in the smallest towns, the local dance teachers would wake up next morning to find their studios bulging with pupils.

CATHERINE LITTLEFIELD

Directress and Premiere Danseuse of the Philadelphia Ballet Company

So the Boy and the Girl in the American audience today are ignited by the glamour of ballet performance. It looks so easy and delightful. When they run up against the discipline, the hard work involved, only those who really want to dance, endure. It is not necessary for them to begin at the age of 9, as in the old days in Europe, to practice at the barre. Sixteen or 20 will do quite as well for American youth, who, by wholesome living, by outdoor sports, are spontaneously combustible for dancing—if they will work. They are the material for the new schools and for the new companies that maintain them.

When the American Ballet was first appointed official company of the Metropolitan Opera Company, there was considerable grumbling on the sidelines. "The dancers are too young and inexperienced," was the protest. "They are being pushed ahead too fast." In the few years following this appointment, their artistic growth has been remarkable.

* * *

The School of the American Ballet in New York attracts master pupils. Agnes de Mille works there when she is in town. So does Paul Haakon, the Danish-born ballet dancer, who lights a new Broadway musical every season. Paul Draper, artist tap dancer, is now studying ballet there. For the best American tap dancers have a ballet background. The renversé turn, the pirouette and other technical embellishments add variety. The elements of formal style take tap dancing out of vaudeville rating and endow it with a new elegance and grace.

The American Ballet Company, headed by George Balanchine, has just finished making a technicolor film in Hollywood—the Goldwyn Follies of 1938. And an offshoot of the company, the Ballet Caravan, of 15 to 20 members, has toured the summer theaters for the past two years, with mounting success.

It was two young Americans, Lincoln Kirstein and E. M. M. Warburg, who founded the American Ballet School and Company together. Mr. Kirstein's specialty is the Ballet Caravan, which he fosters and directs. Its object is to create ballets on American themes, composed—musically, choregraphically and scenically—by Americans, for Americans.

* * *

Now it is true that these two young men enlisted the services of a Russian ballet master and choregrapher (Balanchine), a Russian director, Vladimir Dimitriew, and several foreign teachers, for their largely American classes. The American ballet could not at first be made up of whole cloth. They had to look to authoritative sources for instruction. Ballet was born in Italy, migrated to France, where it enlarged its scope, and reached the height of its glory in Russia.

The recently assembled Mordkin Ballet, planning an extensive transcontinental tour this season, is also led by a Russian—Mikhail Mordkin, once Pavlova's partner. The foreign accent in art cannot be unacceptable to a country which is itself a compound of many peoples.

Last summer, the Americanized ballet made its first journey to the homelands, when Catherine Littlefield took her two-year-old company, the Philadelphia Ballet, to London and Paris, and scored a tremendous hit in both centers of ballet affection. They liked the American zest, energizing the classical tradition. Particularly they liked "Terminal," a quintessentially American ballet, with music especially written for it by Herbert Kingsley.

Catherine Littlefield, the founder, choregrapher, artistic director and prima ballerina of the company, is an American girl who grew up on her toes. Her mother was a dancer and teacher. Her sister, Dorothie, is first soloist. American names predominate on the roll-call, about 90 strong.

* * *

Ruth Page of the Chicago Opera Ballet has toured abroad as soloist, as Kreutzberg's partner and with a small company of her own. Agnes de Mille, now busy with an Anglo-American company, has spent parts of several years in London. But Catherine Littlefield was the first to take the American ballet in full strength to Europe and present it on a big scale.

Whether the stern demands of the danse d'ecole are met in these growing young companies is questionable. The members are young, keenly alive, mentally and physically elastic. There may be no striking personalities among them. There is a fine esprit de corps. At present they promise more than they fulfill. But they afford sufficient proof that the ballet has come to America to stay—a naturalized citizen of the arts.

The most amazing consequence of this development of ballet consciousness in America is its influence on the modern dance. The revolutionaries of 1926 cannot be said to be reactionaries. But they are turning more and more to certain ballet fundamentals in their work. It is like the modern musician's cry of Back to Bach. They are finding that there is something in the old masters after all; that growth does not so much consist of lopping off old branches and grafting on new ones, as it does of fertilizing the roots of the ancestral tree so that it will send forth new shoots and form new branches.

For example, we have the simple glissade—very neat and exact in ballet, and prettily slippered, toe touching heel precisely in each closed position. And lo, we see it done by bare, modern feet, spatially augmented, sometimes expanded into a leap, without the neat foot finish. But the ankle and thigh are turned out balletically—and it remains a glissade.

Or there is the ballet coupé, metamorphosed into running in place with

(Continued on page 13)

© Actual Performance Photographed by Richard Tucker

Fragment From "Apollon Musagète," Stravinsky Ballet, Produced by the American Ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, April, 1937

Northern Nigeria's Future

Long a Protectorate of Britain, Native Customs Survive and Peace Rules in the African Territory, but Dwindling Trade and the Inroads of "Civilization" Presage Change

By Capt. F. H. Mellor

DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY there have been two outstanding European administrators in Africa; Marshal Hubert Lyautey, of whom it is said that he gave the Shereefian Empire to the French Republic, and Lord Lugard who, continuing the work of Sir George Goldie, occupied the Emirates of Northern Nigeria on behalf of Great Britain. Both believers in an indirect system of administration, it may very well be that Marshal Lyautey studied the system of his great British precursor, for he undoubtedly used similar methods in his dealings with the Moors.

This indirect administration inaugurated by Lord Lugard still functions in the Northern Nigerian Protectorate with the utmost success. Before the coming of the British, the emirs, all of whom were Fulani Moslems, oppressed their subjects and carried out forays into the territories of the pagan tribes in search of slaves and plunder. Today, though these abuses have long since been swept away, the emirs still rule under the watchful eye of the British administration and as a result the people, though certain that life and property will be safeguarded, still enjoy their own traditional form of native government.

The inhabitants of Northern Nigeria can be divided into two classes—Moslems and pagans. Most of the Moslems live in the emirates and they can roughly be subdivided into people of Hausa, Fulani, Nupe and Shewa origin.

All the ruling families are of Fulani extraction, a race that entered Nigeria, it is thought, from the Sudan and conquered the negroid Hausas and the pagan tribes. This race falls into two great divisions, "Town Fulani" and "low Fulani," the former being Moslems while the latter, a nomadic people, have remained pagan to this day.

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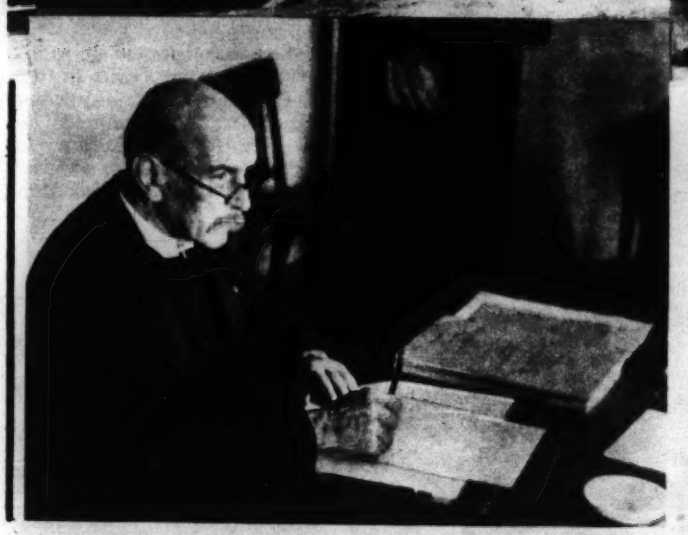
The Hausas, mostly traders both by instinct and profession, may be found all over the country but more especially in the Hausa emirate of Kano, their negroid features being in marked contrast to the more orthodox good looks of the "low Fulani," whose blood has remained pure.

At Bida in the Niger Province may be found the Nupes, while the Shewa Arabs inhabit houses crowned by ostrich eggs in the province of Bornu. Altogether some 10,000,000 persons reside in the country.

Some pagans reside in all the Moslem Emirates but they are chiefly to be found in areas under the control of their tribal chieftains. Shy and uncivilized, many of them still wear no clothing and live in small mud huts with thatched roofs which are rather like beehives. Anyone traveling in the Bauchi province or on the banks of the Benue river will observe with considerable surprise that many of the pagans are armed with bows and arrows. This surprise will be increased by the fact that the bows are of a familiar type, for they are long bows—actual length about five feet—such as our ancestors used with such effect at Crecy and Poitiers.

Although the country is but sparsely inhabited there are walled towns of considerable size, the most noteworthy being Birnin Kano, the great commercial capital of those amiable people, the Hausas. Surrounded by walls, which are pierced by sixteen great gates, the city is dominated by the twin peaks of Daura and Kasauli.

It seems a pity that the slave-built walls, which are made of baked mud, should not have been kept up; but I suppose in these days of expensive labor we must be satisfied with the maintenance of the gates and the walls on each side of them. When I was recently in Kano a rich man wanted to buy the great gates from the Emir, but that potentate stoutly replied: "These gates are my sacred trust as Serikin Kano; were I to sell them I should indeed be unworthy to remain a ruler."



Dorein Leigh, Wide World

COLONY AND COLONIAL ADMINISTRATOR

Lord Lugard (left) Spent Many Years in British Colonial Work, and Developed the System of Indirect Administration Which Now Operates in Northern Nigeria. A Street in Lagos, of That Colony, Shows a Watchful Policeman Stationed in His Traffic Tower. At the Right Is One of the Hausa (Pronounced "Howser") People, Who Are Mohammedans, Most of Them Engaged in Trade, but Who Also Make Splendid Soldiers and Policemen. They Excel in Leather and Brass Work.

Like the walls, the palm-girt, flat-roofed houses are constructed of mud. Some of them possess elaborately decorated interiors like dwellings in the Sahara. They are notable for their coolness in hot weather. It is delightful to climb to one of these flat roofs at sunset and watch darkness fall over this rose-red city, which then like Petra seems "half as old as time." Another interesting experience is to pass the great mosque, which rather resembles a giant mud pie, and enter the market place where as many as 20,000 persons gather in the evening.

♦ ♦ ♦

There is much to be seen and many of the sights are romantic and strange. Sometimes, for instance, the Emir, surrounded by a cavalcade of horsemen, rides out to take the air and often a tired caravan from the north sways into haven in the walled town, escorted by veiled Tuaregs. It is interesting to watch these fair-skinned men, whose slender figures show steel-like strength and who dress in indigo blue robes, with short voluminous sleeves, and carry cross-hilted swords and steel lances. They are all veiled. No one knows the origin of this, though one would think the custom originated through the necessity of some protection for the face against the desert sand.

There seems, however, to be some deeper tribal significance, for the Buyus, the serfs of the Tuaregs, do not veil at all, while the noble Tuareg, who first assumes the veil on reaching manhood, maintains this practice ever afterwards and is said not to uncover even in the presence of his wife. Certainly their appearance is curious and romantic enough, as the headdress covers the face down to the eyebrows, and the litham, or veil, conceals the chin, mouth and lower part of the nose.

♦ ♦ ♦

It is interesting to speculate about the future of these people. Like the Rajput of India, they are too aristocratic to take kindly to any form of work or manual labor, and now that slave raiding and such like occupations are forbidden and fewer and fewer camel caravans come down out of the desert, one wonders how they are to survive. Today the motor has penetrated even to parts of Africa, long thought to be inaccessible, and speedy lorries have to a large extent taken the place of the camel. Civilization advances, and this is all to the good, since British and French rule, wise and patient, has swept away many evils; but at the same time it cannot be denied that much which is interesting and picturesque vanishes with the coming of the motor and the railway line.

The feeling of the natives, many of whom are brave and warlike, can be appreciated when one considers that the tranquillity of the country is and for long has been complete, although the armed forces consist only of a few thousand native soldiers and a small native constabulary.

I myself found these childish, amiable people, who possess a keen sense of humor, easy to get on with.

The administration is certainly benevolent enough. I know of one case where the District Officer paid the fine of a man under sentence on discovering he had four small children, and of another where a police officer gave a railway ticket and a sum of money to a Nupe boy who had been unjustly arrested by an over-zealous native constable.

It is interesting to note that the District Officers speak the language of the people and undersand their ways and customs. This, no doubt, is of the utmost importance for it enables them to sympathize with the people in their joys and in their sorrows.

Great Britain has given the Nigerians roads, railways, and hospitals, and these in their way are good, but above all these people appreciate understanding.

Cultural Disarmament

A Peaceful World Order Promises to Take Shape, Despite the Contradictions of Present Conflicts, as Mankind, Growing to Industrial Maturity and Self-Sufficiency, Learns of Its Essential Unity

By Sydney Greenbie

WHILE WORLD TRADE is not yet what it should be, while nations still plead the benighted excuse of necessity when they send armies marching to conquest, still commerce has already developed a definite code. Goods must come up to specifications, payments must be made on time, and cordiality must sit at the banquet board. In cultural and intellectual affairs, however, dubious things too often still pass so long as they bolster up the national pride. Our educational and intellectual morals have lingered behind our business morals.

But there is growing an ever more methodical, more thorough, more determined group of peoples to whom peace is the way to the good life. Realizing that human beings need to exchange arts, science, ideas just as they do goods, the League of Nations fathered the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation in 1923. Only since then has the intellectual life been treated as simply as commerce and finance. The objectives were not enlightenment, but vehicular. The institute was merely to be the carrier, to open the channels for art, science and education which till then were blocked because of lack of means whereby great men and women could keep in touch with each other. Besides, intellectual men are not necessarily greater lovers of peace than are others, and, since they are individualists, the world wanted some organized clearing house which might give universal sanction to what would otherwise remain only personal opinion.

* * *

The effect of this co-ordinated effort for clarifying the intellectual life of the world is already evident. It is still difficult to obtain adequate data as to how far the world as a whole has gone in the direction of education for peace. The way is not a simple road onward. It runs not only up blind alleys, but it splits off into diagonal directions, with cross purposes and no U turns, or turns to the left. It is not just a case of setting the world in the direction of education for peace, because we are faced with the prevalence of many places where there is no education at all, or is merely in its beginnings. Contrariwise, in proportion as a country already has great organization in education and is a power in the world, her entire educational force is only too often spent in education for power. The world is thus faced with this dilemma. The lesser nations with lesser power are a lesser menace, yet they are more prone to concede the need of education for peace. First, they wish to create a national spirit before they can have any education at all, for co-operation between nations needs must begin with co-operation within nations, and nationalism that is internal co-operation is not necessarily aggressive and violent. But the big nations, whose education is extensive, are averse to limiting their power of inculcating fighting attitudes of mind because they feel that if ratios of arms and navalism have failed, how establish a ratio for intellectual disarmament?

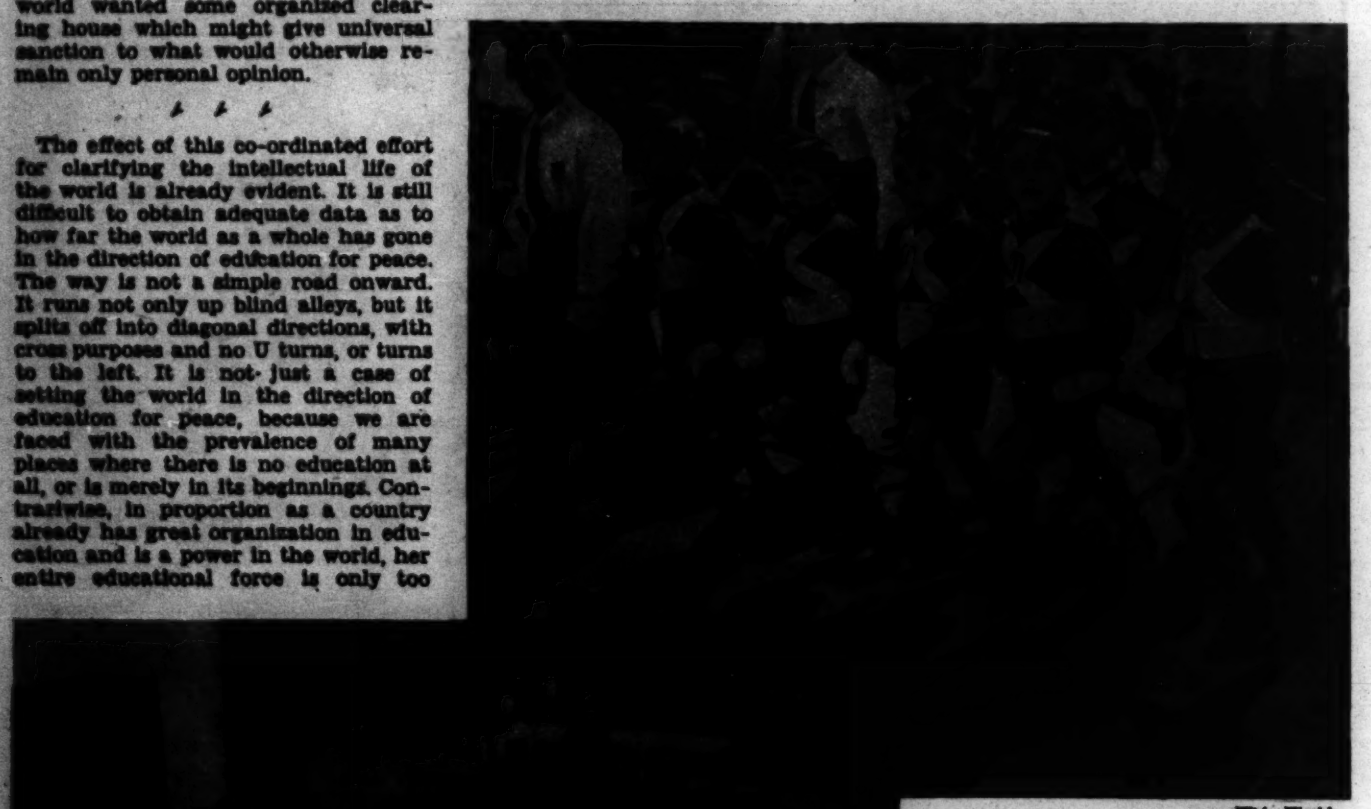
* * *

However, the democracies of the world (and they still remain the most powerful groups of nations) have gone ahead with considerable determination to educate for peace. In America, a cursory examination of the materials being utilized in our schools for the furtherance of peace are numerous, all-inclusive, all-persuasive. Declamations, maps, charts, paintings, posters, cards, blotters, flags, songs, poetry, lantern slides, folk dances, games, amusements, films, clubs, letters, every conceivable visual aid to education has been mobilized for peace. It is obvious that the United States has become a vitally active force for international amity. The number of institutions and the variety of approaches to this education are amazing. They range from foundations, faculties, high school forums to the number of 6000 studying the Kellogg Pact, courses of study in world civics and affairs, travel exchanges, pageants—every device for seeing, hearing and believing. This all is a force in government. President Roosevelt, his secretariat, hardly express their own personal views; such views would not emerge but for their emanation from the mass of American humanity.

* * *

Acknowledging that someone must begin, that someone must assume such leadership, many sincere and patriotic people ask, not without wisdom, What is the rest of the world doing to keep up with us? Even eager workers for peace, disturbed by the fascist fostering of war, are asking themselves whether it is safe or wise to educate our children for peace, only to have them plunged into a war when they grow up, without emotional preparation for defense. And in discussing this question with many toilers for peace and with governmental departments urging world action for peace, it is discouraging to see how little is known of what is being done abroad.

The conventions and treaties formulated at Buenos Aires last December, if carried out, should become the most satisfactory way of removing misrepresentation and irritations from the textbooks of the Americas as yet attempted. Simply, the South American republics are seeking to arouse mutual respect and good feeling by naming schools after some great foreigner like Edison, or as the two schools in Buenos Aires, which have been named Peru and Uruguay, and to resort to other devices to build friendly feelings in the hearts of the children. Similar things—slight concessions—have been undertaken by way of gestures in Japan, and elsewhere. But how far these countries are going toward making honest education a basis of the morals of their schooling is still in the realm of conjecture.



Wide World

EDUCATION FOR PEACE OR FOR WAR?

"Sons of the Wolf," Little Italian Boys of 6 to 10 Years Old, (above) Are Trained to Adopt the Aggressive Attitude, While Certain of the Democratic Nations Are Training Their Youth in the Ideals of Peaceful Co-operation, as Through the Model League of Nations, Shown Under Way at New York University.

In a broad way, the work is being approached from the general vantage of academic freedom and practice, and M. Mercier, of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, confessed a year ago that "It might be said without exaggeration that . . . the importance of these questions was not, and has not yet been, fully or sufficiently recognized. The history of the last 15 years is entirely made up of deep-rooted incomprehension and misunderstanding." Nevertheless, the work has begun, and the conscience of humanity is awake. The greatest menace to good will comes from the very agencies, like radio, which are also the greatest agencies for good will. We are wise if we watch and ask boldly whether others are with us, but, as Secretary Hull, after enumerating the forces for peace, said: "There is a strength here available greater than that of armies. We have but to ask its aid; it will be swift to answer, not only here, but in continents beyond the seas." It will answer not alone because the heart of mankind is idealistic, but because the work of man is real and in line with it.

* * *

Yet it is manifest that just as world commerce is impossible without confidence, so is world confidence impossible without honesty in education.

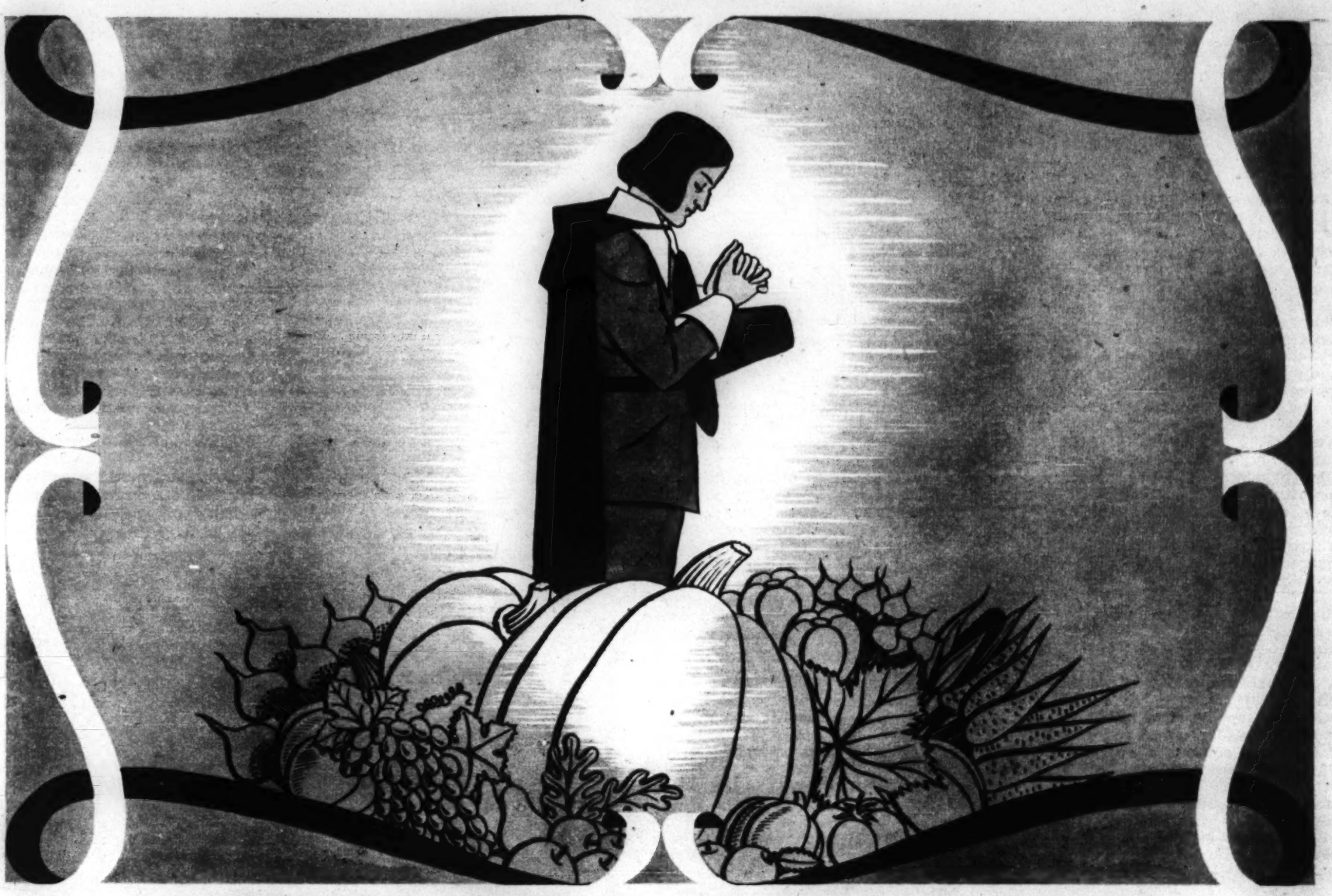
The clash between the forces believing in education for war and those believing in education for peace is not just the same old conflict of human prejudices. It is the outcome of certain fundamental changes being brought about by the development of industrialism which both elements will ultimately realize. For in the normal process of world development, quite apart from morality and aspirations, wars must cease because the acquisitions and benefits of wars grow less and less in ratio to the mechanical advancement and self-sufficiency of nations. As nations need each other less and less to trade with, as they become able to manufacture for themselves, they will cease to waste themselves in futile contests for each other's property, which will have less value to them. No longer caring to take by force what can more easily be made by machines and chemistry, men will find foreign gewgaws contemptible. In fact, as they grow to industrial maturity and self-sufficiency, nations will not attempt to acquire by war what they can create for themselves, just as in cultural matters they do not try to gain by blood and slaughter the religions, the morals, the scientific knowledge, the artistic appreciation of their neighbors.

* * *

The study of man as a world creature, of history as a world experience, of science as a world technique, of art as a world enrichment, of knowledge as a world skeleton, of politics as a world process, of economics as a world order, of education as a world goal and of religion as a world hope—is begun, and however remote the attainment may yet be, the awareness of the unity sought is already a reality which no war can ever shatter. It is a fact and a force. The advocates still speak of it as merely an ideal, but they are too much involved in it as agents to realize that they are not creating it or making it, but are themselves shaped by it and actuated by it; merely an expression of it. Coming suddenly into the realms of its activities, one sees how much world peace is no longer a dream, but rather that the advocates are themselves the manifestations of that dream. It is here. It is a reality. It is a power. Peace is a fact. World consciousness is a condition. Vizualization of man and all his attributes has already been substituted for man as a nation dweller.

GIVING THANKS

By Pearl Strachan



THIS IS THE SEASON of Thanksgiving—the season of giving. It is the *giving* of thanks that makes them valuable. Giving is a primary impulse of man, and all nature is a joyous whole of giving.

The savage, inarticulate before the grandeur of the world before him, gave thoughts of gratitude to the power that was bigger than himself. The Indian tribesman, awed in the presence of sun and moon and stars, danced his acknowledgment in reverent steps. Inspired by the gifts of protection, food, shelter and guidance, the Israelites of old gave thanks in the wilderness.

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Treasures of painting and sculpture and architecture express gratefulness, appreciation of that which they endeavor to perpetuate. Heavenly music is poured forth in praise of God. Poetry is a perception of that loveliness of life which causes the bird on the bush to break into singing, freely, spontaneously, praising, praising the giver of leaves and grass and rain. In childlike simplicity Wordsworth expressed his gratefulness when he wrote:

> My heart leaps up when I behold
> A rainbow in the sky.

Browning, in his drama of the girl from the silk-mills, shaped his esteem of the tremendous gift of a day's holiday, in Pippa's lines beginning:

> Oh Day, if I squander a wavelet of thee,
> A mite of my twelve-hours' treasure....

In all English poetry there exists no more beautiful example of the radiance of simple gratitude in a sordid environment than the little factory worker's recurring psalm:

> The year's at the spring
> And day's at the morn;
> Morning's at seven;
> The hillside's dew-pearled;
> The lark's on the wing;
> The snail's on the thorn:
> God's in his heaven—
> All's right with the world!

No sweeter phrase can grace the lips than "Thank you." The heart aflower with gratitude can think no evil, can do no harm, can harbor no resentment. The word of thanks on the tongue of the salesman, the customer, the employer, the housewife, the teacher, the child, and all others using the spoken language, gentles the daily round of common tasks. The humbler creatures, too, express this fundamental emotion; the dog wags its tail, the horse whinnies, the cat purrs.

* * *

The American observance of Thanksgiving, commemorating the Pilgrim Fathers' preservation in a new land, has its counterpart in the services of harvest thanksgiving in European lands. From early days the gathering of the sheaves, the ripening of the fruit in the orchard, and the storing of grain for approaching winter, have aroused in the hearts of mankind a feeling requiring some form of celebration. The return of spring in many countries is also heralded with folk song and dance eloquent of reverence and happiness.

Giving is inseparable from gratitude. Thanks are always to be "given." Paul and Silas in prison, at midnight, "sang praises unto God." In the midnight of terrorism which is sweeping through the world only the spirit of giving, of thanksgiving, will dispel the feverish "getting" which sets nation against nation and army against army. If, in the mad rivalry for power, the peoples would pause to acknowledge the blessings already bestowed upon them and upon their neighbors, humbly conscious of the source from which those blessings flow, earth would once more experience a harmony such as that which reigned "when of old the Sons of Morning sung," as Milton tells us,

> While the Creator great
> His constellations set,
> And the well-balanced World on hinges hung.

It is always possible to give thanks. Let the fearful stop for a moment his tight-lipped, haunted getting and allow himself to notice the unobtrusive services of others, too long taken for granted, the objects which contribute to his comfort and convenience, the important "little" things of every-day; and the beauty of abundance will flood his being. The bird sings before its food supply is manifest.

* * *

"And at midnight Paul and Silas prayed, and sang praises unto God: and the prisoners heard them.

"And suddenly there was a great earthquake, so that the foundations of the prison were shaken: and immediately all the doors were opened, and every one's bands were loosed."

Japan's Busy Press-Worl

Everyone Reads a Newspaper or Two a Day in the Island Empire, and the Tech Journalism Are High, Marked by Enterprise Though Hindered by Offic

By William Henry Chamberlin

JAPAN IS A NATION of newspaper readers. The circulation of its 1434 daily newspapers is estimated at about 19,000,000, which is an average of more than one newspaper to every family in the country. In number, in circulation and in volume of news its press far exceeds that of any other Oriental country. This is largely accounted for, of course, by the fact that Japan is the only country in the East which enforces universal elementary education.

The giants of Japanese journalism are the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi (both of which are under the same ownership), the Osaka Asahi and the Tokyo Asahi. While there are no attested figures of circulation in Japan it is estimated that the Osaka Mainichi has about 2,200,000 readers and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi about 1,200,000. The figures for the two Asahis are probably not very different.

At first sight it seems surprising that the Osaka newspapers should have the larger circulations, because Tokyo has almost 6,000,000 inhabitants, as against Osaka's 3,000,000. However, Osaka serves a much more populous surrounding territory, with many more towns. The large metropolitan dailies swell their circles of readers appreciably by publishing local editions in over a score of provincial towns. This hinders the development of local journalism; the small-town paper is at a disadvantage in competing with the big Osaka or Tokyo newspaper, which is able to supply many features which would be outside the reach of the local editor.

* * *

The Japanese newspaper offers a heterogeneous bill of fare to its readers. Stories about the latest Japanese political developments, telegrams from foreign capitals, editorial comment jostle with personal anecdotes, descriptions of crimes (Japanese editors are rather inclined to take the more sensational newspapers of the West as their models) and various "human interest" features, such as household hints, serialized novels and sports.

The make-up of the Japanese newspaper follows, in the main, American standards, so far as special features imposed by the differences of print and style permit. The important news of the day is displayed on the front page (which is, incidentally, the "last" page of the Japanese paper, since Japanese read in what impresses the foreigner as a backward fashion). Headlines endeavor to convey the main sense of the stories. But the strong "lead" which is inculcated in schools of journalism and city rooms of American newspapers is debarred in Japan because of literary conventions. Quite often the really striking part of the story appears near the end.

Pictures are an important part of the make-up of the Japanese paper and are plentifully sprinkled over most of the pages, along with maps and sketches, where these are required. The morning edition of the large Japanese daily consists of 12 pages, which in size are almost identical with those of The Christian Science Monitor. The standard price of such a paper is 5 sen (about 1½ cents); monthly and yearly subscriptions work out at cheaper rates.

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Looking into a recent issue of Asahi, one encounters at random the following items, apart from the regular grist of domestic and international news. There is a modest "success story," illustrated by a picture of a woman shining shoes. The story told how a man had enlisted his wife's services in a shoe-polishing business and how the wife, polishing shoes at the cut-rate price of 3 sen (about 1 cent), succeeded in earning over 2 yen (about 60 cents) a day, which was characterized as a signal achievement for a Japanese woman.

Another story recalled the case of a hero of the Russo-Japanese War, Lieutenant Uyemura. After he had been captured by the Russians he refused to take food or drink, and thus put an end to his life, following the rule of the Japanese Army that an officer must never survive capture. The account went on to describe at some length the reminiscences of some of Uyemura's army comrades and a movement which had been set on foot to erect a statue in his honor.

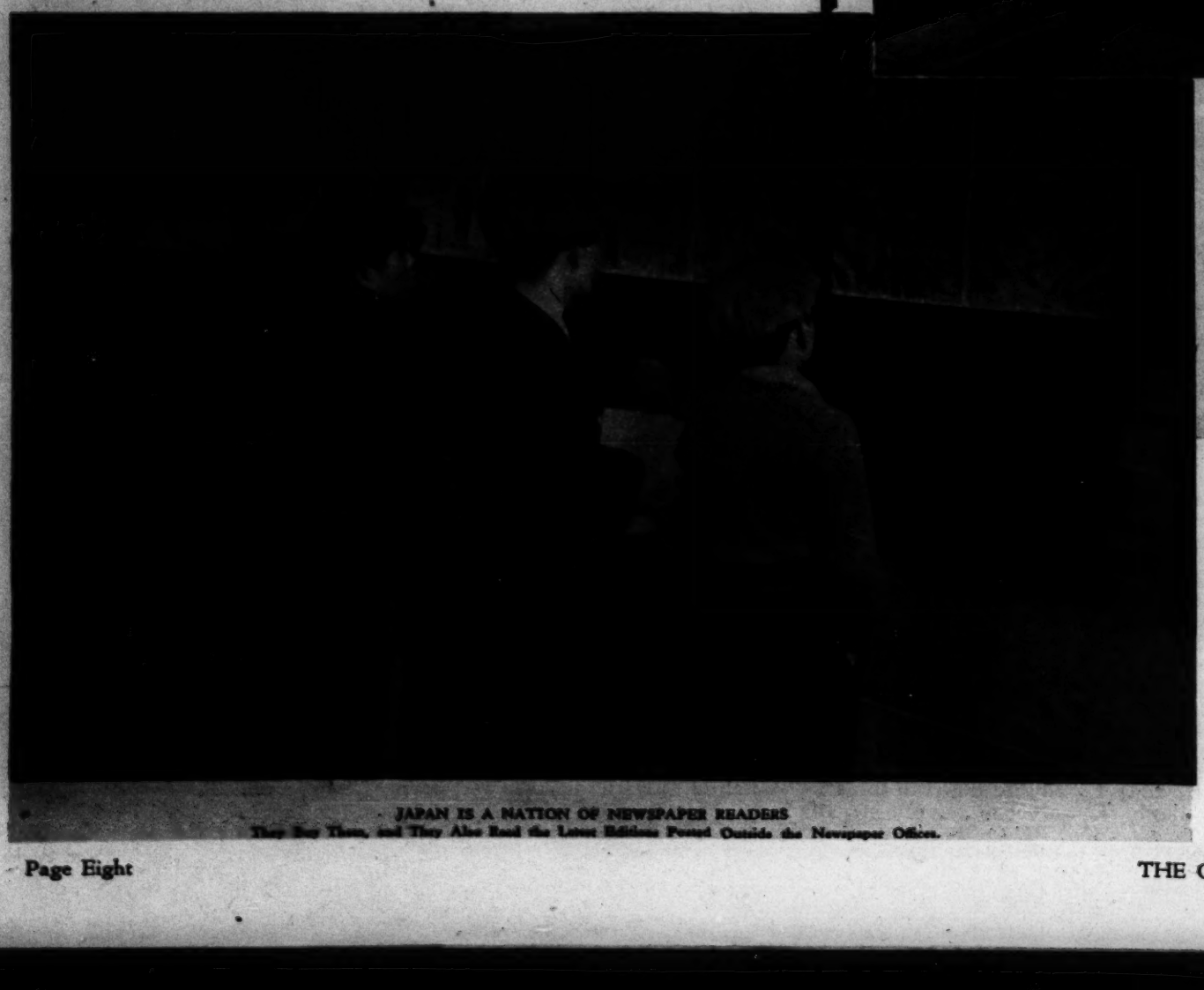
Marriage in Japan is a family rather than an individual affair. When the families of the prospective bride and groom are not well acquainted with each other and each other's circumstances, discreet but exhaustive inquiries are carried out; and advertisements appear in the newspapers for agencies which offer their services in this connection.

When Bernard Shaw arrived in Japan a few years ago he exclaimed, when he saw the host of reporters who confronted him, armed with notebooks and pencils, as soon as his liner docked at Yokohama: "Are all Japanese newspapermen?" The Japanese dailies are liberally staffed, by Western standards; the Tokyo Nichi Nichi reports over 3000, the Osaka Asahi over 2000 employees, exclusive of errand and messenger boys. Japanese journalists habitually hunt in packs, when a big story looms in the offing; and a good deal of skill and tact is needed to dodge them and parry their questions.

Japanese reporters and other journalists, especially on the larger newspapers, are mainly recruited from the ranks of university graduates. On the Asahi and the Nichi Nichi the "cub" reporter starts at 80 yen a month and has a prospect, if his ability is average, of working up to a basic salary of 200 yen a month, supplemented by fairly liberal annual and semi-annual bonuses, the size of which depends on the showing of the paper's balance sheet. These salaries are low by American standards, but compare quite favorably with salary scales in other occupations in Japan.

Some of the Japanese universities, notably Meiji and Waseda, have established courses and lectures in journalism. Former students in these courses, however, do not predominate among the young journalists. It is sometimes complained that these students become too narrowly specialized and prove less qualified as journalists than university students who have acquired a more general all-around type of education. The Nichi Nichi applies an intelligence test to applicants for employment.

One can see the Japanese press functioning at highest pressure during those periods of suspense which intervene between the fall of one Cabinet and the formation of another. An invariable feature of such periods is the quick establishment of a tent colony of jour-



JAPAN IS A NATION OF NEWSPAPER READERS
They Buy Them, and They Also Read the Latest Editions Posted Outside the Newspaper Offices.

World

the Technical Standards of by Official Control

nalists outside the house or political headquarters of the Premier-designate. No one of any political importance can enter or leave the premises without being buttonholed and subjected to rapid-fire cross-questioning.

As soon as one of the waiting reporters thinks he has a scoop he dashes off to his office. If his news makes a sufficiently strong impression there, a "gogai," or "extra," is rushed off the presses, and very soon newsboys or, rather, newsmen, for the distributors of the "gogais" are usually adults, are racing about the streets, ringing bells furiously to attract attention and throwing copies of their sheets (for the Japanese "extra" is a brief, one-page affair) into the doorways of all subscribers to the paper.

Competition between the two big pairs of Tokyo and Osaka dailies is keen and extends beyond the field of journalism.

All Photos by Natori From Black Star

A TOKYO NEWSSTAND

The Circulation of the 1434 Daily Newspapers in Japan Is About 19,000,000 Copies, in Addition to Which There Are Many Weekly and Monthly Periodicals.

INSIDE THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE

The Reportorial Staff Is Comprised Largely of Young University Graduates and Experts on a Variety of Subjects. Some of Them Are Shown at Work in the Upper Picture. The Problem of Setting Type Remains a Difficult One, for a Great Number of Characters Must Be Used and No Machine Has Been Devised as Yet Which Can Do the Work Now Assigned to Compositors, Some of Whom Are Busy in the Lower Photo.

The editors of both the Asahi and of the Mainichi, and also of the smaller newspapers, so far as their resources permit, are prone to finance striking enterprises, with the idea that this will help advertising and circulation.

* * *

The most brilliant of these "stunts" in recent years was the flight of the Asahi airplane, Kamikaze, from Tokyo to London, in less than four days: a feat that sent all Japan into almost delirious enthusiasm. Huge throngs gathered to greet the aviators on their return, despite a downpour of rain. They were guests of honor at many welcoming functions and received the honor which is so highly prized by the Japanese: an audience with the Emperor. The Asahi has also frequently brought well-known foreign musicians to Japan.

The Mainichi is inclined to specialize in "goodwill missions" to foreign countries. These "missions," which may be undertaken by one or several journalists on the staff of the newspaper, fulfill, as a rule, a threefold function. Detailed reports about the country in question are published; advertising is solicited for the special supplements, which are usually published in English, based on the results of the trip; and a certain amount of goodwill is no doubt imparted during the process. The Mainichi also recently subsidized a visit of Japanese artists to Siam.

Nichi Nichi employees still tell with pride of how their paper stole a day's march on the Asahi in publishing pictures of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932. The precious pictures, wrapped up in a waterproof packet, were thrown overboard from a mail boat to a waiting skiff off the coast of Japan, many hours before the boat was due at Yokohama. An airplane was waiting to rush the photographs to the Nichi Nichi office. In the main the score of scoops and beats as between the two main newspaper groups holds about even.

The larger Japanese dailies eschew fixed political partisanship. Not one of the metropolitan newspapers can be described as either a government organ or as the mouthpiece of any particular political party. With a view to pleasing as many readers as possible, all points of view are presented with little discrimination.

Control is exercised over the Japanese press through the method of so-called police bans on the discussion of certain subjects. These bans sometimes refer to minor criminal cases and are issued for the purpose of not hampering the police in their investigation. The publication of news and comment on important political developments is also at times stopped or delayed.

* * *

Japanese editors are all inclined to handle with great care any theme connected with the fighting services; a quiet hint from the press bureau of the Army or the Navy carries a good deal of weight.

Still the Japanese press is far freer than the newspapers of the European dictatorships. Criticism of governmental acts and policies, uninhibited description of the weak as well as the strong points of Cabinet ministers are often found.

For a time the Tokyo Asahi was regarded as the main standard bearer of liberalism among the Japanese newspapers. Its editors experienced a severe scare after the military outbreak of Feb. 26, 1936, when the insurgent soldiers smashed up the office of the Asahi, which they regarded as an anti-Army newspaper. Caution and discretion reigned for a time and educated Japanese often complained that the Asahi had lost its former character. More recently, however, it is displaying more boldness.

Nichi Nichi is generally considered a shade more popular, less "highbrow" than Asahi. Another piquant Tokyo newspaper with a large circulation is the Yomiuri. Here one may always be sure of finding a large number of those lively personal anecdotes, true or apocryphal, about men in the public eye, which are such a characteristic feature of Japanese journalism.

Chugai Shogyo is a business journal owned by the powerful Mitsui interests and edited by an ex-diplomat, Mr. Tokichi Tanaka, formerly Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Its economic news is regarded as especially reliable. Among the smaller newspapers Miyako, which was formerly considered a light journal, designed to appeal to geisha, has acquired a reputation for liberalism and courage under a new editor. Kokumin usually steers a stanchly nationalist course and is often cited in the Soviet press to illustrate the unfriendly attitude of military and conservative groups in Japan toward the Soviet Union.

* * *

Only the largest Japanese newspapers, as a rule, maintain correspondents in Europe and America, although the entire Japanese press is pretty well served with news from China. Most of Japan's news from abroad is distributed through the Domei Tsushin Sha, the sole news agency of consequence since the merger of two former competing agencies, the Rengo and the Nippon Dempo, which went into effect over a year ago. Domei has exchange arrangements with such leading foreign agencies as the Associated Press in America, Reuter in England, Havas in France and the official agencies of Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union.

The Japanese reporting technique is swift, and important events, unless considerations of state dictate secrecy, are quickly made known.

One of the most interesting departments of a Japanese newspaper office is the typesetting room. Because of the lack of an alphabet (the Japanese written language consists of two syllabaries and thousands of Chinese hieroglyphs, some of them very involved) the process of setting type is long and complicated. The many characters are piled up in racks and the typesetters, with the original copy to guide them, go about picking out those which are required.

On the other hand, the presses which are used in the larger dailies are modern in speed and efficiency. A favorite type of press is the Nippon Ultra-Lightning, which is capable of printing 150,000 four-page sections in an hour.

Among the New Books

A Critical Maugham Catalogue

W. Somerset Maugham, by Richard Cordell. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons. $2.50.

THERE IS ALWAYS a feeling of surprise when one comes upon the biography of a man or woman who is still in active life. Why, for example, should the life story of Somerset Maugham be written when he had a new play, "Sheppy," produced as recently as 1933 and a novel, "Theater," published this very year?

The answer is found by Richard Cordell, author of "W. Somerset Maugham," in certain statements made by Mr. Maugham two years ago in "The Summing Up," a book that is not autobiography but a review of his ideas on the arts and ethics, with occasional references to events in his life. In that book Mr. Maugham spoke of writing as a finished pattern in his life. He might write more books for his own amusement, but no more that he felt obliged to write in order to discharge ideas and theories that will give him no peace until he puts them on paper. He looks upon his writing career as rounded out. Definitely he has said that he means to write no more plays because he is no longer in touch with modern audiences.

In still another way there is justification for a biography of Somerset Maugham in that to a large degree the circumstances of his life explain his writings. He had a cosmopolitan background, was early orphaned, and reared by a clerical uncle whose repressive home antagonized the boy. He was sent to a school where his puny frame and his stammer made him a misfit. His first published novel, "Liza of Lambeth," came out if his experience as an interne at St. Thomas's Hospital. Secret service work during the war bore fruit in more writing, and in later years his fondness for poking into strange corners of the East gave him material for short stories and books of travel. His greatest work, "Of Human Bondage," is, moreover, a spiritual autobiography.

The chief value of Mr. Cordell's book is not so much in the picture it gives of the short, slender man with thin brown hair combed straight back, narrow mustache and sallow complexion, nor even in the analysis of Somerset Maugham's individualistic, tolerant, unillusioned, sophisticated temper and character, as in the description and evaluation of each of Maugham's plays and books. Mr. Cordell has compiled a complete descriptive and critical Maugham catalogue, with a frank pronouncement of praise and dispraise, and a clear exposition of the reasons for the high place given to "The Circle" and "Of Human Bondage" in their respective fields.

W. K. R.

The Christian Life

The Spiritual Life, by Evelyn Underhill. New York: Harper. $1.25.
The Christian God, by Frederick F. Shannon. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50.
Studies in the Psalms, by Edyth Sage Armstrong. Chicago: Associated Authors. $2.50.

IN "THE SPIRITUAL LIFE" Miss Underhill, an experienced writer on religious topics, places before the public what would be generally regarded as extremely practical ideas in true worship, the necessity of learning how to know God and man. In the preface she sets forth her purpose in these words, "My object was to present some of the great truths concerning man's spiritual life in simple language; treating it, not as an intense form of otherworldliness remote from the common ways and incompatible with the common life, but rather as the heart of all real religion and therefore of vital concern to ordinary men and women."

* * *

The author's stated purpose is carried out in four appealing chapters entitled, "What is the Spiritual Life," "The Spiritual Life as Communion with God," "The Spiritual Life as Co-operation with God" and "Some Questions and Difficulties." Without dogmatism, the fundamental necessities of the Christian life are set forth with the effectiveness of simplicity. It is a book that may be read with profit. The fact of God's presence, the need for faith and for daily communion with Deity, are emphasized without wearying insistence.

In "The Christian God," Dr. Shannon, redoubtable preacher and religious writer, sets forth his arguments for the recognition and worship of the one God as the way to happy and profitable living. His style is appealing for its vivacity and wealth of anecdote and citation, which he uses with telling effect. His thesis is not new and there are few new angles of approach to the greatest of all subjects, the worship of God. But his erudition and wide horizon, coupled with a keen insight into the fundamental problems of life and the Christian's necessity for constant prayer, make an appeal that is both inspiring and compelling. Dr. Shannon has added a volume to the literature of religion and worship, at once entertaining and instructive.

* * *

In "Studies in the Psalms," the author has made a valuable contribution to the ever-increasing wealth of comment upon the most popular book of the Old Testament. In spite of the wealth of such material, Mrs. Armstrong has added something new and distinctive in her discussion of the Psalms as poetry, of the literature of Psalmody, and in her grouping of the Psalms according to the period in which they were written. That is to say, they are given an historical background.

The book is to be used in conjunction with the Bible itself, as the text of the Psalms does not appear. Each, however, is described in relation to its historical setting and to the circumstances which caused it to be written. These comments are of undoubted value to all who would have a deeper knowledge of this incomparable literature, which through the centuries has brought comfort, solace and courage to an unnumbered host.

This material was first published serially in The Christian Science Monitor and widely read.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

A Tale of Ireland in the Bronze Age

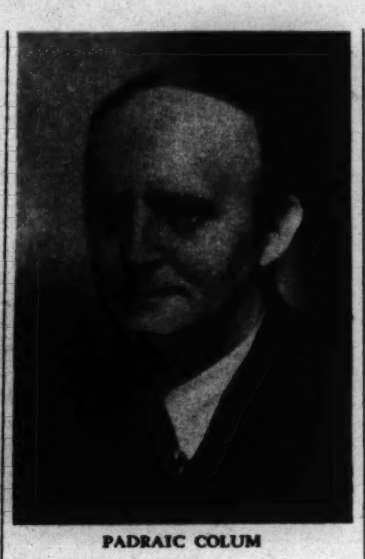
The Story of Lowry Maen, by Padraic Colum. New York: Macmillan. $1.90.

THERE ARE TWO LINES in one of Ralph Hodgson's lyrics which always remind me of Padraic Colum: "Last week in Babylon, Last night in Rome." As one of Colum's friends once remarked: "He always speaks of ancient Greece as if it were a familiar place." Tyre and all it connotes is just around the corner, and the ancient Iberians are as imaginatively close to him as his neighbors in South Norwalk, Connecticut.

Three summers ago I dropped in on the poet at Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was working on a narrative poem in blank verse, he said, of Ireland at the end of the Bronze Age, and he read me what is now the first part of "The Story of Lowry Maen." Then as now I admired its freshness. Story, pure story of deed and love and victory, is a vanishing art. Perhaps because ancient Ireland, like ancient Greece, is a familiar place to Colum, he can do what few can do today—tell a story.

* * *

The tale he tells here hangs on the edge of a great change, that from the settled Bronze Age, when men ruled by tradition and custom, to the Iron Age, when men ruled by force, letting "the wild-lynx Change" loose upon the world. The narrative is filled with simple, timeless things: the venturesomeness of youth; thatch and stone and fire; tale and harp music; ewes and cattle; pasture and field; women weaving and dyeing cloth with woad; the creak of ships; the sound of falling acorns in a



PADRAIC COLUM

wood. A love story, archetypal, like that of Diarmuid and Grainne, and Tristan and Iseult, softens and complicates the conflict of a struggle of right against wrong. The youth is brave, the maiden lovely, the Harper wise. The style is swift. No useless if beautiful ornament encumbers the speed of its unfolding—only a mature poet could have pruned so drastically—metaphors are quiet and inevitable, so organic, so conceived in terms of the story that it is impossible to detach them for isolated admiration.

For all that the poet builds his story toward the triumph of the hero who crosses from Ireland to Gaul to enlist the aid of men with iron weapons to unseat an unjust King, one senses that he regrets this change from settled times of Bronze to troublous ones of Iron. One cannot escape the feeling that this change which in the poem saddens the Harper's heart is the transference to an ancient age of a change which the poet has seen in his own time with his own eyes.

* * *

At the close of his preface Mr. Colum speaks of the possibility that he may continue with stories like this one: "The epical material in Irish tradition has been exploited by modern poets, but the sagas of various historical personages have not been worked over." One hopes that he will continue, for his gift for story and the verse to sing it galvanizes into new life these heroes of a history half fact, half myth.

R. M. H.

Suburb of Le Touquet

This Salzburg, by Count Ferdinand Czernin, illustrated by Count Eugen Lederbur. London: Peter Davies. 6s.

"MIST SURROUNDS the world and there seems to be no end to the cruelest of wars. Nobody knows what the next hour will bring. All the same, we dare to express the thought of a Salzburg festival dedicated to peace, art and joy. We call upon those who believe in the might of art, upon those who believe the works and values of art to be the only stable things in the eternal changes of time, to join us and to help us to establish a refuge in the name of Mozart, where art lovers of all countries may unite in festive delight once the dark clouds of this world catastrophe have passed."

That proclamation was given out at Salzburg in the darkest days of the World War, at the time of the Somme offensive in 1916. It was signed by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, Max Reinhardt and Franz Schalk.

Few things in Austria survived the war, but the idea of a Salzburg festival was one of the few. Immediately the fighting stopped, preparations were begun. The first festival was to have been held in 1919, but at that time the food shortage in Austria was severe. In 1920, Reinhardt staged Hofmannsthal's "Jedermann" on the Cathedral Square, and the festival was started. In those days it was of very local importance, and only people truly interested in music or art came to it. It was still possible to live comfortably in a Salzburg hotel for $2 a day, and to hear the finest performances of unfamiliar masterpieces for 50 cents. The aims of the festival organizers themselves were different; they did not wish to make the largest possible number of people pay the highest possible prices; they wished to present a complete cycle of Mozart performances, and to produce plays like Goldoni's enchanting "Diener Zwei Herrn" (does anyone now remember that lovely production?). Their choice of operas and conductors was dictated by other motives than fashion.

It is a long way from that noble proclamation, and from the simplicity and graciousness of the early years, to the vulgar commercialism of the festival today. Salzburg itself is so beautiful that it cannot be spoiled: what is unforgivable is the deliberate and venal prostitution of the original conception of the festival. Salzburg today means dressing up in a pretty-pretty Hollywood version of the local costume, seeing and being seen at the Café Bazar, and paying $100 for tickets for a Toscanini performance. "Art lovers of all countries" have given place to Rolls-Royces and cinema stars.

It is of this later Salzburg, a mere suburb of Le Touquet, that this book is written. "This Salzburg" is as amusing as 180 pages of facetiousness can be.

JOAN GRIFFIN

Modern Library additions are "The 42nd Parallel," first volume of John Dos Passos's American trilogy, and "The Making of Society," edited by V. F. Calverton. This anthology is a new book, not a reprint.

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What Homer Was Like

The Story of Odysseus, by W. H. D. Rouse. London: Nelson. 7s. 6d.

When Dr. Rouse was a schoolmaster, he became known all over England as one who treated the "dead" languages as living. His boys were set to talk Latin and Greek from their very first lessons. Since then he has been known still more widely as one of the editors of the Loeb Library of classical translations. He now comes before us as the most original translator of the Odyssey I have ever seen. He wants to show us what Homer really was like to those who first heard him recite his poems in the courts of the great chiefs.

To translate Homer you must set before yourself a time to which to adapt him. You may try to make him sound in English today as you may imagine him to have sounded to the men of Athens in the highly civilized time of Pericles: you will then render him in the poetical style, say, of 400 or more years ago; he will be intelligible but antiquated. This is more or less what Butcher and Lang did; and the danger is that you will fall into "Wardour Street" English.

Or you may say: "Homer used the style of *his* time; I will use the style of mine." This is what Chapman and Pope did; the one dressed his poet out in ruff and doublet; the other in periwig and laced coat.

Again, you must decide what Homer's time was like. Worsley thought the "Odyssey" a sort of "Faerie Queene," and turned it into Spenserian stanzas. Dr. Way held that it was "surge and thunder," and gave it a sounding and tumultuous measure. Lawrence of Arabia probably had no definite idea; hence his version is nondescript, everything by starts and nothing long.

Dr. Rouse, in a most interesting appendix, gives plausible reasons for holding that Homer, while using the established epic dialect, was intelligible to all sorts and conditions of men. As his subject varied, so did his tone, for he spoke as people spoke in the country, in the street, in the house. He is lofty, colloquial, even slangy, as occasion demands; he is solemn, witty, humorous; he can, at times, use the Ionian equivalent of a blasphemous monosyllable — especially when his gods, the most human of his characters, are talking.

This being Dr. Rouse's view—and it is in my opinion sound—he carries it out in a most lively and vigorous manner. Instead of "the man of many devices," he writes, "the man who was never at a loss"; instead of calling the brothers of Nausicaa "godlike," he says, "and fine young fellows they were." Nay, more, he sometimes gives us equivalents for Homer's puns or proverbs, and even—where the names are as obviously invented as Trollope's Mr. Chaffanbrass or Mrs. Quiverful—translates them for our benefit. Here, for instance, is what we used to read in Dr. Way:

> For Akroneos, and Ocyalus, and Elatreus rose,
> Ponteus and Proreus, and Thoon, and strong Anabesineos,
> Nauteus and Prymneus, Eretmeus withal, and Anchialus,
> And Polyneus, son of Teeton's scion Amphialus.

And here is Dr. Rouse: "Topship and Quicksea and Paddler, Seaman and Poopman, Beacher and Oarsman, Goahead and Upaboard; there was Seagirt, the son of Many-clipper Shipwrightson"; nay, "there was Broadsea, the very spit of bloody Ares himself."

Whatever may be thought of this by those who, deluded by the high-sounding Greek words and phrases, and forgetting that, to an Athenian, "Themistocles" was much what "Baldwin" or "Coolidge" is to us, fancy with Matthew Arnold that Homer was uniformly lofty and noble, there can be no doubt that Dr. Rouse has made Homer live, and has compelled us to see that his contemporaries were men and women in all essentials like ourselves. I suppose I have read the Odyssey a dozen times; but I never before saw its character so clearly.

E. E. KELLETT

Anthology of English Historical Narratives

Endless Prelude, by Vaughan Wilkins. London: Routledge. 10s. 6d.

The author of that popular piece of historical melodrama, "And So Victoria," has hit upon a new kind of history without tears. Working back into English history, period by period, from the day of Victoria's

VAUGHAN WILKINS

accession, he has produced a lively anthology of short contemporary narratives. Victoria gives her own account of the Coronation, Greville supplies innumerable and mainly scandalous notes on the behavior of the House of Hanover, there are notes from the press, memoirs, advertisements, diaries and letters on all kinds of things from plots to fashion, feeding, gaslighting, misdemeanors and social conditions.

You read of working men living (or starving) on seven shillings a week and being hanged for poaching; children indentured by the Lancashire millers, women slaving in the mines. You zigzag about from Court to countryside, from England to America. Cobbett reports hogs feeding in the streets of New York in 1818; in 1807 Fulton makes his famous journey by steamboat from Albany to New York at five miles an hour. There is Brussels before and after Waterloo. Washington falls in love, swaps a slave for rum and takes to arms. The tea goes into Boston harbor; someone describes the horrors of one of the first American hotels. Back the story goes, century by century, to Elizabeth, Henry VIII and ends with the Kind Bladud, who was addicted to mathematics, and who, fitting himself with wings, made a fatal attempt to fly somewhere before 54 B. C.

The result is an entertaining book. It illustrates no theories, seeks the bright rather than the sober fact, makes no pretence of suggesting completeness. You get the satisfaction of noting the gradual increase of private sensibility in the past 100 years. You see the same old outcries against change. When coaches were introduced from Germany in 1598, the shocked ones said "the whole world was on wheels" and you could not tell a man from his neighbor. This was true enough. The days of great retinues were passing. On the other hand, the present finds mocking echoes in the past. I am glad Mr. Wilkins has dug out again that letter which an Italian gentleman wrote to the Duke of Mantua; it was and remains a delightful sketch of the English character. It ends with the perfect "cad" story of the period:

> Lately a foreigner, having asked an English captain if any of his family had been hanged and quartered, was answered, "Not that he knew of!"
> Another Englishman whispered to the foreigner, "Don't be surprised, for he is not a gentleman."

Specific criticisms are hardly warranted of a book which pretends to nothing. Religion, it will perhaps be noted, has little place and scandal a great deal. The one brief reference to Wesley is absurdly inadequate. You read from century to century of the appalling lot of the poor, but you are not told that they rose many times against oppression. There is a note on the best sellers of the 1830's, but you don't gather there were ever any English writers before that date. Mr. Wilkins's range of taste in anecdote is not very wide.

One real criticism is on broader lines. It is a criticism of the kind of history which Mr. Wilkins popularized in his novel. The past, for such writers, has become merely piquant, a variety of sauces. It is all courts, scandals and faits divers. There is little attempt to show what was the dish beneath the sauce. Yet social change is not less interesting than the whispers of the anteroom. An anthology on these lines, illustrating the economic vicissitudes of society, would have been fascinating and worth doing. The place of religion and natural science—and how easily the modern historical writer of Mr. Wilkins's kind forgets their immense importance—offers an admirable field.

In fact, the sort of book he has done is immeasurably improved by a more purposeful and less random treatment. We want not only the people who used to be in the news, but the people who do not get into the news. One can imagine excellent anthologies, more specialized, and more constructed than this. But perhaps Mr. Wilkins will set a new fashion in anthologies.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Development of Iraq

Iraq: A Study in Political Development, by Philip Willard Ireland. London: Jonathan Cape. 15s.

Publishers "blurbs" can seldom be taken at face value, but in claiming for "Iraq: A Study in Political Development," that "no student or library concerned with the affairs of this part of the world . . . can afford to be without it," the blurb for once claims no more than the literal truth.

This book is "one of real learning." It is almost entirely concerned with post-war Iraq, although, in order to show whys and wherefores, the author, an American who was graduated at Oxford, makes frequent incursions into earlier periods. It should be emphasized, however, that Mr. Ireland has not attempted to write a history of post-war Iraq. He has kept primarily and almost too rigidly to his text—the study of the political development of the country.

In so doing, Mr. Ireland has deliberately left on one side such things as the Assyrian massacres of 1933. He has also omitted—presumably this was deliberate, too—more than passing references to the three-cornered dispute between Great Britain and Iraq on the one side and Turkey on the other over the ownership of Mosul, which was dealt with by the League Council. Both these questions, however, appear to have a definite bearing on Iraq's political development, particularly in respect of the position of racial minorities, of which Mr. Ireland says practically nothing.

Another curious omission is that there is no account of the provisions of the treaties of peace with Turkey which, after all, form the legal basis for the present state of Iraq. Strangest of all is the absence of any analysis of the peculiar position of the British in Iraq. The fact that the Royal Air Force is established there and that its services are available to defend Iraq from foreign aggression seems to call for some comment.

Apart from these minor blemishes, Mr. Ireland's work merits the highest praise.

G. L.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Adventurers in the Eighteenth Century, by Peter Wilding (Putnam, $3.50). Studies of six men on whose careers the author relies to illustrate his theory that the Age of Reason is misnamed.

Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette before the Revolution, by Nesta H. Webster (Putnam, $3.75). A character study by the author of "The Chevalier of de Boufflers."

The Case of Leon Trotzky (Harper, $3). Report by the Preliminary Commission of Inquiry, John Dewey, chairman, of the hearings on charges against Trotzky in the Moscow trials.

Heroes of the Alcazar, by Rodolphe Timmermans (Scribner, $2.50). The story of the defenders.

Viva Mexico, by Charles Macomb Flandrau (Appleton Century, $2). New edition, with a new preface by the author.

Greathouse, by Edward Eyre Hunt (Harcourt Brace, $2.50). A novel of the common American man, carried through American history by having him grow only five years every quarter-century.

Hawaiian Tapestry, by Antoinette Withington (Harper, $3.50). An "informal portrait."

Historic Spots in California; Counties of the Coast Range, by Mildred Brooke Hoover (Standard, $4). Third volume of a series of detailed guidebooks.

Salute to Yesterday, by Gene Fowler (Random House, $2.50). A novel of the Rocky Mountain past.

John, by Irene Biard (Lippincott, $2). A novel of a man who loved his land.

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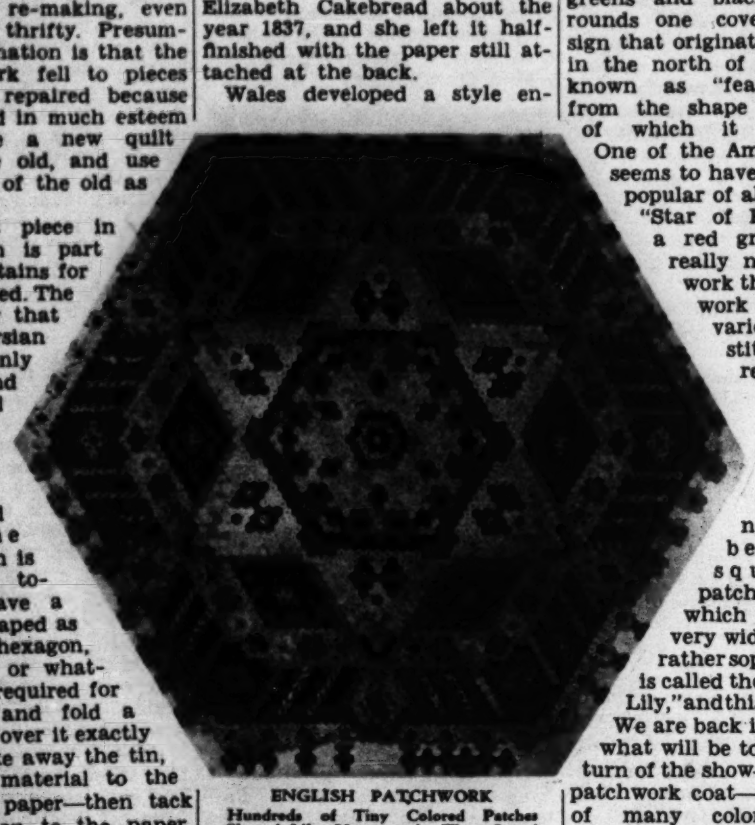
Design for Shreds and Tatters

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM at South Kensington has arranged an exhibition to display with appropriate dignity its collection of patchwork.

These once common and crudely decorative quilts and curtains are now seen to possess a character and charm of their own. Yet, to put it bluntly, these things just grew. No one knows when they started, but it is easy to guess why. If you were poor you could not afford fine damasks or silks; if you had any sort of taste you wanted color. If you were not really poor but had been brought up on the adage, "Waste not, want not," you felt compelled to make use of all the old dresses for something or other; so you cut them up in little pieces and sewed them together again to the best of your ability. Quite unconsciously you started a new fashion, which changed its character with each generation or so; without realizing it, you presented your descendants with a pretty problem. Who were you, and when did you live?

All one can say at the moment is that there appears to be no proper patchwork quilt surviving which can be dated earlier than the middle of the eighteenth century. Somehow one feels that this does not make sense. There were plenty of women before that who were not too well blessed with this world's goods. What happened to their old things; a dress can be altered many times to meet the change of mode, but there is a limit to re-making, even for the most thrifty. Presumably the explanation is that the older patchwork fell to pieces and was not repaired because it was not held in much esteem—better make a new quilt to replace the old, and use what was left of the old as a duster.

The earliest piece in this exhibition is part of a set of curtains for a four-poster bed. The color is rather that of a fine Persian carpet — mainly soft pinks and creams — and the intricate pattern is formed by many little shell - shaped pieces. The method—which is still practised today—is to have a piece of tin shaped as a shell, or a hexagon, or a triangle, or whatever figure is required for the scheme, and fold a piece of paper over it exactly to its size. Take away the tin, and cut the material to the shape of the paper—then tack the material on to the paper. Treat every piece of material in this manner, and sew the various bits together. Then—and then only—remove the loosely tacked paper from the back of each portion—that is, from several hundreds of pieces—and there is the finished pattern. One quilt in the show was made by Elizabeth Cakebread about the year 1837, and she left it half-finished with the paper still attached at the back.



ENGLISH PATCHWORK

Hundreds of Tiny Colored Patches Shaped Like Honeycombs Were Sewed Together by Elizabeth Cakebread About 1837 to Make This Lovely Old Quilt. But It Was Left Unfinished With Her Stitches and the Paper Backing Still in Place

Wales developed a style entirely its own. The whole material is quilted and surrounded by a quilted border. The plain quilted border seems to be rare, but adds greatly to the charm when it occurs for it rests the eye.

* * *

A bold curling frame (in greens and blacks) that surrounds one coverlet is a design that originated in Durham in the north of England. It is known as "feather" pattern from the shape of the pieces of which it is composed. One of the American designs seems to have been the most popular of all, the so-called "Star of Bethlehem" on a red ground. This is really nearer appliqué work than true patchwork because all the various pieces are stitched on to the red background. Then there is the "Pineapple" pattern, or, as it is called from the thin narrow strips between the squares, "log patchwork," a type which is found over very wide areas. One in rather sophisticated style is called the "Persian Palm Lily," and this also is appliqué. We are back in England with what will be to many the star turn of the show—a magnificent patchwork coat—a Joseph's coat of many colors—formed of honeycomb patches, and smartly cut. One attempted to describe it as a dressing gown, but it seems rather too well tailored for that, so it can perhaps be put down as a masculine equivalent of the feminine negligée. The date is about 1860, when dashing young men were bewhiskered and—like Disraeli with his flowered waistcoats — rather liked to emulate the peacock.

OF HEXAGONAL PATCHES

One of the Most Interesting Exhibits Is the Show Is the Man's Patchwork Dressing Gown, or "House Coat," Which Evidently Was the Fashion in England in 1860

Patchwork is still an amateur spare-time occupation. In England it is still cultivated in the traditional way in many villages, encouraged, together with other similar pursuits, by the network of Women's Institutes which are doing so much to make life in isolated districts interesting and agreeable.

F. D.

A visit to the Copley-Plaza, in beautiful Copley Square, is always an event. For there are few hotels that can offer the charm of age with the luxury of modern appointments.

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ARTHUR L. RACE, *Managing Director*

. . Spain Calls Its Own Tune

(Continued from Page 2)

for a democratic form of government to work, the majority of the people must be willing to work it. How could it work in Spain, where the whole of the higher classes is with General Franco, and where the majority of the lower classes is with the anarchists and with the Left-wing Socialists, who are of a similar type? In fact, the Communists may have been quite sincere in their attempt to restore "democracy," but what they actually formed was again a dictatorship, of a peculiar type.

They started by abolishing, as best they could, the revolutionary measures of the first months. The "committees" were dissolved, the expropriated land given back to the owners, free trade restored, the old police and the old civil service reinstated, a new army was formed on the basis of discipline and hierarchy. But, in order to do all that, the Communists had to beat down the chaotic but powerful mass movement. And in order to beat it down they had to form a dictatorship.

The real master of the "republican" camp in Spain is now, more than anybody else, the old police. They arrest and execute the dissentients. They control the press. They prohibit meetings. They order the stopping of elections. They name the administrations of villages and towns. And there is little doubt that did they loosen their grip, the chaotic mass movement would reappear, as it did every time in the history of the last century when the grip of the police was loosened.

Both Fascists and Communists have done whatever they could to make Spain the battlefield between the forces of the Left and of the Right on an international scale, and, unfortunately, to a certain extent, they did succeed. But the Spanish soil is unsuited to the growth of these foreign importations. They are powerful enough to uproot an old and splendid civilization, but they themselves succumb to the forces of the country as soon as they get in touch with it.

Every European creed becomes something entirely different as soon as it merges into the entirely different atmosphere of Spain. And for the Spaniards themselves, it all is bound to mean, in the end, mostly misery and little to choose between the two sides.

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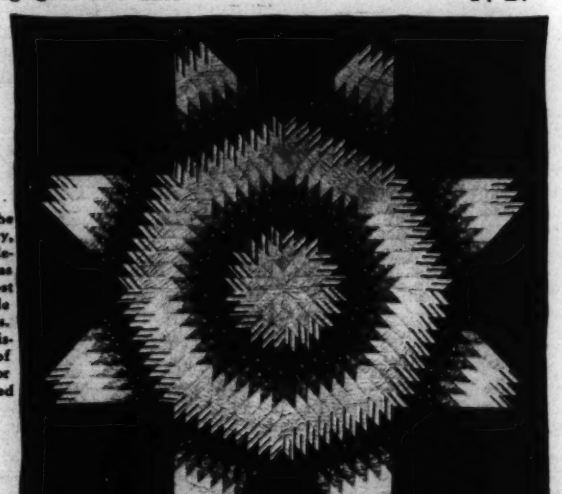

Viceroy Inspects the Hills

WHEN INDIA'S VICEROY, the Marquess of Linlithgow, recently left his summer quarters at Simla in the Himalayan Mountains, he returned to the plains by a march, on foot and on horseback, through some of the inner hills, where the primitive people and their quaint customs illustrate a saying once made by an earlier Viceroy, the late Lord Curzon, that the differences between one people and another in India are greater than those between the Irishman and the Turk.

Simla is in the Lower Himalayas. Between it and the main mountain ranges lies a picturesque array of forest-clad hills and deep, beautiful gorges. When autumn descends upon them in October, the air is bracing and clear. Not far to the southward snow-capped mountains glisten white against the sky.

Nothing pleases the present Viceroy more than to lay aside the ordinary routine of state duties and escape for a time into the country. With him, upon his fortnightly trip through the hills, have gone the Marchioness of Linlithgow and their youngest daughter, the Lady Doreen Hope.

All the viceregal paraphernalia are carried on mules. Of these there are about 200 in the caravan, for even on a holiday expedition the Viceroy cannot wholly escape from the duties of state. His private secretary accompanies him and presents him, day by day, with state papers requiring his attention.

Incidentally, the hills and their villages, containing as they do as large a population as the meager fruitfulness of the soil will support, provide a keen administrator like Lord Linlithgow with numerous problems of their own. Their cattle, for instance, are undersized.

And why? Because the soil is almost destitute of calcium. The sheep which browse in the valleys yield but poor coats of wool, but a slight addition of sulphur to their diet, it is claimed, would in a single season almost double them.

A. H. B.

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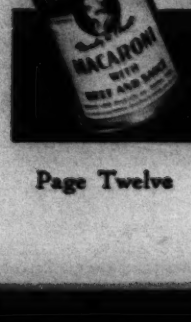

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Sealing Old Mines

HUNDREDS OF BITUMINOUS coal mines in the United States, pouring a huge discharge of acid water into the Ohio River drainage basin, presented a puzzling problem to authorities in several states for many years. Now, through cooperation with the Federal Government, this discharge from worked out and abandoned mines has been reduced by half. With operators of active mines evincing an interest in controlling the discharge from their properties, complete solution of the problem appears to be only a matter of time.

Several years ago, the Federal Bureau of Mines set out to determine the cause of the destructive reddish-brown water that issued from the mines. This water, flowing into many small streams that converge into the Ohio, caused an economic loss estimated at $15,000,000 annually. It affected municipal water supplies taken from the Ohio many miles below the mines. Industries were put to the expense of neutralizing it, and it was deteriorating federal dams and locks and river steamers. Then there was the destruction of wild life, vegetation and recreational values, as well as the welfare of more than 2,000,000 people residing in the area, to be considered.

* * *

Investigators discovered that after the coal was mined, deposits of sulphur compound called pyrites were left exposed to air circulating through the mines. Added to this was water entering through openings or by seepage. This combination formed a natural chemical plant which produced 3,500,000 tons of concentrated sulphuric acid and other acid compounds annually.

Pennsylvania mines were found responsible for 45 per cent of the total discharge. However, the problem also embraced much of the Ohio drainage area in West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and smaller areas of Maryland and Alabama. About 55 per cent of the impure water came from worked-out and abandoned mines, 5 per cent from marginal mines that contained useful coal but were not operating, and 40 per cent from active mines.

Cost of neutralizing the water by use of limestone was considered excessive and offered operating difficulties. A solution appeared, however, that was quite direct and simple, and less expensive. Mine openings could be sealed to prevent the entrance of air, and traps built to permit the water to flow from the mines without letting air in—much like the trap under the kitchen sink. Field tests had demonstrated that some time after the mines had been sealed, the acidity of the discharged water was lessened.

* * *

With the organization, in 1933, of the emergency Civil Works Administration in the Federal Government, the problem was attacked. In 1935, the work was expanded under the Works Progress Administration. This necessitated setting up projects by counties in the several states. In order to provide a central co-ordinating and supervising agency, the Treasury Department made emergency funds available to the Public Health Service.

This service has general supervision over the entire work in seven states, the state authorities maintain technical supervision, and the actual work is performed by the WPA. Through this form of organization, unemployed miners thoroughly familiar with mine workings were given jobs on the many county projects. In the past year over 3000 WPA relief beneficiaries were thus engaged in 100 counties. Some indication of the scope of the work is seen in the report that airsealing over 500 West Virginia mines required the closing of 3644 openings by masonry, or concrete walls, or by earth.

* * *

Federal authorities declare the results in acid reduction have exceeded expectations. It has cost the WPA about $3,000,000 so far for labor and supervision, in addition to $600,000 spent by the CWA and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. With the expenditure of less than $3,000,000 additional, it is believed 90 per cent of the discharge from the abandoned mines would be effectively controlled.

Discharge from active bituminous mines could be corrected at an estimated cost of $5,000,000 more. This total cost is less than the economic loss ascribed in one year due to the acid water.

Now that the federal project on the abandoned mines has demonstrated that control is feasible, officials in charge of the work believe steps can be taken to regulate active mining operations to prevent existing and future workings from becoming sulphuric acid producers.

George Platt Lynes Photos

(Above), BALLET CARAVAN IN "PROMINADE"; (Left), MARIE-JEANNE OF THE BALLET CARAVAN IN "SHOW-PIECE"

. . Back to the Ballet

(Continued from Page 4)

knees bent high. There is the barefooted cabriole nonchalantly tossed off by Martha Graham amid the solemnities of her "Chronicle" last year.

Similarly, the influence of modern dance is felt in ballet—in the freer torso, the greater plasticity and more expressive movement and less rigid arrangement of the corps de ballet.

It might be said that ballet's contribution to the contemporary dance form is in the highly disciplined and firmly capable arms and legs, in elevation and allegro; and that modern dance's offering to ballet lies in the greater expressional power of torso, hands and feet, in fluidity and vigor of movement and the latent ability, when they get around to it, to make the romantic adagio quite another story.

The dance is one and this interplay and inter-relation of all its parts emphasizes its oneness.

When the Dance Observer, founded four years ago and dedicated to the modern dance, opens its columns to ballet discussion; when the Bennington School of the Dance admits the Ballet Caravan performances for two successive summers and invites Lincoln Kirstein to lecture on ballet there; it is a sign that the winds of dance are shifting.

It would not be surprising to see a department of ballet incorporated into the next two- or four-year plan of this hitherto exclusively modern school.

Social Workers' School

Industrial plants in Peru with more than 300 employees are required to engage the services of a certified worker. To further this program, a school for training social workers, to be managed by a board composed entirely of women, has been authorized by the Government.

Scottish Floral Clock

The floral clock at the east end of Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh is an unfailing attraction to visitors and local people. Laid out on a steep, sloping bank, where descent is gained to the main path, there was never a day last summer that did not witness a generous quota of interested spectators lingering to admire its art, unique character and accurate time.

In response to the interest shown by gardeners, amateur and professional, as well as by the general public, it was stated that the clock contained from 12,000 to 14,000 plants and that in the course of the season, owing to the changes made, approximately 40,000 plants are used.

Originally the clock had but one hand, but since 1904 it has had two. A year later the quarter-hour "cuckoo" feature was installed. The diameter of the face is nine feet, and the zinc containers holding the plants and forming the figures and hands are scarcely discernible. The mechanism is fitted up in a monument close by, the electric power being carried to a shaft and pinion wheels under the ground.

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Four-Footed Guests Not Wanted

Golfers in the Canadian Rockies are up against some new hazards, so hazardous, in fact, that the course at the Banff Springs Hotel has to be locked up at night. Building a golf course in the heart of the Rockies was in itself an adventure, but that it was likely to test the valor of the golfers as well as the skill of the designer was not at first apparent. Certainly these hazards were not foreseen by the players as they teed off over the Bow River, whistling merrily while the golf balls soared like notes to the tune, and bounced in gay staccato on the green. It was a course to inspire enthusiasm from even the most blasé of golfers.

⁂

Then, as quickly as a cloud shadow drops a blot upon the mountain side, the whole aspect of things was changed. Dark objects loomed up on the fairway ahead. No shadows these! They plodded heavily on four legs, and they g-r-r-uffed to each other as they glared boldly at the golfers.

Clubs were suspended in midair. Whistles went dry. Golf balls rolled to a stop like periods at the end of a sentence. There was nothing in the book of rules to tell whether to use a wood or an iron in order to avoid such a hazard as this. Sand traps were all in the day's game to the golfer, but a "bear trap" was something to give him pause. "Fore!" he yelled hopefully. "Fore!" echoed back from the mountains in a warning to those whom it might concern. And according to reliable witnesses, it was the golfers who took it to heart.

Perhaps it was not surprising, after all, when you stop to think of it, that the bear should come over the mountain here in the Canadian Rockies and, having been rewarded at long last with something more than just the other side, that he should proceed to lay claim to his discovery. Besides, how should he know but what the bright little flags fluttering here and there had been set up especially in honor of his arrival?

⁂

It might not have been so disconcerting had these expeditions been confined to a simple promenade of the course, but the bears took a particular fancy to the flags on the green; in fact, they took the flags, poles and all. Things went on like this until the replacement of broken flagposts and bedraggled flags became quite an item in the budget.

Then, as if the bear family did not provide sufficient diversion, the elk and the deer dropped around to sample the course. Now, there is nothing tastier from a deer's point of view than a juicy piece of fairway with a nibble of green for dessert. While there is no question that though many golfers heartily support the S. P. C. A. and observe Be Kind to Animals Week, there is still a social distinction between the race of men and beasts, and an elk on the green is just about as popular with a golfer as a moth in his sweater.

So a fence was built. And what a fence it was! On and on it went for 14 miles before it finally came together again and buckled in a gate across the bridge over the Bow River.

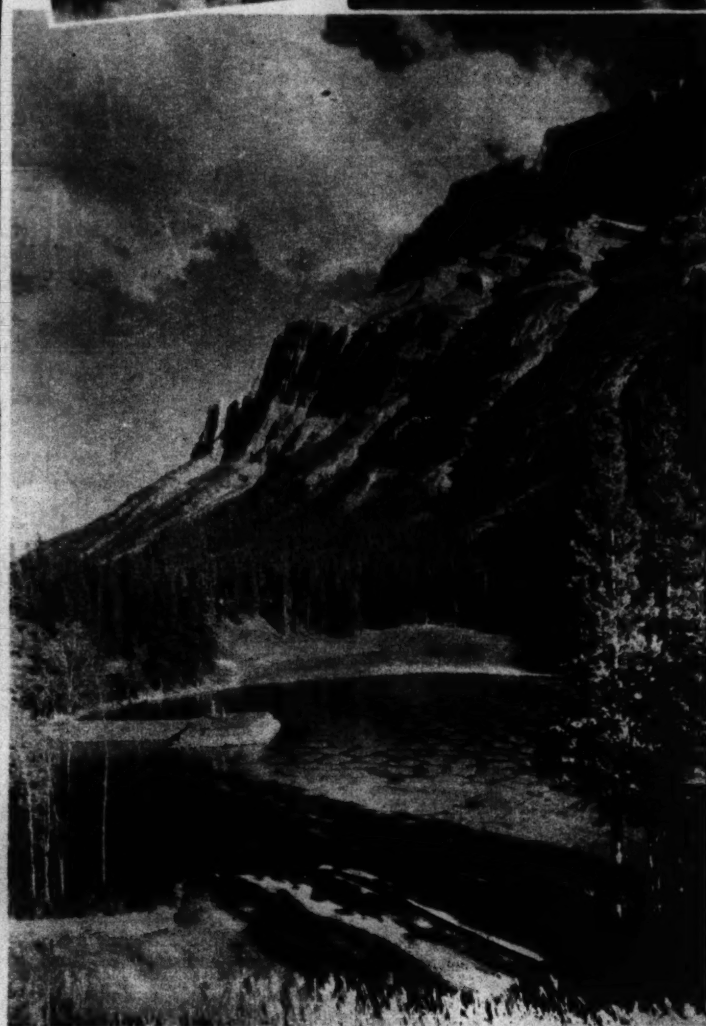
But still all was not well. There were almost as many animals on the inside of that fence as there were roaming without. The final gesture was a sweeping one—a round-up—and for days there was a hurried exodus of leaping, lumbering, scurrying creatures as every yard of ground was combed.

⁂

Now green grows the grass and freely swing the clubs as balls soar through the air with the greatest of ease, confident of landings safe, at least, from "bear traps."

One cannot help but feel a bit sorry for poor Bruin, for why should he not be attracted to this magic green carpet that was laid before him in his heretofore rocky front yard. He surely noticed the carloads of soil—some 4000 if he kept count—that went into this process of transformation. And now! Now look at it. A perfectly good playground going to waste!

The Bow River also makes an occasional sally on the course, and once a year it flounces its full spring skirt around at an expense of about $25,000 to the keepers of the grounds. Having satisfied its wanderlust, it turns back to its own familiar ways, and gurgles mockingly during the summer time while the 120 sprinkler units whirl out 1000 gallons of water an hour to moisten the course. J. R. B.



Canadian Pacific Railway

HAZARDS AND HAZARDS

Perhaps Wily Bruin Instructs His Cub to Watch From a Tree for a Chance Opening of the Gate, for Now That the Fence Is Completed, He Can No Longer Roll on His Favorite Green. Lower, the Devil's Cauldron on the Banff Springs Hotel Golf Course Is a Mental Hazard of No Mean Proportions

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GOLDEN SALAD

(6 Servings—uses only ¼ package)

1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup hot pineapple juice
¼ cup mild vinegar
½ cup orange juice
½ cup sugar
1 cup raw carrot (grated on coarse grater)
1 cup oranges, cut in small pieces
1½ cups canned pineapple, cut in small pieces
¼ teaspoonful salt

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add sugar, salt and hot pineapple juice and stir until dissolved. Add orange juice and vinegar. Cool, and when jelly begins to stiffen, add other ingredients. Turn into mold that has been rinsed in cold water and chill. If individual molds are used, place one teaspoonful of clear jelly in bottom of mold. When nearly firm, place on it one tablespoonful of thick mayonnaise. When this is firm, fill mold with salad mixture. When congealed, unmold on lettuce.

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Origin of Place Names

Analysis of the full significance of place names in English counties is at present being conducted by the English Place-Name Society, which recently held its annual meeting in London under the presidency of Sir William Craigie.

Having completed surveys of place names in eleven counties, the society reports that the main work of the editors and sub-editor during the last twelve months has been to complete the volume on Place-Names of Hertfordshire and to carry on intensive work in relation to Wiltshire. Norfolk, Cambridge, Cumberland and Westmorland are other counties which are to be surveyed by the society in the near future.

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Journalism Boom

Journalism is the one trade which has been booming in Shanghai. Which is causing local journalistic employers to pull long faces at the prospect of a repetition of history when, after the shooting in this vicinity is well over, a wave of eager job-hunters undoubtedly will descend on this reputedly rich employment field just when it has ceased to be such. That has happened before and probably it will happen again.

⁂

When the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out there were several unemployed American reporters in the vicinity. These were snapped up by news agencies. Local papers were canny, as they knew from the outset that their advertising revenue was bound to drop off and they were not deceived by large street sales into the notion that prosperity had come to stay—for, ultimately, local papers rise and fall by the prosperity or lack of it in the community about them.

As rapidly as hostilities move out of the Shanghai area the need for big news agency staffs in Shanghai will diminish. At the same time, some of the agencies and home papers have sent out additional men, who are bound to be preferred over locally picked-up help. Thus it looks as though there would soon be journalistic as well as other unemployment; and, without a doubt, many an eager would-be worker is going to be stunned to find that Shanghai, the great Orient news center, has no need of his services instantly on arrival.

⁂

As compared with 1932, there has been little influx of journalistic "big names." But gradually the European newspapers and agencies are sending in more men. These are cautious in spending money, but long-sighted after due consideration. Evidently they feel that the China news story is to be a long-term affair, warranting considerable increase in permanent staff here. R. G.

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Citizen's Allegiance . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In an article entitled "Loyalty—to What?", which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Monitor of October 13th, Mr. J. S. Braithwaite avers that whereas the paramount allegiance of each citizen in the British Commonwealth of Nations is due to the King, as the symbol of the unity of the Commonwealth and of the reign of law, yet "in the United States the paramount allegiance of a citizen is due to the Federal Government, whose form and sphere of activity is prescribed by the written Constitution."

Does not this view deny the American's heritage of paramount allegiance to the Constitution and to the laws thereunder of the United States? Such surely is the only fealty of every American, and the oath of "true faith and allegiance" taken by all who acquire United States citizenship is solely to the said Constitution and laws, as may be readily verified.

The successive administrations whose duty it is to obey loyally all the tenets of the Constitution under which they are elected to serve, may in practice command civic obedience subject to possible legal opposition to unconstitutional measures, but they cannot and do not command that exclusive and continuing allegiance, spiritual in its import, which is the citizen's birthright, as in the British Commonwealth so in the United States, and which in essence is fidelity to cause rather than to effect.

Former President Hoover in his admirable address at Boston recently challenged "collectivism," which he defined as "any system where the tendency is to make the people the servants of the government or personal power as opposed to the government being the servant of the people." The world-wide conflict today of true liberalism against collectivism Mr. Hoover termed "the age-long fight of human liberty."

ERNEST F. BARRY

Boston, Mass.

* * *

Don't Feed the Bears . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

In most of our western national parks will be seen conspicuous warnings, "Do Not Feed the Bears," and in the literature issued by the Park Service may be found words to the same effect.

These explain the dangers of getting too close to Mr. Bruin, no matter how friendly he may seem to be. Nearly every year in Yosemite, some tourist carries away scars inflicted by a bear which was simply reaching out for more titbits quite unconscious of the enormous strength tucked away in his hairy paws.

The photo of the young man feeding a bear in the article, "At Home in Yellowstone" (Aug. 15 Magazine) should have a big "don't" emblazoned across the picture. In the article "Temples of Yosemite" in the same issue will be found a few words which every visitor to our National Parks should memorize and practice. "The tourist will do well to leave the bear to his own devices and watch from afar."

FRANCIS W. SEWELL

San Mateo, Calif.

Today's Contributors . .

THE WRITER of the leading article in this issue of the Magazine Section, DR. FRANZ BORKENAU, is a German sociologist and one-time research fellow at the Institute of Social Research of Frankfurt university. He has specialized for many years in problems of politics and labor. He went to Spain to study the present civil conflict at close quarters, first in August and September of 1936, and again in January and February of 1937, at which time his field study was interrupted by his imprisonment. Some results of his investigations appeared in his book, "The Spanish Cockpit," published in London last July, a book described by reviewers of all shades of opinion as one of the best and most impartial pictures of the Spanish civil war.

RALPH CESSNA is the head of the Monitor's Chicago editorial bureau, and an experienced passenger on streamlined trains. MARGARET LLOYD is dance critic of the Monitor. Her dance articles have appeared in various periodicals. She also is a contributor to a volume on Martha Graham's art shortly to be published by Merle Armitage in Los Angeles.

CAPT. F. H. MELLOR has spent some time in Nigeria, as well as other parts of Africa. His writings have been published in British magazines. SYDNEY GREENBIE has conducted public forum meetings in various parts of the United States as a part of the adult education movement. PEARL STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor editorial staff in Boston. WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN is Tokyo correspondent for the Monitor.

Indian Summer

BY SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

I heard a voice.
It was the voice of day
Running and leaping
In a glad sun,
It was the voice
Of summer beyond summer,
Come back.
It was a voice rising
In a swirl of blue smoke,
A cry in a windless air of leaves,
A trumpet of gold
Blown in the dark hills.

..Man at Work

(Continued from Page 3)

mountain that had turned aside the engineers who built the original line, saves many miles of travel and, therefore, thousands of dollars for the road each year.

* * *

It was Mr. Budd's experiences on this road which attracted the Soviet Government, when in 1930 its representatives came over here looking for some good American railroad man to advise them about building and operating railroads in Russia.

The Great Northern, they saw, traversed just about the same kind of country as the Siberian line in Russia which needed attention, a vast, thinly populated, rough and mountainous region. And they saw in Mr. Budd apparently just the man they wanted. He went over and for three months rode about Russia inspecting the railways and the country. His report recommended, among other things, that the Russians proceed with their program, using heavier and larger cars and heavier ties and rails, instead of the standard light capacity equipment commonly in use in Europe.

Coming back to America, he again took up his duties with the Great Northern, but in 1932 went over to manage the affairs of the Burlington, which is owned by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific.

Here, he says, he finds new and interesting fields in which to exercise his engineering and economic instincts. The hunt for ways to cut corners and the consequent birth of the Zephyrs has brought him thrills, though of a different kind than those accompanying the laying of those tracks in Panama or the chewing through of that mountain in the Cascades.

* * *

Talking with Mr. Budd, one is impressed by his modesty and geniality, and by the absence of table-pounding attacks on radicals and regimentalists and bureaucratic spendthrifts. He doesn't approve of everything the New Deal does. He's an employer, a capitalist. But for all I know, he may be a Democrat. Not until I broached the subject had he anything to say about taxes, and then it was only to note that though they were high, "probably the railroads aren't any worse off than any other business."

Restraint implies a resistance to a powerful urge. Mr. Budd apparently hasn't even an urge to be violent or unreasonable with people or about things. He's dispassionate, not because he lacks vitality, but rather because he's filled with reason and humility.

Pilots of the Hughli

ONE OF THE LONGEST pilotages in the world, and probably the most intricate, is the 126 miles' stretch of the Hughli from the Sandheads to Calcutta.

There the pilot is at the top of his profession. No other seaman, I supppose, can hope to earn $12,500 a year, as several senior pilots on the Hughli do. But this high pay for skill is well earned. Tides are tricky, channels and shoals change from week to week; eddies, cross-currents and whirlpools confuse the navigator; river islands that once appeared on the charts now lurk below the surface; and ships that run aground may capsize in quicksands.

The first sign I saw of the Hughli pilot was a sleek, yellow-funnelled yacht cruising near the light that guides shipping to the river mouth, Pilot's Ridge Light. We were still apparently on the open sea. Then the pilot, in white sun helmet and duck uniform, came up the ladder, followed by an Indian cadet, leadsman, servant and baggage—an impressive cavalcade. The "brig" (as the pilot steamer is still called) dropped astern.

* * *

While we waited for the tide off Saugor, the pilot told me stories of the famous service. Sons have followed their fathers into the Bengal Pilot Service. Now, for the first time since the Cinque Ports pilots charted the Hughli in the seventeenth century, entry has been limited to Indians.

There is more than 20 feet difference between low water in the dry season and high water in time of floods. Many rivers join the Hughli where the estuary narrows near the sea. Each river bar must be surveyed daily and the depths reported by semaphore.

One of the peculiarities of the Hughli that pilots must bear in mind is the "bore," seven feet high, that rushes up the river and is still felt at Calcutta. A warning is shouted from boat to boat by the natives as the "bore" approaches. Native craft on the river are built with high sterns to meet the mass of water.

* * *

The Hughli pilot handles a wonderful variety of ships and meets all the seafaring nations—a liner one day, pilgrim ship from the Red Sea the next. But the sailing ships, which gave the Hughli pilot scope for the highest form of seamanship, have gone. No longer is the cry of "Lee main brace" heard on the river.

"Take her slow ahead, captain," says the pilot, and the ship moves up safely toward Garden Reach.

L. G. G.

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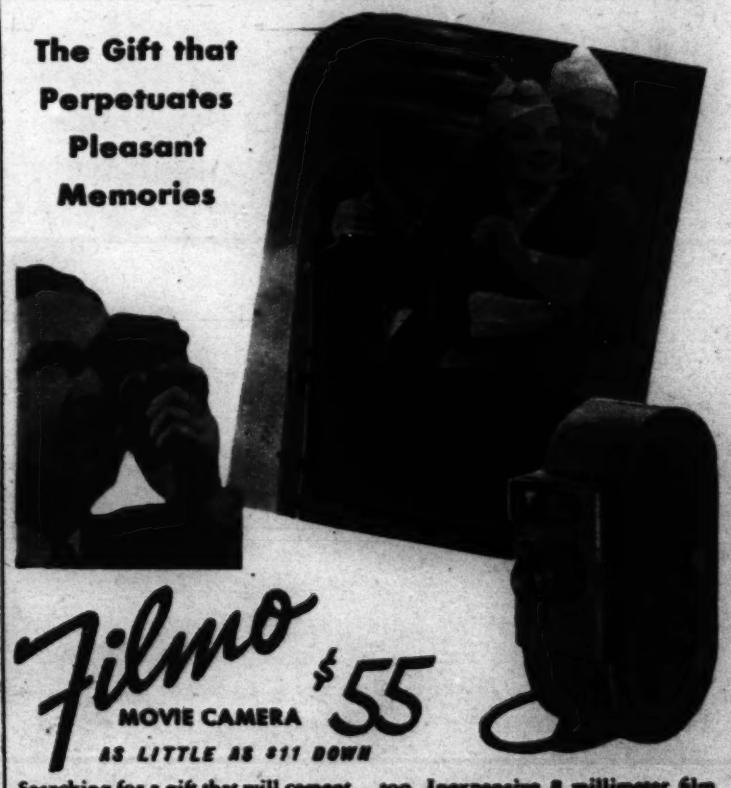

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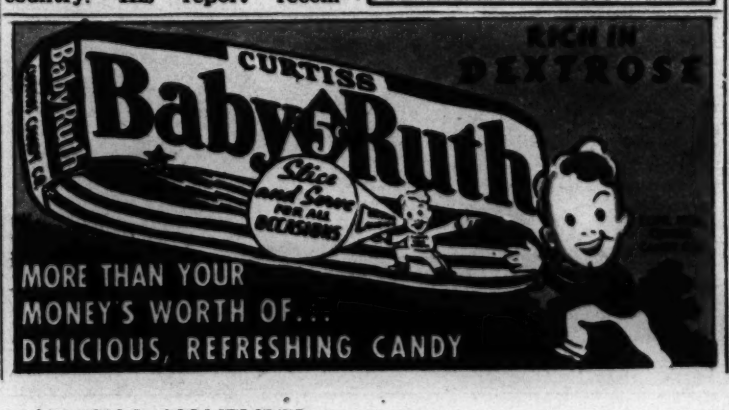

Here's one grand Holiday Dessert...

Cranberry Pie

. . . and what a delicious pie you can make when you use Rumford Baking Powder for the light, delicate pastry . . . pastry with just the right body and flavor to set off the tart sweetness of a luscious Cranberry filling . . . or Cranberry and Raisin . . . or a Cranberry, Raisin and Walnut combination.

Rumford Five-Minute Pastry is wonderful for this purpose. And to save time at the busy holiday season, this pastry can be mixed ahead of time, even the day before, and kept (well covered) in the refrigerator till baking time.

Helpful Advantage of Rumford

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Rumford is a pure all-phosphate baking powder. Its calcium phosphate content not only adds wholesomeness to your bakings, but also makes certain your cakes and biscuits keep fresh longer and are delicate in flavor . . . Rumford can never leave any bitter taste! Being absolutely uniform in composition and action, Rumford ensures even texture, thoroughly efficient leavening.

Not only is Rumford a uniform, dependable, wholesome leavener—it has many valuable uses in general cooking. One of these, for instance, is right in the filling for this delicious Cranberry Pie. For by using Rumford in this recipe, you cut down the quantity of sugar. This saving in sugar can be made in many acid fruit sauces.

For a FREE set of Cranberry Recipes for various desserts and drinks, send your name and address to THE RUMFORD COMPANY, RUMFORD, R. I.

Rumford Five Minute Pastry

3/4 cup shortening
2 cups flour
2/3 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
Ice cold water
1 egg yolk . . . beaten

Cream the shortening in a bowl as for cake. When light, add sifted flour, salt and baking powder. Mix together with a knife. Add about two tablespoons ice water to the beaten egg yolk. Stir into flour mixture, adding more water as necessary, but use no more than is needed to make a firm dough. Roll out on a floured board. Line pie plates. This recipe makes one medium double-crust pie or two pie shells.

Cranberry and Raisin Pie

2 cups chopped cranberries
1 cup seeded raisins
3/4 cup sugar
1/4 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
3 tablespoons flour

Combine chopped cranberries with raisins. Mix in sugar combined with Rumford Baking Powder and flour. Bake between crusts at 425° for ten minutes, then reduce heat to 350° and bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes.

When using canned cranberries, it is well to remember that these are usually somewhat already sweetened.

Variation:
2 cups chopped cranberries, 1 cup diced pineapple well drained of its juice, 3/4 cup sugar, 1/4 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder.

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